"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; Thursday fair; moderate temperature; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,997. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER, AT LAST, TELLS HIS WHOLE STORY, IN FINAL PLEA FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY BUT DOES NOT OFFER TO EXPOSE GRAFT

"BIG TIM" AIDED ROSENTHAL

Says Sullivan Was Nearly Crazy Over Fear of Exposure.

HAD NO INCENTIVE TO KILL

Tells of Message Brought from Whitman That Rosenthal Couldn't Hurt Him.

HURT BY GAYNOR'S STAND

Implores the Governor to Hear Joseph Murphy, Who Listened to Informers in Tombs.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker sent to Governor Whitman yesterday a personal appeal, asking him to forbid his death in the electric chair next week for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Becker asked the Governor to forbid the carrying out of the death sentence "in the light of certain facts now disclosed for the first time," which are embodied in a sixty-page manuscript—Becker's own story of his relation with Rosenthal, Rose, and other gamblers—and a supplemental statement which was prepared by W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, as a result of conversations which Mr. Cockran had with Becker.

The longer statement, which is in Becker's own handwriting, is one on which he has been at work for months during his imprisonment in the death house. In it he tells of his relations with members of the underworld, with whom, he says, he came into contact through his position as anti-gambling crusader.

Becker Signs in Death House.

John B. Johnston, of Cockran & Manton's office, took the supplemental statement to Sing Sing last night, and Becker went over it and signed it. It contains the appeal to the Governor to interfere with the carrying out of the death sentence, and clears up certain parts of the first statement. Mr. Cockran also sent to the Governor a copy of his application to Justice Hughes for a writ of error.

The occasion of making the story public, Becker says, was the publication of what purported to be a statement of his, which was disclosed through other persons to whom he was said to have told the story. Had it not been for that, Becker asserts, the story which he had prepared would not have been made public until after his death.

Becker's own story begins with a recital of his anti-gambling crusades and his meeting with Jack Rose in October, 1911. He names several persons connected with the Police Department at different times, who were supposed to have interests in gambling resorts. As early as November, 1911, several months before Rosenthal's murder, Becker says, he had been warned by Alfred Henry Lewis, the writer, that some of the officials who had gambling interests were trying to "frame" him, because of his activities against their resorts.

Corroboration from H. C. Terry.

Henry C. Terry, a reporter for The New York American, who is referred to as "Deacon Terry" in Becker's statement, confirmed last night Becker's assertion that a few hours before Rosenthal was killed Terry brought Becker a message from Whitman to the effect that Becker was an efficient police officer and had nothing to fear from the gambling investigation.

Before Becker's appeal to the Governor was made public Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel announced that proceedings would be started in a day or two in application for a new trial for Becker on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Mr. Manton would not discuss the nature of the evidence. The application must be made to the Justice sitting in Special Term, Part 2, of the Supreme Court.

BECKER'S APPEAL IN FULL.

Here follows Becker's appeal to the Governor, with his story of his relations with city officials and with the gamblers:

Sir:—The publication yesterday and this morning of what purports to be a statement of mine concerning the murder of which I have been adjudged guilty, forces me to send you now a communication which I had originally intended for publication after my death.

It is indeed true, that under the Constitution of this State, before a man convicted of a capital offense can be actually put to death, it is his right to have all the proceedings through which his conviction was secured reviewed by an independent and impartial mind occupying the executive chair. Even though the judgment has been affirmed by every branch of the Judicial department, it still remains the duty of the Executive to decide whether, considering the character of the witnesses who testified on the trial, the manner of conducting it, or for any reason whatever, the sentence against him shall be executed, modified or entirely remitted.

But the degree to which I can enjoy this right which the Constitution undertakes to bestow on me is so well stated in an editorial printed last Saturday by a prominent newspaper of

Continued on Page 6.

Chief Assertions Made by Becker in His Appeal to Whitman for Life

In his appeal to Governor Whitman to forbid his execution ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker asserts:

That "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary appealed to him to keep that politician's name out of the Rosenthal trial, saying that "Big Tim" was nearly insane as a consequence of the murder.

That he agreed to do this only after the secretary had visited the informers in the Tombs and obtained their promise not to involve "Big Tim."

That Police Inspector George McCluskey, now dead, never spoke to him after he had raided a gambling house in which McCluskey was reported to have a 25 per cent. interest.

That the public thought he "had something on Gaynor" because the Mayor had stood by him; and that the newspapers "pounded" him because he wouldn't tell something about Gaynor that he didn't know.

That Waldo's refusal to suspend him after Rosenthal's murder was instrumental in the same way in influencing public opinion against him, because he had nothing to tell about Waldo.

That his guilt of Rosenthal's murder has never been clearly established; and that although he pleads for life he would rather die a felon's death than live a felon's life in prison.

MUNITIONS STRIKE PROVES A FIASCO

Remington Co. Cuts Hours and Raises Pay and Machinists Refuse to Walk Out.

BUT LEADERS SAY THEY WILL

Their Plans Spoiled by Misunderstanding—A Few Sub-Contractors' Machinists Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—The strike of machinists at the new plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, which was to start today and which the twenty or more international labor leaders gathered here counted upon to start a general strike conflagration, did not take place. Tonight, according to the manufacturers, just 1 per cent. of the 2,800 machinists in Bridgeport are on strike, and none of these is from the Remington plant.

When the noon whistle blew at the Remington Arms plant, the appointed signal for the walkout of the 300 machinists, the entire delegation of labor leaders, a half hundred newspapermen and photographers, and 500 curious onlookers were assembled outside the gates.

John A. Johnston, International Vice President of the Iron Workers' Union, and J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the machinists, were on hand to inaugurate the big strike. All of Bridgeport's available policemen were on duty at the plant.

As the whistle blew the crowd surged about the gates, where barbed wire and guards held them back. Five minutes passed, ten, twenty, and 12:30 saw Keppler and Johnson pacing up and down before the plant awaiting their men. At 1 o'clock not a machinist had issued from the portals. The hoarse whistle blew, calling back the 2,000 workers to their task, and Keppler and Johnson and the rest were left in wonder.

A cog had slipped in this way:

Before the noon whistle blew, Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the plant, placed guards at all the exits to ask the machinists to wait a few minutes. They did. The foreman told them that, on behalf of the Remington Company, Major Penfield desired to assure them a permanent eight-hour day, beginning Aug. 1, and to guarantee a dollar a day increase in pay.

Fewer Hours, Higher Wages.

Dinner was sent in to the men from the company restaurant by an underground passage, and for the dinner hour they pondered. A few minutes before one they voted not to strike and to send a message of thanks to Major Penfield. Thus the machinists, 70 per cent. of them union men who voted last Friday night to strike, got what they wanted. The above account is according to statements made by a number of the men. The labor leaders say no offer was accepted.

The strike leaders succeeded in getting the strike call to the machinists in several other plants, and they say that at the factory of the Bridgeport Engineering Company, twenty-eight men struck, and at the Gaynor Manufacturing Company, twelve; at the Middle Street Remington plant, twelve, and at the Columbia Bolt & Nut Company, eight—a total of sixty. Another labor estimate puts the number at 175. James G. Ludlum, President of the Manufacturers' Association, tonight said that a poll of all the manufacturers in Bridgeport showed that only twenty-eight men struck in all.

Mr. Ludlum said: "The strike is a fizzle. The labor agitators have failed."

While tonight there are 400 men on strike in the new arms plant, on which 8,000 are employed, and while the labor people declare there has been no change in their plans, the Bridgeport manufacturers say the moral effect of the refusal of the Remington machinists to strike will deal a death blow to the industrial conflict. They believe that a few days hence will see all the strikers back at work. At the plant today 100 bricklayers were laid off because the absence of the ironworkers who struck a week ago had made it impossible for their work to go further.

The labor men admitted tonight that not a man had left work in the main plant of the Remington Company at noon. They said the failure was due to a misunderstanding, but that they would not go to work tomorrow morning. They added that the night force of machinists at the Remington plant had failed to go to work tonight. This the Remington authorities denied.

Pickets were at work tonight, and they were said to have been responsible for the strike of the night force. Pick-

Continued on Page 4.

STANDARD OIL'S ALIENS STRIKE

1,200 Foreign Employes in Bayonne Attack Police with Pistols and Stones.

INSPECTOR CADY WOUNDED

Plant Closed and 6,000 Men Out, but the Company Is Prepared for a Year's Fight.

Two riots, in which more than 100 revolver shots were exchanged among fifty policemen and some 1,200 strikers, followed the shutting down yesterday morning of the Standard Oil Company's works in Bayonne, N. J. No one was hurt, for the police fired into the air and the strikers proved poor marksmen.

General Manager George B. Gifford closed the plant at 7 o'clock, when 300 to 400 men failed to report for work. About 100 still cleaners quit last Thursday when their demands for a 15 per cent. increase in wages were ignored, and on Monday 900 coopers followed them after receiving no reply to a demand for an 11 per cent. increase. The plant employs between 5,000 and 6,000 men, but when the number of strikers reached between 1,300 and 1,400 yesterday morning Mr. Gifford decided to abandon all work.

"We have enough oil here to last us for a year," he said, "and we have no intention of giving in to the strikers. We can stand a long strike and will do so."

It was said that oil could be pumped to the Bayonne works from Philadelphia, and that the company could import barrels from its plants in Rochester and Minneapolis. Thus the company would be physically equipped to continue work should it be decided to replace the strikers with strike-breakers.

As a precautionary measure following the first riot, which occurred an hour after the works had closed, six oil tank steamships which had been tied up to the company piers were moved out into the upper bay and anchored near the Statue of Liberty.

Several hundred women took part in the first riot, which was begun by the stoning of some policemen. Inspector Daniel Cady directed the police from a buggy, and he was struck in the chest with a cobblestone and knocked from his carriage. Policeman Alfred Clark, who rode with him, was struck in the neck with half a brick and stunned.

The workmen finally withdrew and there was no more disorder until about 6 o'clock, when a crowd of men attacked John Gulsky of 41 East Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, who had been working in another oil plant. Mistaking him for a Standard workman, the men blackjacked him and turned on the police when the latter came to the rescue. Gulsky was sent to the Bayonne City Hospital with his head split open and in a serious condition otherwise. Six strikers were arrested and held for a hearing today.

Sheriff Kinkead of Jersey City swore in seventy-five deputies, who were armed with revolvers and clubs. These augmented the usual force of 150 special policemen employed at the works, and in addition, sixty-five of Bayonne's police force of seventy-five were stationed near the works, about which they drew a "dead line."

Commissioner of Safety Henry Wilson sent applications to Jersey City and to New York for twenty police horses, intending to mount his men today, when more trouble is feared.

The 2,000 employes of the Tide Water Oil Company, which adjoins the Standard, have stuck to their work, but the Standard men predict they will strike. The Bergen Point Chemical Works were deserted yesterday, when the force of 300 men quit in sympathy with the Standard men.

The Standard has a storage plant at Bayway, near Elizabeth, where 600 men are employed. These men did not join the strike yesterday, and it was said at the works that no trouble was expected, as the men were satisfied with their work and their wages.

The Standard Oil Company last night issued to its employes a circular, printed in English, Polish, Hungarian, and Italian, in which it warned the workmen to pay no attention to the efforts of "professional agitators" to induce them to make demands for changes in working conditions and wages.

"The company is now and always has been," the circular ran, "willing to deal with its employes and consider any complaints they may have, but under no circumstances will it deal with outsiders or consider any ultimatum demanding an answer within twenty-four hours."

The circular was posted in prominent places about Bayonne and distributed by hand to persons on the streets.

When the still cleaners demanded more pay a few days ago they did not go directly to the officials of the company, but hired a Jersey City Polish lawyer to make the demand in their behalf.

Drink CARABANA Water, the natural laxative, and avoid many ills. 25c., all druggists. —Advt.

Kaiser and His Advisers Are Denounced in a German Humanity League Manifesto

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—The Westminster Gazette says that the following manifesto, dated Rotterdam, July 20, has been issued by the committee of the German Humanity League to its associates and to friends in Europe and America:

"Dear Comrades: Although by base treachery Ernst Schuster was betrayed at Magdeburg and sentenced to death his work has not perished, and we shall not cease to oppose by propaganda the iniquitous policy of the Imperial Government. By false declarations the press is compelled to deceive the Fatherland and our compatriots continue to be slaughtered in the trenches. By golden gifts members of the Reichstag and publicists have been seduced to betray the people's cause they had sworn to defend.

"We ask all our associates to enforce in their towns and communes the truth, which every wage-earner and toiler must be made to grasp. Durch die Geduld, Vernunft und Zeit wird moglich die Unmoglichkeit, (through patience, reason, and time, the impossible becomes possible.) We must not be disheartened by the knowledge of internal oppression which holds down by force a restless and indignant nation. It should spur us on to proclaim with renewed vigor that the real patriots are those who, loving and defending their own homes and kinsfolk, respect and maintain inviolate the rights of all peoples to a common measure of freedom and justice.

"We are convinced, therefore, that there has been no conspiracy by any Government or nation against Germany and that, on the contrary, it is only by the victory of the allied armies as guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism. It is this yoke which crushes us to the slavery that enlightened democrats in all countries must assist us in breaking before the German States can regain the pathway of peace.

"We desire outraged Belgium, Luxemburg, and France to be restored to tranquility, and the liberation or Poland and Bohemia from the fetters or servitude.

"For nearly a year the devastating conflict has shattered our homes, darkened our lives, robbed us of our bravest sons, and set the whole civilized world against us. Our Government has by foul corruption deceived the Turkish nation and compassed its ruin.

"Let us look facts plainly in the face. No State coveted our land or menaced German integrity. Our ships were free to sail and welcomed in every ocean. Our citizens enjoyed the fullest civil rights in all parts of the world. Our industrial output found a ready market in every quarter of the globe. Commerce was increasing year by year. Everywhere the German flag was respected. Today it is a badge of infamy.

"To their last hours the Kaiser, von Tirpitz, and Bethmann-Hollweg will carry upon them the brand of shame for the unparalleled ruin they have wrought and the misery into which they have plunged the world by their barbarism on land and sea.

"Fortified by these reasons, we earnestly appeal to every democratic Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian, and Württemberger to join hands with all who realize the unspeakable crime of unprovoked war and to persevere in demanding the evacuation of Brabant, Flanders, and Luxemburg and the cessation of bloody outrage in Alsace and Lorraine.

"KARL BERNSTEIN, CONRAD SCHWABE, EMIL GOTT, GUSTAV OCHS, JACOB MAMELSDORP, FRANZ GAUSSEN, HEINRICH GLAUERT, OTTO SCHLICH, FRIEDRICH KOHLER, ADOLF RUPPIN, EITEL BLUMENFELDT, ALBRECHT ZETTEL."

Ernest Shurster, who is mentioned in this remarkable document in such a way as to suggest that he may have been executed by the German Government, has not before been mentioned in dispatches or mail service. It is at least possible that he was one of the Socialists who objected early to the making of war by the Fatherland, and according to some reports, were put to death.

FRENCH WON FIGHT INSIDE A CHATEAU

Fierce Struggle at Vermelles, with Germans on Floor Above and in the Cellar.

FOUGHT THROUGH CEILING

Its Collapse Brought Germans Down and Put an End to an Unprecedented Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—When giving some few weeks ago an account of the wonderful fifty days' fighting which ended in the capture of Vermelles (a few miles southwest of La Bassée) by the French, regret was expressed that a more intimate relation of its central feature, the storming of the château, could not be given, since no account could be obtained. That omission can now be made good, and the story told is of a struggle so quaintly intricate it may seem almost incredible to those who have taken no part in this style of fighting.

After several futile attempts at a direct advance the French commenced to carry a mine underneath the château, but it exploded just outside. An immense cavern yawned in front of them and the bodies of the Germans flung in all directions were all of the enemy to be seen, a shapeless mass of what had been a man having been driven almost half through the wall. The failure of their main intention was something of a shock, but bursting through the wall, which had been breached by the mine in many places, the assailants found themselves above a labyrinth of trenches dug deep through the paths and flower beds and bushes.

For a moment they could not believe their eyes, for the men in the trenches instead of firing at them were groping about confusedly as though it were pitch dark, pawing at each other's faces and feeling about for their arms. The tremendous shock of the explosion so close at hand had blinded and deafened some and deprived others of their senses.

Strange Struggle in Trenches.

Scarcely understanding their good fortune the French leaped on the distracted men and a weird struggle followed in the narrow trenches between the half-crazy Germans and their assailants. Machine gunners in the château tilted their weapons over the sandbagged windows determined to kill friend and foe together. The utmost depression, however, which could be given their guns only enabled them to hit odd corners of the trenches, but in a desperate attempt to kill something they fired belt after belt sweeping to and fro. The appalling stammer of machine guns firing from windows a few yards away shattering the ears with a thousand shots a minute, the bullets missing the fighting men's heads by inches or blowing anything to pieces that happened to be thrust up into their range, ripping sandbags into ribands, and scattering the contents into the combatants' faces, the wildly yelling of the Turcos, the Germans' curses, the scream of knifed and bayonetted men—small wonder neither side knew how the fight was going, and that the upshot of it came as a surprise to both.

The garrison of the château, irritated by the impotence of their machine guns, were dragging a couple out to play from the sandbagged porch upon the combatants unaware of twenty-five or thirty men who had gained the shelter of the house walls. These, as the doors which barred their hopes so unexpectedly opened, leaped with joyous yell upon the emerging Germans, who, cumbered with guns, tripods and belts, gave way before the onslaught, and were either bayonetted on the spot or managed to escape to the first story.

A most extraordinary situation was thus created. French reinforcements seeing their comrades enter the château, but not observing how they reached the entrance dashed forward to join them, but were swept to the ground by machine guns in the cellar covering the direct approach. Thus there were Germans on the first floor, French on the ground

Continued on Page 2.

NEW ALLIES COMING, ASQUITH INTIMATES

Speaking for Another War Credit, He Hints Loans May Be Needed for Them.

HE ASKS FOR $750,000,000

This Will Tide Britain Over the Parliamentary Recess—Total So Far Voted $5,060,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—A direct intimation that more nations would soon join the war on the side of the Allies was made in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith.

The Government was asking for an additional war credit of $750,000,000, and the Premier moved that it be granted.

There was, says The Daily News, one very significant phrase in Mr. Asquith's speech. Referring to the fact that the war expenditures was about £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) a day, he said it was possible that this amount would increase, and then he added that "advances to our Allies might also grow as adhesions to our cause of those States which did not take part in the war in its early stages came forward."

Later in his speech Mr. Asquith made a less direct allusion to the same subject, and argued that the Government ought to have large freedom in the matter. The Daily News remarks that: "Taken together and in view of the Prime Minister's careful use of words, those statements aroused unusual interest. They suggest a confidence as to the developments of the future which cannot be mistaken."

"It would not be wise," adds The Daily News, "to inquire too closely as to the nature of these developments, but certain facts are before us which seem to have a collective bearing on the future course of events. The return of M. Venizelos in Greece, though it has not yet become effective in a parliamentary sense, has changed the direction of the wind in the Balkans, and the strong action of Rumania in stopping the flow of munitions from Germany to Turkey is the most decisive evidence that there has yet been of the movemnt of opinion.

"Not less important is the frank declaration by M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, of the terms on which his country is prepared to throw in its lot with the Allies. The disaffection of Bulgaria has throughout been the weak link in the Balkan chain.

"M. Venizelos, with that large grasp of problems of statesmanship which he possesses, has been prepared to make large sacrifices to accomplish great ends, and we may rest assured that his influence will be at work to build up the breach in the Balkans, which has been so fatal to the interests of all the States and so advantageous to the enemy. The concession of Macedonia, which Bulgaria demands, is a large draft to make on Serbia, but Serbia would have abundant recompense in the reunion of the Serbian race which the ultimate absorption of Bosnia and Dalmatia would involve."

LONDON, July 20.—The second supplementary vote of credit of £150,000,000, introduced today in the House of Commons, will bring the amount actually appropriated by Parliament for war expenditures to the total of £850,000,000 ($3,250,000,000) during the current financial year. With the amount voted between Aug. 5 and March 1, the grand total is £1,012,000,000, ($5,060,000,000.)

The amount thus provided will tide over the period of the forthcoming Parliamentary recess. The vote of credit does not involve a new loan, but merely sanctions expenditures out of funds on hand.

In moving the new vote of credit Premier Asquith stated that for the first seventeen days of July the war expenditure had been £54,000,000, ($270,000,000,) and that the rate of expenditure showed daily a natural atendency to rise. The item of loans to allies of Great Britain might also, the Premier pointed out, grow with the adhesion to the allied cause of States not yet participating in the war.

The Premier estimated that £100,000,000 ($500,000,000) would carry Great Britain to the end of September, but in view of the possible contingencies he ad-

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET APPROVE NOTE; WARNS GERMANY TO RESPECT OUR RIGHTS; GERMANS 17 MILES FROM WARSAW

Government to Investigate Orduna Attack; Cabinet Receives W. O. Thompson's Complaint

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President and the Cabinet decided today to have an investigation made in the case of the British steamer Orduna, which was attacked by a German submarine on July 9 while on her way from Liverpool to New York. This action was taken following the receipt of a statement from W. O. Thompson, counsel of the Federal Industrial Commission, who was a passenger on the ship.

Mr. Thompson did not see any torpedo fired at the Orduna by the German submarine, and was unable to give first-hand testimony that the Orduna had been fired on without notice. It was determined, however, that the report of Mr. Thompson justified the Government in making an investigation.

Accordingly, Secretary Lansing wrote a letter to Secretary McAdoo, requesting that his department undertake the investigation, which will probably be intrusted to the Collector of Customs at New York.

At the State Department it was said that the attention of the German Government had not been called to the charge that the Orduna was fired on by a German submarine without warning. Any action of that sort, if taken, will follow the investigation which is now ordered.

NOTE IS BRIEF AND FIRM

Holds Our Legal Contentions Conceded by Berlin Government.

FUTURE IN KAISER'S HANDS

United States to Take Prompt Action in Event of Fresh Submarine Attacks.

OFFICIALS ARE OPTIMISTIC

Believe Germany Will Modify Her Position Further, Perhaps Through Informal Exchanges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is not expected that any severance of diplomatic relations with Germany will be among the immediate results of the American response to the latest German note over the submarine issue, which was passed upon at a meeting of President Wilson and his Cabinet today. As to what the relations of Germany and the United States shall be in the future will be for Germany to determine. The responsibility for a continuance of offensive acts in violation of what this Government holds to be the established rights of the United States on the high seas will be placed on Germany. If such acts are continued this Government will determine the course necessary to pursue.

For more than two hours today the President and the Cabinet considered the situation. All the Cabinet officers except Secretary Redfield were present. Secretary McAdoo, who has been recuperating in Maine from the operation for appendicitis, came to Washington for the express purpose of attending the session.

No announcement was made after the meeting, although it had been agreed that some statement should be furnished to the press in order that the country might not obtain an erroneous impression as to the contents of the forthcoming communication to the German Government.

The Cabinet had before it the rough draft of a tentative note to Germany in answer to the German note of July 8. This had been prepared after exchanges of views between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. There was a full and frank discussion of the problems involved, and, several suggestions made were adopted and will be incorporated in the note. But these will not affect the tenor of the document, and it is expected that the response will be transmitted to Berlin within a day or two. Whether there shall be another meeting of the Cabinet before the note goes forward was not determined, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that if the President should desire further counsel he would call his official advisers to the White House prior to their regular meeting on Friday. The opinion at the Cabinet meeting was that another session would not be necessary.

Will Hold Rights Conceded.

The reply to Germany will be couched in terms of marked friendliness, approximating the sentiments expressed by Foreign Minister von Jagow in the German note of July 8. It is understood that this Government will construe statements in the German communication as conceding the contentions made by the United States as to the rights to which American ships and American citizens are entitled on the high seas. In view of this construction it will be assumed by the United States that the German Government will have a regard in future for its obligations to this Government in the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare.

From all accounts obtainable, the American note will be firm in its reiteration of the principles of humanity and international law to which this Government has adhered consistently in its several communications to Germany. There will be no modification of the stand taken by the United States, and it will be made plain that in holding to the rights which it has enunciated, this Government will place upon Germany the responsibility for any further attacks that may jeopardize the safety of American ships or American citizens.

Some of the points raised in the German note of July 8 will be discussed in the American reply, but others will be ignored. This Government finds itself unable to even consider the German proposal that American merchant vessels passing through the war zone shall carry only noncontraband goods, and that if the number of American vessels available is not sufficient to transport American citizens and the commerce of the United States vessels of neutral countries, and, if necessary, an additional number of belligerent merchant ships, not to exceed four, shall be placed in the service of the American mercantile marine under the American flag.

It was pointed out today in Administration quarters that to agree to the German proposal along this line would amount to an abandonment of the American claim that ships and citizens of the United States are entitled to the freedom of the seas without interference from any country engaged in war. The explanation was made that an acceptance of the German proposal would involve, in addition, obtaining the assent of Great Britan and France and possibly Russia and Italy to a recognition of the immunity of vessels owned by neutral countries, but flying the American flag, and, of course, a recognition of the right of vessels owned in belligerent countries to engage in Atlantic trade under the American colors. The Government feels that it is not consistent with its dignity or the maintenance of its rights to make any bar-

ITALIANS ATTACK ON 75-MILE LINE

Great General Assault in Progress from Tarvis to the Adriatic Shore.

CARSO TRENCHES STORMED

Two Thousand Austrians Captured in One Day's Fight—Vienna Says Attack Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The great battle on the most important sector of all in the Italo-Austrian war, that of the Isonzo River, appears to be nearing its culminating phase. A general assault is at this moment going forward all along the seventy-five-mile front from Tarvis to the Adriatic shore.

In the northern district, from Malborgeth to Caporetto, the giant task has been confined chiefly to the bigger artillery. There, as well as in the central tract down to Goritz, the Przemysl of the Isonzo, greater progress has already been realized than I am permitted to specify, for at a number of points where the Italians have cleared the way for a rapid and decisive advance such partial and isolated advances are being withheld lest they should lead to the formation of an insecure salient which without immediate support could not perhaps be held, even at the cost of a heavy sacrifice of life.

The most pronounced is the victorious Italian advance lower down on the Carso plateau, east of Sagrado. Here a terrific onslaught lasted the whole day on Monday, during which there was a co-ordinated movement between the advance of the largest masses of infantry yet employed and the continuous support of heavy guns and field pieces. It worked out to perfection. Before the sun had sunk below the horizon the Italians had carried row upon row of terraced trenches on rising ground, thickly sown with barbed-wire entanglements and studded with armored bomb-proof shelters. They bayoneted the defenders by hundreds, and captured 2,000 prisoners, among them 30 officers; 1,000 rifles, six quick-firing guns, and a good quantity of ammunition.

Five-Mile Advance in Cadore.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 20.—Dispatches to The Tribune say that large gains have been made by the Italians since July 16. According to these advices the Austrians have lost more than five miles in Cadore and lesser distances in Carnia, at Hochspite, Gradina, Dodero, and Kellerwald on the Isonzo. The Austrians have recaptured two positions near Tolmino and north of San Lucas.

ROME, July 20.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Isonzo front our vigorous offensive resulted in progress yesterday, especially on the plateau of Carso, where we took 500 prisoners. Our troops dug in rapidly on the conquered positions and resisted counter-attacks. The action continued throughout the night.

The amount subscribed to the national loan on Monday night was 950,000,000 lire, ($190,000,000,) according to information gathered by the Banca Italia. This sum will be increased by subscriptions received by institutes of commerce which have not yet come to hand.

Colonel Peppino Garibaldi, his four brothers, and a number of other officers who served with him in the regiment of Italian volunteers which fought with the French army in the Argonne earlier in the war, have reached the Italian front in the Cadore region. They have been attached to the Alpine brigade formed by the grandfather of the Garibaldi brothers, the famous Italian patriot, in the war against Austria in 1866.

The Garibaldians have taken an oath to defeat the Austrians or die in the attempt.

Austrians Report Foe Worsted.

VIENNA, July 20, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

The battle is proceeding in the district of Go-itz. The Italian attack, which is now directed with great severity against the bridgehead at Goritz, was unsuccessful last night. After a heavy bombardment of the bridgehead, which lasted until noon, the Italian Eleventh Division of Infantry attacked the sector of Podgora. The Italians entered our trenches at some points, but were ejected.

After renewed artillery preparation

Continued on Page 2.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 11, 16, 18, and 20.—Advt.

RUSSIANS LOSE OSTROLENKA FORT

Germans in North Also Within Range of Novo Georgievsk's Big Guns.

TAKE RADOM IN THE SOUTH

Lublin Civilians Ordered to be Ready to Quit with Army as Mackensen Advances.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—From the shores of the Gulf of Riga in the north to that part of Southern Poland into which they drove the Russians back from Galicia, the Austro-German armies are still surging forward, and if Warsaw can be denied them it will be almost a miracle.

This seems to be the opinion even among those in England who heretofore have been hopeful that the Russians would turn and deliver a counter blow, and news of the evacuation of the Polish capital, followed by the triumphant entry of the Germans amid such scenes as were enacted at Przemysl and Lemberg, would come as no surprise.

The German official statement, beginning at the northern tip of the eastern battle line, records the progress of the German troops to within about fifty miles of Riga. Then, following the great battle arc southward, chronicles further successes in the sector northeast of Warsaw, culminating in the capture of Ostrolenka, one of the fortresses designed to shield the capital.

The acute peril to Warsaw is accentuated by the Russian official communication which says that German columns are within artillery range of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, the key to the capital from the northwest, and only about twenty miles from it.

Immediately southwest of the city, seventeen miles from it, Blonie has fallen, and further south Grojec, twenty-six miles distant, while German cavalry have captured Radom, capital of the province of that name, on the railroad to the great fortress of Ivangorod. The Lublin-Chelm Railway is still in the hands of the Russians, so far as is known, but the Russian Commander in Chief has issued, through the Civil Governor, an order that in case of a retreat from the town of Lublin, the male population is to attach itself to the retiring troops.

The belief is expressed in Danish military circles, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Germans intend to use Windau and Tukum as bases for operations designed to result in the capture of Riga, which would be used as a new naval base after the Gulf of Riga had been cleared of mines.

BERLIN, July 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Military critics of all the newspapers point out that the battle raging between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers is of decisive importance. The belief is expressed that the Russians will tenaciously resist the onslaught, throwing forward their best troops from Petrograd and Moscow. The imperial household troops have been held back until now, the writers say.

GREAT SWEEP DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Landsturm Troops Under Fire for First Time Highly Praised by Commanders.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Further progress in the German drive toward Warsaw from the north and south was announced here today in the following official statement issued by the War Office:

Eastern theatre of war: In Courland the Russians were repulsed near Grosschmarden, east of Tukum, and near Gruendorf and Usingen. East of Kurshany the enemy also is retreating before our attack.

North of Novgorod, on the Narew, German troops captured enemy positions north of the confluence of the Skroda and Pissa Rivers. Fresh Landsturm troops who were under fire for the first time especially distinguished themselves. North of the mouth of the Skwa we reached the Narew. The permanent fortifications of Ostrolenka, on the northwest bank of the river, were captured.

South of the Vistula our troops advanced into hostile positions to Blonie and Grojec. (Blonie is seventeen miles west of Warsaw, and Grojec twenty-six miles south of the city.) In rearguard fighting the Russians lost 360 prisoners and two machine guns.

Southeastern theatre of war: German Landwehr and reserve troops of the army of General von Woyrich

Continued on Page 3.

gain with any other Government in order to insure the safety of American ships and American citizens on the high seas.

Well-Informed Circles Optimistic.

The feeling with regard to the effect of the response to Germany is inclined to be optimistic. There is a disposition in well-informed circles here to believe that this response will lead to informal exchanges between the two Governments which may result in an arrangement satisfactory to the United States. It is realized in Washington that, whatever the desire of the German Government may be, the imperial authorities at Berlin are hampered in making concessions to the United States by the popularity of Germany's submarine warfare among the German people. For that reason the German Government, it is explained, is anxious to avoid making any public acknowledgment that it has modified submarine activity in any material degree.

But the German Government, it is hinted, might be willing to give private assurances to the United States that the contentions of this Government shall be granted with respect to the requirements that merchant vessels of all countries, including those of Germany's enemies, shall not be attacked by German submarines until visit and search has determined their nationality, the character of their cargoes, and whether they carry citizens of the United States among their assengers and crews, and that such vessels shall not be sunk until those on board have had an opportunity to reach place of safety.

It was agreed at today's session of the Cabinet that it was useless to continue with Germany a discussion of the issues, which have placed a severe strain on the relations of the two Governments. The response to the German Government will make plain that further exchanges are not desired and this attitude will emphasize the position of the Washington Government that additional acts of Germany which cause the lives of American citizens to be sacrificed or jeopardized will cause this country to take its own means to maintain its rights on the high seas. The American response will be comparatively brief and some of those having knowledge of its contents regard it as stronger for that reason.

From what was said after today's meeting the Cabinet officers found considerable difficulty in determining what was the prevailing sentiment of the country as to the manner in which the German situation should be handled. There was general agreement that the country felt that President Wilson should firm in dealing with Germany and sustained the stand he had taken in the two notes dealing with the sinking of the Lusitania. But the country, as the Cabinet interpreted its sentiments, was not willing that the United States should go to war at this time. These views were regarded as somewhat conflicting. Confidence was expressed, however, that the note to be sent to Germany would give satisfaction to the country.

Seek Further Public Opinion.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Members of the Cabinet after the meeting today generally preserved secrecy regarding the probable contents of the new note to Germany, and the President cautioned against detailed speculation in advance of the publication of the document lest mistaken impressions be cabled abroad before the actual text is received in Berlin.

Cabinet officers, however, made it clear that the note would not be an ultimatum or make any threats as to the future purposes of the United States. At the same time they pointed out that it would probably have an air of finality curtailing the field of discussion and negotiation, and placing squarely on Germany the responsibility for any actions that might subsequently endanger the friendly relations of the two countries.

Today's conference was devoted to an extent to a discussion of what the American people really wanted the Washington Government to say and do in the present crisis. So far as the Cabinet officers could judge by their examination of public expressions, the nation had voiced an insistent desire that the honor and dignity of the United States be upheld in the correspondence with Germany, but that a course should be followed which would maintain peace.

On Germany's next reply and the crystallization of public opinion thereafter will depend to a large extent, according to intimations from officials, what the action of the United States will be concerning future violations of American rights.

ORDUNA PASSENGER'S STORY.

Henry Sloan of Centredale, R. I., Thinks Eight Shots Were Fired.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—The Providence Journal has received this statement, written by Henry Sloan of 9 George Street, Centredale, R. I., a passenger to this country on the latest trip of the steamer Orduna. Mr. Sloan is an American. He wrote his story on the steamship's letter paper a few hours after she escaped from the German submarine:

"The Orduna left Liverpool about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 8th of July. She had been scheduled to start on the 3d, but for some unknown reason the sailing was postponed. As soon as we were under way the life boats were all swung out. Then the passengers were given cards indicating the special boat to which they should go in case of attack. To insure the proper carrying out of this plan every passenger was ordered to don a life belt and stand by his boat. The first officer then inspected every boat and informed us what to do in case of attack by a submarine.

"About 6 o'clock next morning the bedroom stewards appeared at every stateroom ordering the occupants to put on their life belts and come upon deck. They told us a submarine was chasing us, and we immediately made for our stations by the life boats. There was no terror apparent anywhere. For a short time we remained on deck ready to enter the boats.

"Away on the starboard side the submarine tore along and down below, in the engine room of the Orduna, the engineers were doing everything possible to get a higher pressure of steam, while on the bridge Captain Taylor was using his skill and following the instructions issued to him by the British Admiralty. It was a struggle between German cunning and British seamanship, and again British seamanship triumphed, for soon we were told that the danger was over, and, with a load lifted from our hearts, we returned to our staterooms to prepare for breakfast. There seems to be some doubt about the number of shots fired, but I believe eight is exact.

"The real reason for the attack on the Orduna is that she is one of the biggest cargo vessels on the Atlantic run at present, and can carry over 20,000 tons of cargo."

A 'DUMMY ATTACK' THEORY.

Orduna Said to Have Frightened German Ships Early in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—That the German attack on the Orduna was not a real attack, but a "dummy attack" to scare the ship's officers in revenge for an effort on the part of the Orduna early in the war to frighten German ships is the belief of Milwaukee relatives of Walter F. Byer, who before returning a few weeks ago to his duties in the Panama Canal lighthouse engineering department, sent to Washington an affidavit that the Orduna had early in the war mounted what were said to be dummy guns to frighten German sea raiders.

Mr. Byer said in his affidavit that if these were real guns, which he could not determine, as they were covered with canvas, they would have furnished a legitimate excuse for the sinking of the ship by German war vessels. He sent the affidavit to the State Department with a picture he took of the guns, after the Lusitania affair, as evidence in regard to what was charged as having been the case on the Lusitania.

It is believed by Mr. Byer's friends here that the attack on the Orduna may have been the direct result of the publication of his affidavit.

WOULD LEAD HIS TROOPS.

Gov. McCreary Ready for War If Flag Is Insulted.

OWENSBORO, Ky., July 20.—In an address delivered here today, following a review of the Kentucky National Guard, Governor James B. McCreary declared himself "a believer in peace, but peace with honor," and said:

"If the flag of the United States is insulted on land or sea I am ready for war, and in the event of war I shall exercise my prerogative as Commander in Chief of the Kentucky troops and go to the front with you."

More than 20,000 persons are estimated to have witnessed the review, in which about 4,000 State troops took part.

ITALY'S WARSHIPS AND AIR CRAFT ACTIVE

Marine Ministry Reviews Recent Operations—Crew Cheered as Cruiser Sank.

ROME, July 20.—The following statement, in which an account of the torpedoing of the Giuseppe Garibaldi, announced Sunday, is given in greater detail, was issued at the Ministry of Marine:

Since the last statement, of July 7, the navy has intensified its action in co-operation with the aerial service against the enemy's coasts in the lower and upper Adriatic. The following operations on sea were carried out:

In the Dalmatian Archipelago: Cutting cables near islands which, on account of their proximity to our coasts, constituted effective centres for observation for the enemy; destruction of depots for revictualing barracks, factories, and torpedo boats on one of the islands, and the capture of a few prisoners.

At dawn on the 18th a division composed of the old cruisers Varese, Francesco Ferrucio, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and Vettor Pisani approached the waters of Cattaro, manifesting its presence by bombarding and seriously damaging the railroads of the locality, while other warships, acting against Gravosa, destroyed a machinery depot, the barracks, and several other military buildings, and landed a party which made a reconnoissance on Giuppana Island. Enemy cruisers which had taken refuge at the Cattaro base, which, although of obsolete type, could have offered opposition to our old cruisers, did not come out from the port, but nevertheless kept up steam. While our ships were drawing off they made an attack by submarines, and the Giuseppe Garibaldi, after avoiding the first attack, was struck by a torpedo and sunk.

The crew preserved discipline and behaved with coolness, shouting several times "Long live the King!" before jumping into the sea in obedience to orders. Most of them were saved.

Among the most remarkable aerial operations must be cited the bombardment of Trieste by one of our dirigibles on the 17th. The technical establishment was badly damaged in the previous raid of the 4th. This time bombs thrown on these important workshops started a fire so extensive as to be visible twenty miles away.

Our seaplanes dropped bombs on Austrian destroyers protecting Fasana Canal, near Pola. Two other seaplanes bombarded the battery near the Salvower Lighthouse on the 14th. One of our dirigibles bombarded with excellent results the Trignano Station and Trieste railroad yards at Monfalcone on the 16th.

On the 17th an enemy seaplane belonging to a small squadron which flew over Bari and Barletta was captured, with two officers.

Garibaldi's Swords on Lost Cruiser.

ROME, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—On board the lost cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi were the celebrated swords of gold given to Giuseppe Garibaldi by English friends and Americans of the south, weapons which Garibaldi valued very highly. From Garibaldi the swords passed to Signor Crispi, and then to the State, which dedicated them to the cruiser.

SUBMARINE WAS AMERICAN.

Vessel Which Sank the Garibaldi Designed in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Interest was aroused in naval circles today in connection with the sinking on Sunday of the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi by an Austrian submarine, when it was learned that the undersea vessel which discharged the torpedo is of American design and patent, although the boat was actually constructed in the Austrian navy yard at Fiume.

A few years ago, at the time when Austria became interested in the building of submarine boats, that Government entered into a contract with the Electric Boat Company for several submarines of the type which that company was then constructing for the United States Navy. The Austrian boats were designed in the United States. In fact, their engines, motors, and other important machinery were made in the United States and shipped to Fiume, where they were installed under American direction, and trials were made with an American crew.

The submarine which sank the Garibaldi is in practically every detail a duplicate of the submarine Octopus of the American Navy, now renamed the O-1, which at the present time is one of the submarines stationed at the Panama Canal. She is of about 300 tons displacement and somewhat smaller than the class of submarines now under construction for the United States Navy.

Although smaller and less powerful than the more modern submarines which are under construction for the American Navy, these boats in manoeuvres and in actual warfare have demonstrated their value. It was recalled today that the Austrian submarine U-5, which sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, is a sister of the submarine that sank the Garibaldi.

ASKS UNITED STATES TO PROTECT ITALIANS

Rome Government Fears for Safety of Those in Turkey—Grateful for Tennessee's Aid.

ROMT, July 20.—The Italian Government has addressed a note to the United States Government asking it to use its influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire, especially in Asia Minor, where the Turkish authorities are said to be preventing them from leaving.

In the note the Government took the opportunity to express its high satisfaction over the recent efficacious intervention of the Commander and officers of the United States cruiser Tennessee in Asiatic Turkey, to whose firmness, it is asserted, were due the rescue and departure from the country of many Italians.

TO ENLIST 5,000 JAMAICANS.

Kingston Newspaper Would Have Colony Spend $2,000,000 for War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 20.—The Daily Gleaner strongly advocates raising 5,000 men to aid the Allies in Europe, drilling them here and dispatching them in batches, the colony to pay their passage and to maintain reserves to keep the ranks filled overseas. It estimates this would cost $2,000,000, which could be borrowed if Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, consented.

Part of the loan would be subscribed here. In the next fifteen years Jamaica will pay off more than four-fifths of its present debt, so there would be no difficulty in making provision for the interest and sinking fund of the new loan.

LIKELY TO CONDEMN BIG COTTON CARGOES

Where Ownership Has Passed to Britain's Enemies She Will Not Pay for Them.

WASHINGTON MAY PROTEST

Validity of the Decision Questioned —Asquith Still Hopes to Solve Difficulty.

LONDON, July 20.—A large part of the shipments of American cotton held up by Great Britain will probably be condemned by the Prize Court. This was indicated by a ruling made today by the Government.

This ruling was announced by the Board of Trade, which holds that if the ownership of cotton shipped under the agreement with American exporters passes from the American shipper to an enemy of Great Britain it shall not be purchased by the British Government under the terms of the agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Any decision by a British Prize Court that would condemn and confiscate, without payment, cotton of American ownership, destined to a neutral country or even to a private consignee in Germany, Austria or Turkey, would be contested by the United States Government. As cotton not having been so far declared contraband of war, the State Department holds that under international law it is not subject to confiscation without compensation.

The British Order in Council provides that noncontraband goods such as cotton, of neutral ownership, if destined for Germany and without a pass, must be discharged in a British port, but that the goods, if not requisitioned by the British Government, shall be restored, to the owner upon such terms as the Prize Court deems just. The same rule applies to cargoes sent to other than German ports, but with an enemy destination eventually.

These provisions, aside from the general principles of international law, are regarded by State Department officials as sufficiently safeguarding the American owners of cotton from the confiscation of their goods.

It is said at the department and also at the British Embassy, however, that there is no record of ships having had unmixed cargoes of cotton of American ownership, without suspicion of association with contraband goods, now under detention in Great Britain.

PROBLEM PUZZLES ASQUITH.

But He Tells Commons He Hopes to Find Some Solution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The question of the British policy toward cotton still bulks large in the London press. Concerning Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons last night, The Daily Mail says he hinted at wider developments in this matter. The Premier, who was answering an appeal by Sir Henry Dalziel for stronger measures to stop exports to Germany, is quoted as saying:

"There is no subject which is receiving more watchful consideration by the Government, but it is a very difficult matter. It is easy to put forward one broad line of policy but it may be disadvantageous over some other line of policy. There are questions so minute and delicate, with such difficult ramifications, that you may be multiplying rather than minimizing the difficulty. The matter is one which at this moment we are considering.

"I am not satisfied myself with the existing state of things. I believe that a great deal of this material and necessary ingredient in the manufacture of some important kinds of ammunition reaches the enemy which ought not to reach the enemy. On the other hand we have to be very careful in the exercise of our belligerent rights not to impinge upon the trade interests and legitimate susceptibilities of neutral powers, with whom we are on terms of perfect amity and we do not desire to provoke anything in the nature of a gratuitous quarrel.

"Everything has to be taken into account with due perspective and preparation, but I am not without hope that we shall without much delay obtain a more satisfactory and more adequate solution of these difficulties than has yet been possible."

Says Allies Are Fighting For Us.

The Morning Post says editorially:

"If when the next crop is ready for sale the Government desire to continue their former policy, the country would not permit its continuance. We have always recognized that the Government in permitting cotton to pass into Germany, were acting in deference to the wishes of the United States, but we now recognize that the concession goes beyond what we can afford. But although permission to import cotton into Germany has been and is wholly inconsistent with the requiremets of war, this country is none the less cognizant of the position of the American trader. His point of view is, that as a belligerent is deprived of his legitimate market. We may, however, be permitted to suggest that by itself that consideration does not embrace all the aspects of the case which affect, and intimately affect, the American citizen.

"Those who realize, as we in this country are now realizing, what is the meaning of the war, do not desire that America should fight for us, but the fact remains that in a sense the Allies are fighting for America. America, whether she will or not, is directly involved in the result of the war, for Germany is now fighting for a settlement of which the conditions shall be that belligerent nations shall return to the position they occupied before the war.

"If Germany, by means of the importation of cotton, among other advantages, were to gain her end, what would be the result? Germany, with her power broken, but not shattered, would instantly, as the German Emperor has, indeed, declared, begin to gather together her forces and renew herself for another gigantic adventure of aggression. Ringed about by a circle of foes whose quality she had tasted, Germany would look across the seas for a new field of warfare, and she would perceive it in the Western Continent.

"For their own sake the Allies are determined that Germany shall not be left the wherewith to wage another war for many years to come. Should they succeed, America will reap the benefit. Should they fail, America would do well to look to her weapons.

"In the meantime the American trader as a private citizen is supplying this country with various commodities. These are utilized not only by this country, but by Belgium, for which unhappy nation American humanity has done so much by furnishing the stricken and dispossessed inhabitants with food."

The Post suggests as a practical solution of the difficulty the declaration of cotton as contraband and the purchase by this country of the whole of the cotton which would have been bought by Germany.

Fears British, Too, Aid Foe.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle this morning points to the enormous increase in exports of raw cotton and foodstuffs, linseed oil, and similar articles to Holland and Scandinavia as disclosed by the Board of Trade returns and says:

"The question frankly arises whether, without knowing it, we are feeding the enemy. In the case of linseed oil the question is doubly important because, in addition to being a constitutent of cattle food, it is also raw material for the production of high explosives in which glycerine is used.

SUSPECT LARD SHIPMENTS.

Destined to Become German Glycerine, Crown Tells Prize Court.

LONDON, July 20.—The hearing of the American meat packers' case in the Prize Court was resumed today. Letters were read from the Swift Packing Company protesting against the seizure of lard, bacon, and other supplies shipped by that concern to Scandinavia. In these letters the assertion was made that the goods seized were the property of a neutral, shipped from our neutral country to another, and, therefore, not liable to capture.

Dwelling upon the immense quantities of lard in the seized goods, Sir Frederick Smith, Solicitor General, contended that it was intended for warlike purposes. He said it was destined for Germany, where it would be used to make glycerine. The President of the court, Sir Samuel Evans, suggested that lard was not absolute contraband. The Solicitor General replied that the fact that glycerine could be made from lard was a recent discovery.

The Solicitor General read an extract from a letter to the Cudahy Packing Company from German agents, suggesting that instead of ceasing shipment of supplies it would be a great deal better to make "a big noise" in the American press.

George Cave of counsel for the Crown said the case of the Armour Company was different from the others, because the Armours had an office in Copenhagen before the war. Their consignments, the largest of all, included 5,000,000 pounds of lard on the four vessels whose shipments are concerned in the present case—the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim, and Björnstjerne-Björnsen, and the Swedish steamer Fridland. Mr. Cave said the Armours had shipped five times their normal annual exportations of pure lard to Denmark.

GERMAN COTTON FAMINE.

Factories Are Closed and Unmarried Employes Sent to Work in Mines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Reports from Germany agree in saying that country is beginning to suffer seriously from the lack of raw cotton.

A message from Lonneker says all the factories making cotton goods in Gronau are closed temporarily. They will possibly reopen for four days' work weekly if there is sufficient raw material. All the unmarried workmen have been discharged and sent to Silesia to work in the mines, at Bilermarck all the factories a closed indefinitely.

A telegram from Zeevenaaron, on the German frontier, confirms the announcement that on Aug. 1 all the cotton goods factories in Western Germany will be closed, and possibly those in the whole of Germany.

The cheapest cotton has already reached extortionate prices, and there is little supply. All the cotton smuggled through neutral countries is immediately sent to the Krupps and other munitions firms.

POPE DISAVOWS TALK WHICH PAINED FRANCE

In Letter to Cardinal Amette He Says the Article "Represents Neither Our Ideas Nor Words."

PARIS, July 20.—An autograph letter from Pope Benedict to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, contains the following:

"We absolutely disavow Latapie's article, which represents neither our ideas nor words, and was published without our revision or permission."

The Pope repeats his previous declaration that his views are to be found in public official statements and not in accounts of private conversations. To make his attitude still clearer, the Pope inclosed a copy of an interview given by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, to the Corriere d'Italia of Rome, and letters of the Cardinals to the Belgian and British Ministers to the Vatican, the former condemning the invasion of Belgium and treatment of the clergy and the latter affirming that the Pope never pronounced against the legality of the blockade of Germany.

Pope Benedict's letter was in reply to a letter from Cardinal Amette, who said that the Lataple interview had produced a painful impression in France.

La Liberté of Paris published on June 21 what was described as an interview with Pope Benedict obtained by Louis Latapie. The article attracted world-wide attention because of sentiments attributed to the Pope. Among other things, the Pope was represented as declining to comment on the invasion of Belgium, on the ground that it occurred under the Pontificate of Pius X.; as taking the position, when questioned as to reports of alleged cruelties on the part of Germans, that similar acts were said to have been committed by other nations and the Vatican was not a court to give judgment on contradictory assertions; and as asserting the Italian Government had taken twenty members of the Vatican guard and that letters addressed to the Vatican had been opened by censors.

ITALIANS ATTACK ON 75-MILE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

a second attack was delivered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which was repulsed by 8 o'clock in the evening.

Severe fighting for the border plateau of Doberdo is proceeding. Yesterday afternoon the brave Hungarian Landwehr repulsed a strong attack against their positions near Sdraussina. Three further Italian mass attacks in the same place collapsed. Attacks against the southwestern border plateau, from the direction of Polazzo and Redipuglia, and against Monte Cosich, north of Monfalcone, failed. The enemy, retreating everywhere, suffered severe losses.

Artillery combats on the Middle Isonzo and the Krn district and on the Carinthian frontier continue. In the district to the south of his territory two heavy attacks of Alpinis were repulsed.

In the heavy fighting in the Kreusberg district, already mentioned, the Italians lost over 2,000 dead and double that number wounded. Our total loss was 42.

Our troops have recaptured positions to the south of Schluderbach. An attack by small Italian forces against Col Diana failed.

Precautions Against Cholera.

UDINE, Italy, via Lugano and Paris, July 20.—More than 2,000 Austrian prisoners recently arrived here. Some of them have been isolated as a precaution against disease. The others left here on special trains, with sanitary officers abroad. Quarantine stations have been established along the railway lines, with a view to holding in check Asiatic cholera should it develop, that disease having been quite prevalent among the Austrian troops.

BATTLE SPACE RESTRICTED.

Italy Only Able to Employ Four Army Corps at a Time, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 20.—Officers, prisoners and wounded from the front describe the battle raging on the left side of the Isonzo up to the Carso slopes as the gravest since the Italo-Austrian war began.

The Italians have overwhelming forces at their disposal, but owing to the nature of the country cannot employ more than four army corps at once, while the Austrians have great superiority in natural defenses which multiply their resources, making certain points almost impregnable either through bombardment or assault. This is delaying the Italian advance.

It is believed that this resumption of activity, which has cost the Italians grave sacrifices, is due to General Porro's visit to France and aims to relieve the Russian front by attracting as many Austrians as possible. In fact, it is asserted that the Archduke now commands an army of a million men, but is insisting that he must have half a million more in order to take the offensive and invade Italy.

CRANKS GIVE WORK TO FEDERAL AGENTS

Threatening Letters, Based on War Questions, Received in Many Quarters.

PLOTS BEING INVESTIGATED

Department of Justice at Work on Charges Growing Out of Canadian Dynamite Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Threatening letters from cranks or persons whose language indicates that they are suffering from hallucinations and reports of violations of neutrality by persons in this country are keeping the investigators of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department on the jump these days. The Secret Service has been busy just trying to ascertain the identity of anonymous letter writers who might be a menace to the safety of public officers. The Department of Justice, through its Bureau of Investigation, and the Treasury Department, through Collectors of Customs, have had many cases involving alleged intention to violate the neutrality laws, and have found it necessary to extend their activities to various parts of the United States.

Preliminary reports on investigation by United States District Attorney Webster at Detroit, Mich., of the charge that German sympathizers were responsible for the blowing up of a Government munition factory across the Canadian border were received tonight at the Department of Justice.

Mr. Webster has been directed to continue his investigation and to give particular attention to the question of whether the dynamite or other explosives used was transported on American soil. The law under which prosecution might lie applies to transportation of explosives between the States and from a foreign country to the United States, but it does not touch transportation from the United States to a foreign country.

Mr. Webster reported the names of several persons alleged to be connected with the plot, but the department declined to make them public.

This inquiry was ordered by the Department of Justice after the British Embassy had informed the State Department that it had evidence that money to carry out the dynamiting plot had been furnished by a wealthy German resident of Detroit. The embassy inquired whether such a case did not constitute a violation of neutrality.

The British Embassy today issued this statement:

The British Embassy has never at any time made any general complaint as to the supposed operations of foreign agents in this country. An inquiry has recently been addressed to the State Department as to whether, where cases of crime committed in Canada were traced to the instigation of persons residing in the United States, such persons could be prosecuted or extradited under existing law or treaty.

Some of the diplomatic establishments here have received threatening letters, and the usual practice has been to refer these letters to the State Department, which, in turn, sends them to the Department of Justice for investigation. Charges of violation of neutrality are also referred by diplomatic establishments to the State Department and are turned over to the Treasury Department or the Department of Justice. Recently, it is said, there has been a flood of letters telling of bombs placed on ships or intention to use bombs for purposes of revenge.

Many of the letters indicating that cranks are coming to Washington are given to the Secret Service to investigate. The Secret Service is limited in its activities to detecting counterfeiting and protecting the person of the President, and its agents keep a lookout for cranks who may be dangerous. The recent arrest here of Frank X. Weinschenk on the charge that he was insane was made on complaint of one of the Secret Service guards at the White House. Weinschenk had written letters to President Wilson, and, while none of them was threatening, it was regarded as wise to have an inquiry made as to his sanity.

The corps of Post Office Inspectors is co-operating with other officers of the Government in running down writers of crank letters about the war.

SAYS HE SANK LUSITANIA.

Crank Tells Chicago Paper He Is Responsible for Liner's Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A person signing himself "J. S. K.," and describing himself as "an English miner," sent a remarkable letter today to The Daily News in which he said he was the person who caused the sinking of the Lusitania, having placed a bomb on her. The letter was in a plain envelope and read as follows:

I write to you because I hope to depend upon you for its publication. You heard of Holt's bomb, but mine is more deadly.

I am a miner from England here with a gang that has planned to stop sending munitions of war to England. I am a miner. I do not want to incite America any longer.

The Germans wanted to get the Lusitania, but I got it.

I put the bomb on board. The Germans might have tried to sink it, too. The explosion was from the bomb. I was in Austin, but nothing there. I am disgusted now.

Publish this, please, for when you get it I will be to the bottom of Lake Michigan. Nobody knows me but the gang. Good-bye.

J. S. K.

The letter was taken by both Federal and State authorities and an investigation was started to determine, if possible, the identity of the author. Hinton G. Clathaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation in the Federal Building, said that, while the letter might be the work of a crank or a mentally irresponsible person, nevertheless he would make a vigorous search for the writer.

NAVY INVESTIGATING FIRES ON OKLAHOMA

Inspector at Camden Ship Plant Will Examine All Men Working on Dreadnought.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A painstaking investigation into the origin of the mysterious fires last night beneath the forward turret of the great superdreadnought Oklahoma at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards, at Camden, was started today by Captain Kemmerling, inspector of construction on the new vessel. The shipbuilding company also is investigating.

The entire hull of the fighting craft will be scrutinized, and every man who worked aboard the dreadnought will be examined, together with all other employes of the ward who were working near the ship. It is taken as significant that the fires occurred in the same part of the Oklahoma as those on the battleships Alabama and New Jersey recently. On each vessel the flames were dangerously near the powder magazines.

The Navy Department is also investigating a fire which occurred recently on the battleship San Francisco at the Mare Island Navy Yard, on the Pacific Coast. As a result of the fires, guards about the shipbuilding plant have been redoubled and admission is denied to everybody not connected with the company. At the League Island Navy Yard, the Frankford Arsenal, Cramps' Shipyard, and other places having anything to do with war supplies, either for this country or for the warring nations of Europe, the authorities became unusually vigilant today.

Hundreds of tons of water were pumped into the Oklahoma as the result of the fires, and this morning the big warship listed noticeably. H. A. Magoun, Vice President of the shipbuilding company, said today that it is useless to speculate as to the cause of the blaze until all the water has been pumped from the Oklahoma's hold.

Hints of Precaution at Brooklyn Yard

It was reported yesterday that the Navy Yard authorities in Brooklyn were considering the issuing of an order that would bar all visitors from the yard except such as had applied for in advance, and had received official passes countersigned by the Commandant and General Manager of the yard. It was also said that passes for the hundreds of machinists, boilermakers, electricians, painters, and others employed in the yard were being made out would be issued next Saturday.

The fire on the new superdreadnought Oklahoma at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden was discussed among the naval officers here yesterday, but all seemed to lean to the view that the fire was not the work of an incendiary. It was not denied, however, that the fact that there have been fires on three different American battleships within less than a month was at least a suspicious coincidence.

At the Navy Yard in Brooklyn at the present time are the superdreadnought New York and about a dozen submarines with their tenders and the new Arizona, which was launched three weeks ago. A report was circulated recently in this city that an attempt had been made to damage one or all of these ships, but inquiries made at the Navy Yard brought denials that there was even a semblance of facts on which to base such reports.

A naval officer familiar with the official routine of the Navy Yard was asked yesterday if there was any reason to believe that spies were frequenting the yard.

"If there are any present," he replied, "I am quite sure that they are working for us, and are not to be found among the visitors to the yard. I have no reason to believe that there are any spies employed in the yard, but if this should happen to be the case it would be almost impossible to detect them as long as they keep quiet and properly perform the duties for which they are paid."

It was explained yesterday that the closing of the navy yard gates other than the one on Sands Street was not due to any spy scare, but to the fact that there have been a number of thefts in the yard recently. By closing all gates but one to the general public it is believed that an end can be put to these thefts.

The vessels in the navy yard are under guard day and night, but this is no unusual precaution. The preliminary work on the laying of the keel of the new superdreadnought California is now under way, but no extra guard arrangements have been made in connection with that work.

NEW ALLIES COMING, ASQUITH INTIMATES

Continued from Page 1.

vised the House to increase the total to £150,000,000.

The Premier drew special attention to a change in the wording of the vote of credit, which in the present case empowers the Government to expend money in loans or grants to other States than those falling within the category of "his Majesty's dominions, protectorates, or allied powers." The Premier emphasized the fact that the limitation was purposely omitted in this case.

FEARS BIG MONEY BURDEN.

Lord Lansdowne Predicts Financial Embarrassment Due to War.

LONDON, July 20.—Great Britain should come to a full realization of the gravity of the financial situation created by the war, the Marquis of Lansdowne declared in the course of a debate in the House of Lords today on the necessity of national economy. He said that although some nations might emerge from the conflict with increased territory, none would emerge with resources unimpaired, adding:

"I believe the traces the war will leave will be in the form not only of arrestation of progress, but an immense burden of financial embarrassment, I might almost say financial disaster, to bear which will tax the resources of the civilized world."

Earl Cromer, who also took part in the debate, said:

"The only way to rehabilitate the finances of this or any other country is a complete victory resulting in the overthrow of Kaiserism and the establishment of real constitutional government in Germany."

BIG WAR LOAN PAYMENT.

Ten Per Cent. on New Bonds Paid at Bank of England Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"A German looking on yesterday at the scene at the Bank of England might have thought it all a horrid nightmare, for checks, notes, and gold were being shoveled across the counters as fast as the busy clerks could receive them.

"It was the first call day of the new war loan. Those who paid 5 per cent. on application had now to pay an installment of 10 per cent., or, if they preferred, they could now pay up in full, and all day long men and women, young and old, were pouring savings into the nation's war chest.

"Most of the larger sums were, of course, paid by check, but a remarkable amount of gold was also brought to the counters, especially by women, as if cherished hoards never before intrusted to a bank were now being handed over at the call of patriotism.

"Even if the sum only paid the 10 per cent. installment that was necessary, £57,000,000 ($285,000,000) must have been yesterday added to the war fund, but great numbers of people elected to pay the balance in full, and so the actual amount received must have run into very big figures."

Marceau
PHOTOGRAPHER
258 Fifth Av., Near 29th St.
Half Price on All Styles of Photographs
During the Summer Months
before moving into our new Studio next fall.
FIFTH AVE. AND FIFTIETH ST.

LUSITANIA FAREWELL ASHORE IN BOTTLE

On Scribbled Sheet It Purports to Be J. H. Burton's Last Message —Washed Up in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—On Saturday, near the village of Koudekerke, a bottle was washed ashore containing a sheet of paper on which these words were written:

"Lusitania. We are torpedoed, one in front and one in back. I take leave of my parents and my girl, who live in London, John Street, 57 East End. He who finds this is begged to give this to them. The boat sinks. Farewell forever. J. H. BURTON.

The name of J. H. Burton does not appear in the published lists of the passengers and crew of the Lusitania; but these lists, it is known, are not entirely complete.

SERBIA TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.

Armies Being Prepared for Movement Against Austria.

LONDON, July 20.—The Serbian armies are being re-equipped and reorganized, according to semi-official advices reaching London today, and will soon be in a position to resume the offensive against Austria.

FRENCH WON FIGHT INSIDE A CHATEAU

Continued from Page 1.

floor, Germans in the cellar, and French firing from German trenches at both cellar and first floor.

Fight Between Floors.

At such a crisis queer things happen. In the deafening uproar, reek of blood and fumes, absence of orders and imminence of death men go crazy with excitement and do unaccountable things. After an attempt to carry the staircase had been flung back, the French on the ground floor began to fire upward through the ceiling and the Germans above them fire down. They even managed to get off part of a belt of a machine gun, but the effort proved disastrous. Such a fusillade from below was concentrated on the spot that the ceilings were falling in every direction. The air was scarcely breathable with dust and smoke; men were collapsing, shot through the whole length of their body; the din was indescribable.

Suddenly a man's leg protruded through the ceiling. A leap was made for it, and a couple of Turcos were hanging on to the boot. Above the Germans may have made a dash together to rescue their comrade, but the ceiling was too riddled to withstand it. Another pair of legs came through the ceiling, a cluster of men, settling on it like flies, dragging the owner clean through the floor, his face scraped of all the flesh on it as he came through the ceiling.

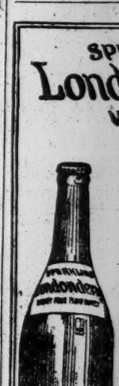
Then the beams of the floor, rending and crashing, began to give way. The upper stories of the château already more or less in ruins, began to topple. At this break-up of the floor and through the aperture which already was gaping slid a horrible confusion of masonry, furniture, Germans, and guns. The French were outnumbered, but the men that came down with that débris on top of them were not slow to make a fight of it and the rather dreadful piece of carnage ended in favor of the assailants.

And all the while the house walls were swaying as if about to bury the lot of them, and the stammer of the German machine guns never ceased under the floor. Then suddenly the gunners seeing the wall collapse made a dash for the only exit, but the ruin had been too quick for them, the door was blocked. They were back at the guns in an instant, but an instant too late. The Turcos' rifles were at the cellar windows and repayment was made in full for the death those guns had dealt.

It was thus the French captured the Château of Vermelles.

RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes

Also in Week End Tins
Stephano Bros

SPARKLING Londonderry WATER

Bubbling with rare delicacy, freshness and thirst-quenching qualities, Londonderry is by all means *the* carbonated water for the connoisseur's high ball—the bonvivant's table beverage. Try a bottle tonight.
Sold by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and others who supply the critical. Served at the better hotels, cafes and clubs.

MARTELL for AGE and QUALITY

Office Furniture Sale
40% Less Than Regular Prices
SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES AND FILING CABINETS which do not belong in our regular stock and must be sold before the new line arrives. These are new goods that we have purchased of manufacturers at about one-half their former prices to us.
Desks — Many DERBY DESKS, Flat Top, Roll Top, Typewriter, and Bookkeepers' Desks in Oak and Mahogany.
Chairs — For the Office. From $3.40 up. Many single chairs at less than one-half usual price.
Tables — All Sizes in Oak and Mahogany for the Office and Directors' Room selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Filing Cabinets — Discontinued patterns at big reductions.
Look Everywhere; then come here and examine our sale pieces and prices.
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St. Branch Store: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal.

HOTEL NASSAU
Long Beach Always Cool Long Island
announces
MLLE. SAMYA
M. ALBERT
DAVE GENARO
ISABELLE JASON
Entertaining at Dinner and Supper in La Salle Yvette, the Violet Ball Room, beginning Thursday, July 22d.
Music by Maurice Wurm and his English Society Orchestra.
Barnes & Barss Corp., Proprietors
Telephone Long Beach 100.

FINDS OSSOWETZ MODEL FORTRESS

R. R. McCormick Describes the Principle on Which City Is Defended.

WELL PLANNED AND BUILT

Gun Emplacements Wonderfully Concealed and Protected from Shell Fire.

SCREEN OF LESSER FORTS

Writer Thinks United States Should Construct a Series of Similar Inland Defenses.

By ROBERT R. M'CORMICK.

LONDON, June 28.—In a previous article I wrote of the use and misuse of forts, taking as extremes Namur, which surrendered in two days, leaving the Anglo-French armies in a perilous position, and Przemysl, in which the Austrians left an army of 120,000 men to be surrounded and finally captured by scarcely half their number, and drawing the contrast with the fort of Ossowetz, which the Russians have held for five months against the most violent of attacks. Since then the Russian tactics have been shown in their evacuation of Przemysl. When the Russian army was no longer able to hold its line on the River San it evacuated Przemysl, leaving only 6,000 wounded and 4,000 unwounded soldiers in the works.

I do not wish to be misunderstood in saying that the evacuation of Przemysl was a Russian success, or that what is technically termed a successful retreat is a victory. I wish to establish the point that the fort was properly used to its full value as a fort and to reinforce the previously made statement that forts properly constructed and properly used are of immeasurable value.

We should have them in our country.

I take it as a matter generally admitted that in the event of war with any military power which should obtain command of the sea it would be impossible to attempt to hold the sea coast States. Our whole object would be to keep the hostile army from the centre of the nation during the years that it would take us to organize a sufficient force to retake the lost provinces.

With forts it is a military possibility that the use of our regular army, our militia, and the organization of naturalized Americans who received military training before they left their home country, and such troops as could be made available in a hurry, would stop the enemy on the natural barriers which have been fought over since the white man came to America.

For instance, there should be built, and always kept up to the latest developments, forts at Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cumberland, Atlanta, Vicksburg, Houston, and the passes of the Sierra Nevadas and the Rocky Mountains. With such points in our hands it would be possible to use our less mobile and less effective troops against an invading army.

Principles of Fort Building.

I have been allowed to visit modern forts and to sketch the principles governing their construction, which I submit for publication because army officers are forbidden to instruct the public upon military affairs. The principles are as follows:

Forts must be built across important lines of communication.

It is desirable to build them at railroad centres, but against this is the disadvantage that most railroad junctions are the sites of large cities, which, for reasons of humanity, it is undesirable to render liable to siege.

For the fort the point along the main line of railroad communication should be chosen which is naturally most defensible. The best defense is now, and it always has been, a stream running through marshy banks. Mud is the greatest obstacle for troops to pass, and in Winter time, when the mud is frozen, running water is the strongest obstacle. It is not only hard to cross, but it is hard to mine under. The principles of Brialmont, namely, the number of separate forts, is still the correct one, but the forts must be much larger than the ones he built and the gun positions must not be on exposed turrets, but concealed among trees.

Central Fort of 600 Acres.

The central fort must be at least 600 acres in extent and built in a group of hills, natural or artificial. It is surrounded by an embankment which, in the absence of natural features, is raised about forty feet high. The slope of the ground is that at which earth will lie, namely, about 30 degrees angle, except at the extreme top, where a concrete wall is built almost perpendicular for ten feet and painted the color of grass. Such an embankment, when properly constructed, is indistinguishable from the background at a distance of 1,000 yards.

On the top of the embankment is an infantry trench with a covered roof upon which grass is grown. This top is strong enough to stop balls and shrapnel, and it is possible to build it strong enough to stop the shells of field guns. The structure is without loopholes, so that, when desirable, troops can stand shoulder to shoulder and fire without hindrance, but steel shields are provided, so that the opening may be closed, leaving apertures just large enough to look and snipe through. Brackets for machine guns are provided at frequent intervals. The firing trench is interrupted at intervals of a battalion deploy by emplacements for a battery of field artillery.

Immediately back of the embankment and ten feet below the level of the outside is an asphalt roadway sixty to eighty feet wide down which runs a railroad track. In this manner everything from troops to heavy guns can be brought to any desired spot with the least delay, and troops in particular can be manoeuvred as on a parade ground.

The entire fort is planted with trees, preferably of the pine variety, as these do not lose their leaves in Winter. Concealed among these trees are a great number of gun positions for guns of various kinds and calibers from six inches in diameter up to the largest which modern artillery science affords.

The fort must have many guns, but four or five times as many emplacements as guns. The emplacements consist of a concrete platform surrounded, except at the point of egress, by embankments ten to fifteen feet high. Naturally, howitzer emplacements may be sunk deeper than the emplacements of guns.

Each gun has a shrapnel proof shelter, and beside each gun for the crew, and as close as possible, is a covered roof capable of stopping everything but heavy shells. These gun emplacements are made as small as artillery experts deem possible, so as to limit the space in which a hostile shell can fall. The guns are not mobile in the sense of field artillery, but are mounted on small wheels and can be moved along the perfect roads of the fortress. Thus when the enemy locates a battery of this kind it is moved by motor transport to another concealed position.

Casemates of Concrete.

In time of siege the infantry lives in casements made of reinforced monolithic concrete. These casemates are made either by burrowing into a hill, or in the absence of such hill a concrete building is covered over with earth, then grass and shrubs and trees are planted on the sides and tops so as to render it indistinguishable to enemy telescopes and enemy aeroplanes. Only on its inner face and concealed in the trees are the casemates perpendicular, with windows for ventilation.

During the bombardment these windows are closed with steel doors, much like those used on office vaults, but heavier, to keep out shell splinters and the concussion of exploding shells.

It appears that the casemates of the Belgians were not heavy enough to stop the shells of the great German howitzers. They were built when six-inch howitzers were the heaviest known. In the same way the casemates of a better fort—Port Arthur—were penetrated by the Japanese eleven-inch shells. The modern Russian forts were built with the lesson of Port Arthur as a model, and I have seen dents where the big German shells struck and failed to penetrate.

When tales of the effect of German bombardment on Belgian forts first reached America it was popularly supposed that nothing could be built strong enough to withstand them. Sheer nonsense! The penetrative power of any gun and any projectile has its specific limit, and this established it is no difficult matter to build a defense sufficiently strong to withstand it. Personally I believe that a six-inch steel plate on top of the brick of Brialmont's forts would have kept out even the forty-two-centimeter shells.

When the fort is under bombardment and the windows of the casemates are closed air is supplied by mechanical ventilation. With the use of asphyxiating gases the ventilating system may become more of a danger than a safety. Defense must be found in the storage of compressed air or in oxygen tanks to be used until the asphyxiating gases have blown away—a simple matter.

Shift to Turret Guns.

When the worst arrives the bombardment of the forts will be so general and cover the ground so thoroughly that it will be no longer practical to use the batteries in the open emplacements before alluded to, which depend so generally upon concealment for their security.

Fire then will be opened from the turret guns, which have not yet spoken, and which are not used except in this emergency, because, when spotted by the enemy, they cannot be moved, and in time must fall victim to a sufficient number of hits.

The modern turret guns are not mounted in the open as Brialmont's were. They are concealed as carefully as ingenuity can devise. The domes of the turrets, which should be shaped like an overturned dinghy, rise only the height of the diameter of the guns above the imitation hill in which they are sunk.

The hill is planted with bushes and trees and built in a hurry, and the rear parts of the muzzles as protrude are painted the exact color of the verdure at all seasons of the year, and in addition are strewn with fresh cut twigs and bushes.

The turret tops are strong enough to stop at least one shell of the largest caliber known at the time the turrets are built. These turrets are hermetically sealed. The men at the guns only load them; elevation and direction are controlled electrically from an observation station. When the gun is firing, the turret becomes frightfully hot, and a constant current of air must be pumped into the loading chamber to keep the gun crew alive.

Observation stations are many. The actual station controlling the gun may be in a steel chamber situated toward the top of a neighboring mound, with revolving openings for the use of the sighting officer and little peepholes to look through. Even these peepholes must give place to the use of periscopes, as in the battleships, until it has been stormed to the last defense.

However, the principle should be established in every soldier that a garrison, once isolated and unable to retreat to strengthen its own army in the field, should never abandon the valuable strategic point intrusted to its care while a single gun remains serviceable or a single point is untaken by assault. Men go to war to die whenever necessary.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

Artificial Defenses Added.

The fort is built to take advantage of such natural defenses as may be found—ravines, streams, precipices, &c., but in addition to these certain artificial defenses must never be omitted.

Immediately outside of the embankment must be a moat so wide that no beams which men can carry will reach across. It must be made as deep as possible. On the bank on the outside of the moat, concealed from the enemy, is a complete assortment of barbed wire and other forms of abatis. On the inner side for a short distance above the water's edge steel spikes like those used in bear pits are planted. At the corners of the moat on the enemy side machine guns are concealed to fire when an attack is made and there is an attempt to cross the moat by pontoon bridge or other means.

These machine guns are protected by heavy concrete roofs, to keep out hostile shell fire and sapping operations. They are connected with the inner fort by a passage running under the moat, which is so constructed that when the machine gun emplacements must be abandoned it will be flooded by water from the moat, so as not to furnish a doorway to the fort.

Behind the roadway, just inside of the embankment surrounding the fort, is a second moat, identical with the first, and inside of that another embankment, commanding the former and in every respect similar.

Where the country is rising, line may be built behind line as far as the skill of engineers and the parsimony of appropriations will permit.

Series of Lesser Forts.

Around the central fort are a series of lesser forts. From the central fort to each of these runs a roadway forty to eighty feet wide. This roadway is sunk ten feet below the natural surface of the ground and the excavation is used to build an embankment on each side, like the embankment of the fort itself. Much care must be taken to make the road as safe as possible from enemy artillery fire.

The embankment also is laid in such fashion as to enfilade the ground between each of the roads running from the central fort to the ring forts by rifle, machine gun, and field fire.

The outer forts must be placed with regard to the natural condition of the ground, and, if possible, should be within 2,000 yards of one another; in other words, should leave no spot safe from machine gun fire.

These forts are built like the central fort, with moats, embankments, turrets, hidden gun emplacements, casemates, and should never have less than two lines of defense, because if the first is taken by sudden assault the garrison of each fort should hold the inner defense while reinforcements are hurried along the protected roads.

It is inevitable that between the forts there will be "dead ground," also that there will be points particularly adapted to defense. To cover the first and take advantage of the second special field works are constructed and connected with the forts or roadways by trenches. The engineer tries to build these in such a fashion that men in them are protected from enemy fire but are open to fire from fortress positions.

Forts usually fall soon or late to infantry attack. Except in case of cowardice, treachery, or lack of training of the garrison, they never fall to bombardment alone. Hence everything possible must be done to hold back the hostile infantry.

Barbed wire, used first, I believe, by the Spanish Army in Cuba, is the commonest form of infantry obstruction, although the Roman use of stakes in holes and of trees laid top end toward the enemy is still much in vogue. Pointed steel fences have certain advantages and disadvantages. All these forms of entanglement are used.

In the first place, a general wall of wire is put around the entire circumference of all the forts. Then each fort has its own wire fence. There is a wire fence on the outside of each moat, and there is wire on the enemy side of the embankments. Every little field work has its special protection.

In addition to this, running through the territory between the forts and the roads connecting the forts with the centre, are carefully platted wire defenses, so laid as to confuse the attacks of the enemy and to herd him into corners, where he will be more easily killed by machine guns. In them are carefully placed openings through which the defending infantry can manoeuvre.

Main Defense of Fort.

Such in brief is the construction of the modern fort. But the main defense of the fort must be made from 1,000 to 2,000 yards beyond the front wall of the attack side. Here in ordinary field works the infantry must stay as long as possible. While the infantry stays here it is not likely that the hostile artillery observers will locate many of the defensive batteries. Anybody who wishes to test this may take his field glasses into the country and see what he can make out of a wooded hill a mile or more away.

While the defensive artillery is concealed from view it in turn can bombard the hostile infantry with perfect knowledge of the range and with great effect. It can also search the likely gun positions, and will score a great number of hits, particularly on the enemy's heavy guns, which must be located on very solid ground reached by railroad. At Ossowetz, for instance, the Russians struck and destroyed a German forty-two centimeter gun which they had never seen, but which was located in a likely spot known to the defense.

However, in war numbers must eventually tell. The infantry finally will be driven into the fort. Enemy observers will plot on maps the location of batteries in this fort; they also will plot its exact its dimensions. In due time tremendous fire will be opened on it, a certain proportion of shells being aimed at the known artillery positions and others sent to search every nook and corner.

This fort will be able to make but little reply. Its parapet will be knocked to pieces, its wire entanglements blown to bits. The other forts will reply, and in particular sweep the faces of its embankments with shrapnel fire.

The enemy troops will leap to the assault, and its artillery will play upon the road leading from the central fort to the one attacked. Reinforcements will be rushed to the defended fort. It will be taken and retaken several times, but eventually will fall into the hands of the attackers.

With one fort taken, the second is attacked with greater advantage, and the process will be continued.

History shows that eventually most forts surrender. There is a limit to the endurance of most men, and it is not often that the millionth man remains in command of a fort until it has been stormed to the last defense.

RUSSIAN WAR STORES FILL VLADIVOSTOK

Great Fleet of Trade Ships Unable to Unload Their Precious Cargoes.

BIG GANGS BUILDING DOCKS

United States, Britain, and France Rushing Supplies Needed by Czar's Legions.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Twenty thousand American freight cars and 40 American locomotives are due here from the United States within two months to relieve the congestion of supplies destined for the Russian armies at the front.

The army corps on the German-Austrian battle line need guns, rifles, and ammunition; Vladivostok will supply them. They need armored cars, many hundreds of them, and Vladivostok will give them these. They need dynamite; they need pig lead and pig copper; they need cotton to be made into clothing; they need food—and Vladivostok hopes to see to it that they get it all.

The guns and rifles and ammunition are arriving from Japan and the United States by the steamer load. The armored motor cars are coming by the hundreds from the United States. They are being made at Detroit and Cleveland and other points, and they are coming out here mostly by way of Seattle on vessels which sail direct to Vladivostok. So also is the lead, copper, and dynamite. As for the cotton, it is coming out from New York via Panama in such vast quantities that more than anything else it has caused this terrific congestion of supplies which has forced Russia to place rush orders for locomotives and cars to get them off to the front. It is piled high on the hills back of the city waiting for its turn to be forwarded to Moscow and other cities to be manufactured into blankets and uniforms for the soldiers.

From Great Britain have come guns for the navy. They arrive by steamer and then they are shipped by railroad to the Black Sea to be mounted on the warships Russia is building. From France has come ammunition. From the United States have come several nine-inch guns—also to find their place on Russian warships in the Black Sea. And, above all, is coming barbed wire from America—an amazing quantity of it—to protect the trenches of the Russian armies.

Ships bringing these vast supplies are arriving in such numbers and with such rapidity that they cannot be accommodated at the docks. A plan of permanent enlargement of the port has been temporarily put aside in favor of provisional enlargement. Huge gangs of men are building pontoon piers and transshipping their cargo to lighters, but a shortage of lighters has retarded even that means of discharging. So the Russians are building more lighters.

Privately, they believe, this to save the day for the Russian armies, and every possible human effort is made to forward these precious supplies to their destination at the front.

The feverish activity at the water front is duplicated elsewhere in this great port, which, while peaceful in itself, is the very incarnation of war. Every month new armies are sent away to the West. For 500 miles to the north of the fortress of Vladivostok proper extends a series of fortified places. All these, when not used as prisons for German prisoners of war, serve as drill grounds for Russian recruits. The reservists from all points in the eastern part of the empire and within six months are turned into soldiers. Then they are hurried off across Siberia.

The mushroom war growth of Vladivostok as a port of commerce, together with the extra occupation of looking after detained civilians and the interests of the prisoners of war, has given the American Consulate great prominence and responsibility as well as work.

SEATTLE, July 20.—The Japanese steamer Keishin Maru is loading steel rails here for Vladivostok. Additional war supplies for Russia will be taken on at Vancouver, B. C. Vessels are under charter to carry 35,000 tons of railroad material to Vladivostok from Seattle within the next three months. The Minnesota is loading 10,000 tons of rails and a great quantity of copper, intended for Russian use.

P. AND O. LINER AFIRE; 800 EMIGRANTS ABOARD

The Benalla, Bound from London for Australia, Burning in the Indian Ocean.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Durban, South Africa, says that the Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Benalla, with 800 emigrants aboard, bound from London for Australia, is afire 800 miles east of Durban in the Indian Ocean.

The cargo in one of the steamer's holds is burning.

The steamer Otaki, 150 miles off, picked up a wireless dispatch from the Benalla asking for aid, and the Benalla is now steaming to meet the Otaki.

The Benalla is a twin screw steel steamer of 11,118 gross tonnage, built in 1913 by Caird & Co. of Greenock for the London-Australian service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She travels via the Cape of Good Hope and is commanded by Captain Symonds. She is 500 feet 1 inch long and has 62 feet 2 inches beam, and 29 feet 8 inches depth of hold. She has an average speed of about 15 knots.

VIENNA SAVINGS BANKS GAIN

Deposits Up $27,800,000 in Last Six Months, Says Berlin.

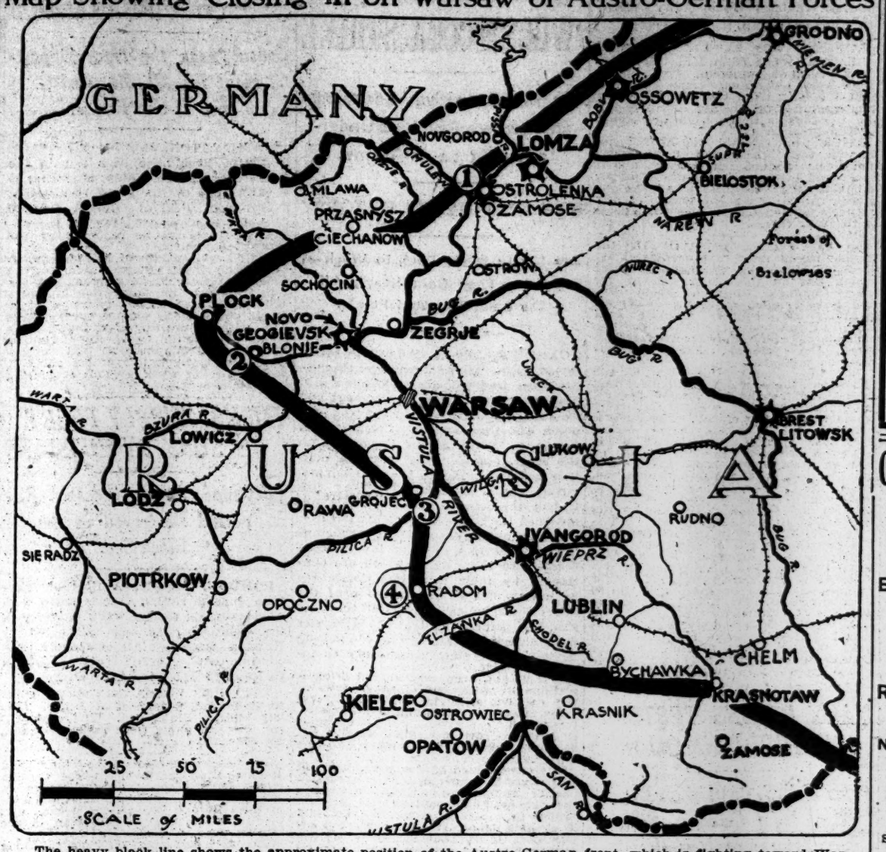
BERLIN, July 20, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following items:

"Reports from Vienna say that savings banks deposits in the first half of 1915 increased 139,000,000 crowns, ($27,800,000,) or 8 per cent. This increase applied to the whole of Austria means a gain in savings deposits of 1,600,000,000 crowns, ($320,000,000.) This gain has been made notwithstanding the great success of two war loans, and is a splendid illustration of Austrian economic conditions."

"The speech of the Swedish Premier, Dr. Hammarskjold, indicating that under certain conditions Sweden might go to war is regarded in Berlin political circles as a warning to Russia and England.

"German field hospital service men exchanged for French prisoners of war complain of the treatment they received in the prisoners' camp in Corsica. They assert the food was bad and they were compelled to perform heavy labor and were insulted by the people."

Map Showing Closing in on Warsaw of Austro-German Forces



The heavy black line shows the approximate position of the Austro-German front, which is fighting toward Warsaw from the north and south. In their progress yesterday the invaders took the fortress of Ostrolenka (1) and occupied Blonie, (2,) seventeen miles from the Polish capital; Grojec, (3,) twenty-six miles to the southward. In the operations of Mackensen's army sweeping up from the south, Radom, (4,) capital of the province of that name.

RUSSIANS LOSE OSTROLENKA FORT

Continued from Page 1.

repulsed superior forces of the enemy from their position at Ilzanka. All counter attacks made by Russian reserves, which were brought up quickly, were repulsed. We captured more than 5,000 prisoners. Our troops are closely pursuing the enemy. Our cavalry already has reached the railway line from Radom to Ivangorod.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug we are following the retreating enemy.

Invaders Approaching Riga.

A bulletin, issued early this morning, had announced the capture of the Baltic port of Windau, thus bringing the Germans within a few miles of Riga, seat of the Governor General of the Baltic Provinces. It read:

German troops occupied Tukum and captured Windau. (Windau is a seaport in Courland on the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the Windau River, 100 miles northwest of Mitau.) Pursuing the enemy, who was defeated on the Aa River at Alt Autz, our troops yesterday reached the district of Hofzumberge and northwest of Mitau, where the enemy occupied previously prepared positions. East of Popeliany and Kurszany the fighting continues.

Between the Pissa and the Skwa the Russians evacuated a position which had been penetrated at several points by our troops, and are retreating toward the Narew. The German reserve Landwehr, fighting in this district of woody and marshy ground, which is extremely favorable to the resistance of the enemy, accomplished notable deeds.

The army of General von Gallwitz, advancing further, is now standing with all its corps on the Narew line southwest of Ostrolenka and Novo Georgievsk, (about ten miles northwest of Warsaw). The Russians who did not find protection in their fortifications and bridgehead positions already have retreated across the Narew. (The Narew joins the Bug at Sierock, eighteen miles north of Warsaw.) The number of prisoners taken by us has been increased to 101 officers and 28,700 men.

In Poland, between the Vistula and the Pilica, the Russians are retreating eastward.

In the southeastern theatre: The enemy, defeated on the 17th by the army under General von Woyrisch northwest of Sienno, attempted to arrest our pursuit in his previously prepared positions behind the Ilzanka sector. Yesterday afternoon the Silesian Landwehr stormed the enemy advanced positions near Ciepilow. The same troops during the night entered the line near Krasnow and Baranow which also is wavering with a decision imminent.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug the battle of the allied troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen is proceeding with unabated violence. At the eruption point near Pilaskovice and Krasnostaw the Russians made desperate efforts to avert a defeat. Fresh troops sent against ours were defeated, however.

Further east, in the Grabovetz district, allied troops forced a crossing of the Volitza. Austro-Hungarian troops advanced across the Bug to a point north of Sokol. Under pressure of our pursuit the enemy retreated during the night on the entire front, stopping only at the eruption point near Krasnostaw, where he attempted some resistance, but suffered a severe defeat. German troops and the corps under the command of Field Marshal von Arz captured from the 16th to the 18th, 16,250 prisoners and twenty-three machine guns.

According to written orders which have come into our possession the commanders of the enemy were resolved to maintain, without regard to losses, the positions which we now have captured.

Austrian Version of Victories.

VIENNA, July 20, via London.—Radom, capital of the Province of Radom, which lies fifty-seven miles south of Warsaw, was captured today by the Teutonic allies. The victory is announced in the following official communication issued here this evening:

Between the Vistula and Bug Rivers yesterday, the allied army, pursuing the retiring enemy, crossed the recent battlefields and increased its number of prisoners to fifty officers and 3,500 men.

Near Sokol we took 3,000 prisoners.

Westward of the Vistula the allies broke the Russians' resistance. On the Ilzanka line southward and westward of Radom the Austrians resisted violent fighting. The Transylvanian infantry stormed the village of Kostrzyn.

Our troops occupied Radom today.

On the frontier, between Bukowina and Bessarabia, a Russian brigade was overtaken and dispersed.

An earlier official bulletin read as follows:

In the Russian war theatre the offensive of the allies in Poland and Volhynia (a Government of Russia between Galicia and Russian Poland) was continued Sunday. West of the Vistula fighting proceeded on the Ilzanka. Northwest of Ilza, Austro-Hungarian troops captured some enemy positions.

On the heights west of Krasnostaw German troops advanced victoriously after heavy fighting.

Between Siedlieczow and Grabo, in close touch with the Germans, we forced a crossing of the Volitza into the enemy's elevated positions, capturing there 3,000 prisoners.

North Moravian and Silesian Landwehr, after severe fighting, gained a firm footing on the east bank of the Bug. Troops under General Kirchbach captured twelve officers and 1,700 men.

The successes of the allies on the 18th along the entire front shook the strength of the enemy's resistance. Although the enemy during the last few days has brought up all the reinforcements within reach, he has been unable to maintain his positions and has begun a retreat. On the night of the 18th-19th he evacuated the battlefield.

In East Galicia the situation is generally unchanged.

Below Zale Szczyky (at the Bukowina border) the enemy attacked our front on the Dniester.

Petrograd Admits Foe's Progress.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The following official communication was issued today:

The enemy's advance continued Monday in the region of Riga and Shavli, on the fronts of Gruendorf-Zagory-Krupy.

In the Trans-Niemen region the enemy made partial attacks against the trenches of one of our regiments northeast of Suwalki, near the village of Gluboki, which have been disputed since last Wednesday. The enemy, assisted by numerous batteries, succeeded again in occupying certain trenches which we had captured from him the previous day.

On the Narew there has been light artillery fighting. Yesterday there were some advance-guard engagements.

Sunday the siege artillery from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk successfully bombarded the heads of the enemy's columns.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy yesterday carefully approached our new front. On the Bug the enemy's attacks in the Krylow-Sokol section continue. In the region of Sokol the enemy has extended his forces slightly on the right bank of the Bug.

On the Dniester, after stubborn fighting, we captured yesterday 500 prisoners and five machine guns.

MACKENSEN HAS NEW WEDGE.

Centre Progressing, but Flanks Held Up, Petrograd Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans are making progress in the Lublin region slowly, much more slowly, than at any stage of the Gilician advance and with very heavy losses.

Mackensen has again adopted a wedge formation, with its accompaniment of smashing artillery fire, and the point of his wedge has after stubborn fighting moved up to within about twelve miles of the Lublin-Chelm Railway. But, while the centre is progressing, the flanks are held up by a Russian advance, and since the wedge is a formation whose function it is to expand and disappear when its purpose is almost gained, Mackensen's movements are as yet very considerably hampered.

Between Dychawa and Wilkolaz on his left, for instance, the Austrian attacks were repulsed and so were the German attacks at Grabowiec, southeast of Krasnistaw. Farther to the right, between the Huczwa and the Bug, south of Hrubieszow, the Germans were thrown out of trenches they had previously occupied, but on the Bug itself, just north of Sokol, on the Galician frontier, some enemy regiments did succeed in crossing to the right bank where they are now fighting hard to maintain themselves.

It is a fierce and wearing battle for both sides, and it must be admitted that the position is serious, but it is a long way to Warsaw yet, and the Germans who reach it, if they ever do, will be a mere remnant of the great force that crossed the Dunajec. The Russians are clenching their fists tight to meet the blow from the Bzura to Ivangorod. They are withdrawing to very strong second lines under shelter of the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk and Ivangorod, both on the Vistula above and below Warsaw, and of Warsaw itself, the defenses of which have during the Winter been very greatly strengthened.

To the north of Warsaw from Wyszogorod on the Vistula to Pultusk on the Narew the Russians are retiring to excellent positions on the Narew, but further east in the Ostrolenka region, where von Bülow's army was trying to push forward to Malkin on the Petrograd-Warsaw Railway, the Germans have been thrust back.

In the Baltic region, after having advanced eastward in the direction of Riga the Germans have turned southeastward toward Mitau, but this movement is parried by the Russians' success at Popeliang, on the Mitau-Shavli Railway, and by the repulse of German attacks at Shavli.

LUMBER Highest Grade

The Price. The Quality and Prompt Shipments

of all kinds of highgrade lumber handled by this house have enabled us to build a business in lumber which has had a steady and normal growth for the past 27 years. As an example of the magnitude of the business our large organization makes possible, we would call attention to the fact that in 1914 we handled a cut of over one hundred and fourteen million feet.

Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Inc.

Established 1888
Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in lumber
Franklin Bank Bldg., Philadelphia

GERMANS EXPECT TO CRUSH RUSSIA

Believe War Will End with Great Defeat, and Maybe Capture, of the Czar's Hosts.

RISK WEST FOR THE EAST

Neutral Military Attache Hears Armies on French Front Are Now Mere Skeleton Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—According to the military attaché of a neutral power who has just arrived from Berlin, where he spent several years in his official capacity, the effort which Germany is making on the eastern front is expected there to prove the supreme deciding factor of the war. No doubt is entertained in German military quarters of its success. Every other military consideration for the time being is being subordinated to the importance of giving von Hindenburg, who is in chief command of the whole operations, an opportunity of striking a crushing blow.

Recent reports of the westward movements of German forces were, according to this informant, engineered by Germany for the purpose of deceiving her enemies and at the time when the report came from Holland and Switzerland that a German offensive was being prepared in the west the German line in France and Flanders had been reduced to the strength which Germans estimated to be strictly necessary for a successful defensive. If ever the figures became known, said the attaché, the world would be surprised.

The German campaign on the eastern front is admitted even by British military writers to be on a vaster scale than anything yet attempted in the war. Along the whole front from the Baltic to Rumania, not far short of 1,000 miles, German and Austrian armies are in motion with the prime object of encircling the Russian armies and compelling a surrender by comparison with which that of Sedan would be a small affair, and, if this prime object should not be attained, of compelling the Russian evacuation of Poland.

With Poland on the one side and Belgium and a part of France in their hands on the other, the Kaiser's boast that the war would be over by October certainly might not be verified, but at any rate Germany would be in a position to offer terms of peace that would have the appearance of magnanimity.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that were the United States forced to bellicose action, as according to some theorists is Germany's desire, the reasons for making peace proposals which might seem satisfactory to some Allies would be all the stronger from the German point of view.

In this connection a noteworthy suggestion is contained in an article by a military correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who after discussing the change in the plans of the German General Staff, whose orthodox principle at the beginning of the war was that France must be dealt with first and Russia second, always with the idea that if things went ill a treaty could be patched up with Russia, says:

"The arguments for making Russia the chief object of attack were strengthened by the Austrian defeats. The uncertainty of what the Balkan States would do, and by the beginning of the operations in the Dardanelles, which threatened Germany on the side which, in a military sense, is most vulnerable—Austria—and on which politically she is most sensitive. No doubt there is a strong party in Germany for the annexation of Belgium, but nothing could console Germany for the fall of Constantinople.

"At Antwerp she looks out to rivalry with this country and a renewal of the war later, even if she were to win this. In her power at Constantinople she has an India of her own. It must never be forgotten that this war is in its origin and in its chief motive a war for the reversion of Turkey. It has other motives, no doubt, but these are, after all, only secondary."

$3.95 for Beach and Lounge Robes

Made of Imported Washable Brocade, with silk piping, ocean pearl buttons and breast pockets.

Exceptional value in a smart-as-can-be Robe that you'll take a lot of pride in and get a lot of wear from.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Satisfaction is not only guaranteed, it is absolutely insisted upon in Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores. The house is not satisfied until the customer is.

43 New York Stores.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Today and Tomorrow the Important
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Men's Shoes and Oxfords

$6.50 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes are reduced to **$4.85**

$5.00 and $6.00 High and Low Shoes are reduced to **$3.95**

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in both the high and the low Shoes.

Fifth Floor.

Today and tomorrow
Semi-Annual Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
Reduced from
$40, $38, $35, $30, $28
now $23

¶ Nothing more nor less than our regular stock *reduced*—made to sell at regular prices and now cut for quick selling in accordance with our semi-annual custom. Conservative and soft roll, close-fitting models, shown in a choice selection of fine fabrics, half or skeleton lined, and simply superbly made! Cut with a serenity of line which is perfection itself, and finished down to the last delicately-piped seam as no other garments ever are finished, be the price what it may. *A small charge for alterations.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Weber and Heilbroner

Invite Attention to the Unusual Opportunities Afforded by Their

Annual Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

Consisting of Their Entire Stock, with the exception of Dress Clothes and Washable Suits,

At the Following Reductions:

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits	Reduced to $16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits	Reduced to $19.50
$40, $35 and $30 Suits	Reduced to $24.50

No Charge for Alterations

These clothes are never available at less than regular prices except at these clearance periods, at the close of the selling season.

There are hot-weather weights and also the medium weights which may be worn into the late Autumn.

Every suit is of carefully selected material, fulfilling every style and quality requirement of the well-dressed New Yorker.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

BRITISH AT YPRES CAPTURE TRENCHES

Explode a Mine East of Stronghold and Occupy 150 Yards of Germans' Position.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED AGAIN

Several Civilians Killed, Paris Says —Renewed Activity Reported at Other Points.

LONDON, July 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French reports tonight the capture of 150 yards of German trenches east of Ypres, by the successful explosion of a mine. The German account of this operation admits only that the British occupied the excavation made by the explosion.

Today's official reports show a renewed activity at many points on the western front. Rheims, which has already suffered much, was again violently bombarded, the French say, and several civilians were killed.

Sir John French's report to the British War Office follows:

Yesterday evening, after successfully exploding a mine just west of the Chateau of Hooge, east of Ypres, our troops occupied about 150 yards of the enemy's trenches. This gain has since been consolidated.

We captured fifteen prisoners, including two officers, and also two machine guns. Two other German machine guns were destroyed by the explosion.

Elsewhere on the front there is nothing to report.

The German official account of this operation is contained in the following bulletin:

After blowing up mines near Chateau Hooge, east of Ypres, the British made an attack on both sides of the road from Chateau Hooge to Ypres. Their attack collapsed before our positions. At some points the attack, within range of our artillery, could not be carried through. The British occupied an excavation made by an explosion.

Near Souchez an attack with hand grenades was repulsed. After vigorous artillery fighting near Albert, the French attempted during the evening an attack against our positions near Fricourt. They were repulsed.

Tonight's French official report says:

In Artois there have been artillery actions, but no infantry engagements. Rheims was violently bombarded, several civilians being killed.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, at Les Eparges, in the region of Feyen-Hays and Le Prêtre Forest, there has been a fairly lively cannonade.

The afternoon statement from Paris said:

In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez and near Neuville-St. Vaast, there was a violent bombardment last night, and some fighting with grenades to the northward of Chateau Carleul.

In the valley of the Aisne a fairly lively cannonade was reported, and the town of Soissons was bombarded.

On the heights of the Meuse the night was a lively one, but without infantry action, except near Calonne, where two German attempts to take a trench were easily repulsed.

Berlin in the afternoon gave out this announcement:

In the district of Souchez, after a comparatively quiet day, fighting became more spirited during the night. A French attack against Souchez was repulsed and attacks south of Souchez were pressed by our fire.

On the front between the Oise and the Argonne there was vigorous artillery and mine fighting. Weak enemy attacks in the Argonne forest were unimportant.

On the Meuse heights southwest of Les Eparges and on the Tranchée the fighting is proceeding with alternate successes. Our troops lost minor local advantages which they had gained on the 17th, but captured three officers and 300 men.

FRENCH DROP BOMBS ON COLMAR STATIONS

Aeroplanes and a Dirigible Attack Railway Facilities at Three German Positions.

PARIS, July 20.—A squadron of six French aeroplanes has bombarded the railway station at Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, the French War Office announces today. The aeroplanes returned undamaged. The official account of this attack and a similar attack on the railway south of Vouziers says:

Four of our aviators dropped forty-eight shells on the junction station at Challerange to the southward of Vouziers.

A squadron of six aeroplanes this morning bombarded Colmar Station. Eight shells of 150 millimeters (6 inches) each and eight shells of 90 millimeters were dropped on railway buildings and trains. It has been established that damage was done both to the main station and freight station. None of the shells fell on the city. Our machines returned undamaged.

Another aid raid on the military railroad that supplies the St. Mihiel wedge from Metz, carried out by a French dirigible, is reported tonight. The official account says:

On Monday night one of our dirigibles dropped twenty-three bombs on the military railroad station and ammunition depot at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel, returning unharmed to our lines.

MORE LUSITANIA BODIES

Washed Ashore on Irish Coast—Report About Bates's Body Doubted.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21, 3:59 A. M.—A disptach to the Central News from Queenstown says that two more bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster have washed ashore on the County Clare Coast.

One of them is that of a stewardess and the other of a man. The latter's clothing contained a pocketbook inscribed with a name which apparently is "West."

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—On the body of a Lusitania victim washed ashore on the Kerry coast have been found documents bearing the name of J. K. Montgomery, Vice President of a Philadelphia national bank.

Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, does not believe that the body washed ashore on County Limerick, Ireland, is that of his son, Lindon Bates, who was among those lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed. A cablegram to Mr. Bates from Newton B. Knox of London, who was a friend of Lindon Bates, was received by Mr. Bates yesterday and it said the body washed ashore in Limerick was 5 feet 11 inches in height, and that on it had been found a gold matchbox with the initials "L. B." and a gold watch inscribed "L. M. B."

In a cablegram to Chairman Hoover of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who is in London, Mr. Bates drew attention to the fact that his son was 6 feet 1 inch in height, and that, while he carried a gold match safe, it did not have any inscription, and that his son had a black pocketbook which, among other things, contained a $1,000 bill.

It was also pointed out yesterday that there were two other passengers on the Lusitania whose initials were "L. B.," and that both were lost. They were Louis Brilly, an Italian theatrical man, and Leonidas Bristis, a Greek, of Atlanta, Ga.

EXPLAINS HILL 60 MYSTERY.

British Official Tells Why Withdrawal Was Kept Secret.

LONDON, July 20.—The withdrawal of British troops from Hill No. 60, in Flanders, news regarding which operation several newspapers complained was kept too long from the British public, was explained by Charles E. Hobhouse, the Postmaster General, in the House of Commons today.

At the time the hill was abandoned, he said, the "withdrawal of the troops had to be conducted in secrecy, and it was conducted with singular success. When it became expedient to make the matter public it was no longer of any military importance. Hence the silence of the War Office."

On the evening of April 17, the British began their first successful attack on Hill 60—a commanding point which lies on the north side of the Ypres-Comines Railway, about two and a half miles southeast of Ypres. Assaults and counter assaults continued throughout the 18th, on the evening of which the Germans retired from the position, losing several hundred prisoners.

Just two months later, June 17, the Germans attacked Hill 60 in force and recaptured it with the loss of several thousand men, but without inflicting much loss on the enemy. The importance of Hill 60 to the British during May arose from the fact that it formed a screen and protection for the larger hill of Zandpoudre, some three miles further east on the Ypres-Menin road, where the German artillery was posted. Zandpoudre is the highest hill in the district and is in fact the key to the position in Belgian Flanders.

Thus with Hill 60 in the possession of the British the hill of Zandpoudre became seriously exposed. It was only when they changed their plans and decided to attack Zandpoudre in another manner that their occupation of Hill 60 became useless. The hill of Zandpoudre fell into the hands of the Germans on Oct. 31 last. Here they have established their batteries of big guns which have reduced Ypres to ruins and for months have held in check a British advance from Ypres toward Menin and Lille.

NAVY BEGINS TESTS OF TORPEDO GUARDS

Plans of U. S. Battleships Depend Upon How Caissons Resist Attacks at Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Upon the result of caisson tests begun at the Norfolk Navy Yard today will depend the immediate solution of the question whether modern dreadnoughts can be rendered immune or less susceptable to submarine torpedos. In these tests about twenty specially constructed caissons will be subjected to torpedo attack for the purpose of finding out whether the secret plans of American naval constructors for the protection of future American battleships against torpedos, by armor or otherwise, are likely to prove successful.

The first of these caissons was tested today. The caisson was subjected to an outside explosion resembling that of a torpedo, which sank the caisson. To the uninitiated this might appear to indicate that nothing in the way of modern battleship construction could withstand the torpedo of the modern submarine, but naval officers say there is not the slightest basis for such an assumption, as the caisson was so constructed that it was destined to sink.

The result of the test cannot be ascertained by the navy's experts until the caisson has been refloated and taken into the dry dock at Norfolk for technical examination and study of the effect of the explosion.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor of the Navy, has general charge of the tests, but it was not necessary for him to go to Norfolk to witness today's performance.

Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt was in personal charge of the caisson attack. He was assisted by other experts, among them Lieut. Commander Joseph R. Defrees of the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, and Lieutenant Garret L. Schuyler of the Naval Proving Ground. The two latter ordnance officers were present merely to fulfil the function of delivering the explosion properly. They did not fire a torpedo at the caisson. That was not considered necessary. Their instructions were to cause an outside explosion, similar to that caused by contact of a torpedo with the side of a battleship, and to deliver the blow in prescribed fashion under water. Instead of firing a torpedo they exploded a quantity of encased explosive, under water, close to the side walls of the caisson.

In the particular experiment conducted today the explosion was sure to break the outer skin of the caisson. But there were inner skins and compartments, and it is the effect of the explosion upon these that will determine the extent to which the experiment succeeded or failed. The caisson was given a definite buoyancy by which only about a foot of it was outside of the water. This also contributed toward the sinking of the caisson when the explosive blow was delivered. The caissons will all be different. It was learned tonight that not only one new secret project for better protection of battleships against outside attack, but several new and novel methods are being tried in these tests, and that there will be a number of caissons used in testing each method.

If several of the methods succeed the most successful will be introduced in the two battleships authorized by Congress last March, the plans of which have been held up pending the result of these tests.

WORK ON INTERNED SHIPS.

Sudden Activity on the German Liners at Locust Point.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Sudden activity on the North German Lloyd liners Rhein and Main, interned at Locust Point, has attracted the attention of customs officials, and also officials attached to the British Consulate. Both steamships are undergoing extensive repairs, while painters are also busily engaged upon them.

Captain Meyer of one of the ships, asked to explain why the vessels were being painted and put into shape, said he believed with the Kaiser that there would be peace in October and that the officers were trimming up the vessels for the return to Germany. Some persons here believe the steamers are being prepared for a dash to the Capes.

THE POLISH PRINCE SUNK.

British Steamer In Collision—Lowther Range Damaged—One Lost.

LONDON, July 20.—The British steamer Polish Prince, from New York June 17, has been sunk in collision with the Lowther Range. One man was drowned. The remaining members of the crew were landed today at Barry by the Lowther Range. The latter was damaged about the bow.

The Polish Prince was of 1,862 tons net. From New York she went to the West Indies and thence to Queenstown, where she arrived on July 14. The Lowther Range sailed from Manchester, England, on July 15 for Montreal.

New York City Mortgages

5%

Principal and Interest GUARANTEED

You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest from the time you purchase. Checks mailed every six months.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

135 Broadway New York — 203 Montague St. Brooklyn

LLOYD GEORGE ENDS WELSH COAL STRIKE

Miners' Executive Committee and Owners Reach an Understanding as to Terms.

MEN TO VOTE ON IT TODAY

Are Likely to Go Back to Work at Once—They Gain Nearly All the Chief Disputed Points.

CARDIFF, July 20.—Subject to ratification by the miners themselves through delegates who will assemble tomorrow, representatives of the Government and of the coal mine owners on the one hand, and the Executive Committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation on the other, agreed today to terms that, it is thought, will end the coal miners' strike, which, since last Thursday, has tied up the South Wales coal fields and menaced the fuel supply of the navy.

The terms arrived at grant a substantial increase in wages and involve concessions to the strikers which are considered by their Executive Committee as tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all the outstanding points. Tonight the delegates were visiting their districts, canvassing the sentiment there preparatory to tomorrow's vote.

If tomorrow's meeting should bring a settlement of the strike the thanks of the country will go chiefly to David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, for it was his arrival here last night that paved the way for breaking the deadlock between the miners and the mine owners.

The chief cause of the miners' unrest was what they considered the excessive profits the mine owners were making in the sale of their coal at war prices—profits in which they were not sharing. They also deeply resented enforced arbitration, as was authorized by the application of the Munitions act to coal miners.

Though it is now a law, this measure was not actually invoked against the miners when they laid down their picks, and no mention is made of a future scope in the proposed settlement.

If the vote tomorrow is favorable to ending the strike, 200,000 men will return to work immediately and agree to abide by the terms of the settlement until six months after the termination of the war.

The agreement reached today provides that neither side shall be penalized for the present dispute.

The hopeful turn of affairs has been received with a sigh of relief all over Great Britain, for the humiliation felt by the public that a strike should have taken place at such a time was keen. This humiliation was reflected in all sections of the press, and there was growing talk of the Government taking over the mines.

Mr. Lloyd George will remain in Cardiff tomorrow, but will not address the miners unless they request him to do so.

SUBMARINE OFF MAINE?

Woman's Statement That She Saw German Craft Interests Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Profound reticence was shown today by officials who were asked whether they were investigating a report that a foreign submarine, supposed to be German, had been seen off the Maine Coast.

Several weeks ago information was given to the Government that a German submarine base was to be established among the islands lying off the northeastern shore of Maine, and it made such an impression that the matter was considered at a conference between the Secretaries of State, Navy, and Commerce. Whether any investigation was made at that time the officials concerned have never admitted, and they are equally unresponsive as to questions whether action has been taken on the statement of a woman that she had seen a submarine near the coast of Maine.

At the Navy Department officials declined to say whether any destroyers or other vessels would reconnoitre among the Maine islands. Including the navy, five departments of the Government are interested in the matter. The State Department is interested on account of the international aspect of the case; the Treasury Department is concerned because the Coast Guard Service, which is charged with preventing offenses against the neutrality laws, is a branch of that department; the Department of Justice might be called into the investigation on account of possible criminal prosecutions and the Department of Commerce has an interest through its administration of laws affecting navigation.

FEARS WORSE HORRORS.

Frederic Harrison Predicts Reign of Terror When Germans Lose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—Frederic Harrison's book, "The German Peril," published today, contains the following passage:

"Let us not think that any kind of words or any kind of agreement or compromise or mediation can avail us in this fiercest trial of our English blood. Nor let us vainly imagine that the enemy will relax in his delirious trust in frightfulness or spare us one pang which he can inflict on us all.

"It is my firm belief that when we have driven him back to his own land—and we shall drive him back; we must, unless we are to be forever ruined—scenes of horror, almost of mutual extermination, will take place, exceeding anything that we have yet known in ferocity, destruction, and blood."

FRENCH TURN OVER GOLD.

Quick Response to Finance Minister's Call for Metal.

PARIS, July 20.—Reports from all parts of France indicate that there has been a general and enthusiastic response to the request of Minister of Finance Ribot for deposits of gold to add to the country's reserve. The Municipal Government of Paris deposited today 800,000 francs ($160,000.)

Up to July 17 the Havre Branch of the Bank of France had received 1,888,550 francs ($277,710) from 2,329 depositors. Marseilles reports 2,313,000 francs ($462,000;) Rouen up to the 16th, 1,160,000 francs ($232,000;) Nancy more than 2,500,000 francs ($500,000.)

The pupils of one class in a Paris public school collected 2,790 francs ($558) from their relatives and friends, which three schoolboys proudly delivered to the Bank of France.

CALIFORNIA

ROUND TRIP $94.30

Lackawanna Railroad

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, 174 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Day School, Evening School. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

The Berlitz School of Languages NOW AT 28-30 WEST 34TH STREET, Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n. 1.012 Times Bldg Bryant 6169.

Warrenton Country School for Young Ladies. Warrenton, Va.

100,000 LIVES LOST IN CHINA FLOODS

Consul Asks the Navy Department for All the Assistance It Can Render.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—From 80,000 to 100,000 lives have been lost in the floods near Canton, China, according to a cablegram to the State Department today from Peking. Consul General Cheshire has appealed for all the assistance that can be rendered by the Navy Department.

The Navy Department had no advices as to the flood situation today from Admiral Winterhalter, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, or from the gunboats Wilmington and Callao, which went to to aid of the flood victims several days ago without waiting for instructions from Washington. Secretary Daniels said Admiral Winterhalter had authority to send any or all of his ships to assist in relief work without consulting the department.

TURKS' SUPPLY FLEET SUNK BY RUSSIANS

Fifty-nine Sailing Vessels Reported Destroyed in the Black Sea.

LONDON, July 20.—A fleet of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels laden with war materials for the Turkish Army of the Caucasus has been destroyed by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, according to a dispatch from Sebastopol to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The sailing vessels were on a voyage to Trebizond, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey on the Black Sea. The crews of the Turkish ships were made prisoners by the destroyers.

For Black Sea trading the Turks have stuck to their familiar, old-type vessels, which have been commonly known as feluccas. These are much like the dhows of the Nile and the African coasts, and also resemble the luggers seen in the fishing ports of England.

The feluccas are small swift-sailing vessels, less than 100 feet long and usually have three masts on which are spread lateen sails. They are seldom decked over and the cargo in the open hold is covered with an awning. They seldom have a displacement of more than fifty or sixty tons and cannot carry much more than twenty tons of cargo. In times of calm, they may be propelled by large sweeps and their rudders are adjustable, so that they may be used at either end.

Probably some of the vessels captured are small schooners and brigs, which were originally built by the Russians and came into the possession of the Turks through trade channel.

MESSAGES TO CHRISTIANIA.

Wireless Dispatches from Here via Germany Attract Attention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 20, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—A business man residing here has within the last few days received messages sent by wireless telegraphy from America, to Germany and thence in the ordinary way to Christiania.

There are two wireless routes between America and Germany, namely between Tuckerton, N. J., and Ellwise, near Hanover, and between Sayville, L. I., and Nauen, near Berlin.

No official information has been issued to the effect that wireless messages will be transmitted from America to Scandinavian countries by way of Germany and certainly no messages are accepted for transmission by wireless in opposite direction.

344,749 IRON CROSSES.

Official Statement of Number—Cost Up to March $700,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The lavish way in which the Iron Cross decoration has been distributed among the German troops is shown by the official statement in The Cologne Gazette that since the beginning of the war the Order has been bestowed on 344,704 persons.

The cost of manufacturing the crosses up to the end of March was $700,000, but the amount since then has been enormously increased.

The length of the ribbon manufactured to go with the decorations is estimated at about seventy miles.

SINKS A RUSSIAN STEAMER.

German Submarine Torpedoes the General Radetzky—Crew Saved.

LONDON, July 20.—The Russian steamer General Radetzky was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on July 17. Her crew of twenty-two was saved.

The General Radetzky was a vessel of 2,118 gross tonnage, 275 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 19 feet depth. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1889 and was owned in Riga.

TO TEST SUBMARINES BY 2,200-MILE TRIP

Four New American Craft Will Go Under Own Power from San Francisco to Honolulu.

TO BE A PREGNANT TRIAL

Experts Believe It Will Prove the Theory That a Trip Could Be Made to Europe and Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Four of the newest submarines of the United States Navy will be sent under their own power from San Francisco to Honolulu during the month of September in the longest endurance run tackled by any vessel of this type in the navy. The units to be dispatched are the K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8. The distance to be negotiated is 2,200 miles, and this will be attempted in a continuous and uninterrupted run. The submarines will be accompanied by a convoy of submarine tenders to care for them in an emergency.

These submarines were built on the Pacific Coast under contract with the Electric Boat Company, and have been undergoing tests for nearly a year in Western waters. They are to be stationed at Honolulu as a new division, which will bring up the submarine defense of the Hawaiian Islands to approximately two divisions. The division already there comprises the F-1, F-2 and F-3. The F-4, which was also attached to this division, sunk in an accident several months ago.

Submarine experts in the navy have no doubt of the ability of the four vessels of the K class to make the projected continuous run. The units of the K class are designed for a continuous run of 3,500 miles on normal fuel, and by carrying extra fuel are expected to make 2,000 miles additional.

Experts familiar with these vessels assert that they could cross the Atlantic and return under their own power. The distance from New York to the English Channel is shown to be about 2,800 miles on the hydrographic charts, or about 5,600 miles for the round trip. Starting from a point on the New England Coast these submarines, it is asserted, could make the voyage to England and return without refueling.

The submarines of the K class represent the latest and best that have been actually commissioned in the United States Navy. The navy is building boats of the L and N classes, and is constructing an experimental submarine of the M type, which is to mount the new submarine defense gun, but none of these have been commissioned. The four submarines are similar in design to the four submarines of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, which recently made a continuous run of about 1,200 miles from Key West to New York. These were the K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6.

Captain A. W. Grant, who was placed in charge of the submarine service of the navy with instructions to discover its defects and bring it to the front as the best in the world, has now been employed a month in his new billet. He will come to Washington tomorrow to report to Secretary Daniels and officers of the department on the result of his first month of preliminary study of the situation.

It is understood that the most striking feature discovered by him has been the fact that, in his opinion, 80 per cent. of the faults in the submarine service have been due to inexperience of American naval officers in handling submarines. Captain Grant, it is understood, has found that in the past submarines have been built faster than officers have been trained to operate them, and he will recommend that more officers of higher rank than ensign and junior grade Lieutenant be trained to take charge of the submarines, in addition to those already assigned to submarine service. There will be no difficulty in finding such officers, as there is already a waiting list of officers who desire to engage in instruction as submarine experts.

One of the first things done by Captain Grant after he took charge of his new duties was to ask that all the submarines of the Atlantic fleet be sent to the New York Navy Yard for examination and overhauling. During the past month every submarine in the Atlantic fleet has been examined at the New York yard and overhauled.

All these submarines will be subjected to severe tests to discover defects. These will be designed to bring out defects of material and of personnel. It is probable that in the course of the development of the submarine personnel of the navy the number of officers on submarines will be doubled, so that those with experience will be accompanied, wherever this can be done, by other officers undergoing training and instruction.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

An Entire Disposal of Summer Apparel

The woman who desires to replenish her wardrobe by the addition of a smart *Summer Frock*—a *Tramping Suit*—a Linen or Shantung *Beach Suit*—a *Dust Coat*—a *Golf* or *Tennis Skirt*—an *Afternoon Gown*—lightweight *Wrap*—a sheer *Blouse*—or a *Garden Hat*—will find many a helpful suggestion in these *Unusual Values*—for instance:

$65 to $125 DRESSES at $18, $28, $38, $45

$35 to $125 SILK WRAPS at $18, $28, $55

$25 to $45 LINEN SUITS at $15

$45 to $75 CLOTH SUITS at $19

$65 to $125 SILK and CLOTH SUITS at $32

$25 LINEN COATS at $15

$45 BEACH COATS at $25

$35 SHANTUNG MOTOR COATS at $18

$22 to $45 SILK OUTING COATS at $15, $20, $35

$18 to $30 BEACH AND GARDEN HATS at $8, $10

REMINGTON STRIKE RESULTS IN FIASCO

Continued from Page 1.

ets, said the labor men, would also be responsible for none of the day force going to work tomorrow.

Thomas J. Savage, member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists, was responsible for the statement that about seventy-five men were on the night force that quit, and that about 100 men in the shops of the sub-contractors had walked out. He also was responsible for the statement that a conference was in progress in New York tonight which might lead to a settlement. He refused to give details of the conference in the absence of J. J. Keppler, international Vice President of the machinists, who left Bridgeport tonight with the expressed intention of attending a conference to settle a labor difficulty in the pulp mills of Northern New York. He said he would return to Bridgeport late tonight or tomorrow.

Mr. Savage said he had received information that Frank Jennings and J. P. Conlon, Vice Presidents of the machinists, were at present engaged in determining which factories in this country were making goods for consumption by the Remington Company, with the view of calling the machinists in those shops out on strike and thereby cutting off the supply.

Plans for calling out many more machinists were made tonight by the labor leaders. Mr. Savage said:

"There will be no misunderstanding at the Remington plant tomorrow. We will have pickets there and none of the men will go to work. In addition, a strike call has been issued for the old plant of the Remington Company—the Union Metallic Cartridge Company—and at least 200 machinists will walk out there at noon. In a few days the whole plant will be closed down. In addition to this, we will call out the shop of a large sub-contractor, employing about 200 of our men. That shop also will walk out at noon."

Late in the afternoon the labor leaders, accompanied by a number of men who had walked out of the sub-contracting ulants, went to the front of the Remington plant and waited there until the machinists came from the factory. Pickets were stationed all around the road in front of the place, and as each man came out he was talked to by a picket.

Some of the men who came out stated emphatically that they had not the slightest intention of striking. They declared that they were perfectly satisfied with the condition and that they intended to go back to work tomorrow. When one machinist made that statement to a group of newspaper representatives a picket interrupted and said:

"Tell them that if you go to work tomorrow you will be fined $100, and if you do not pay it you will be driven out of town."

"I'll go to work tomorrow unless someone knocks me in the head with a brick," replied the machinist to the picket, who walked away.

A New York Times reporter interviewed ten of the Remington Arms machinists when they left work. Two said they did not believe the issue was settled. The other eight said they would not strike; that they had received all they sought and were satisfied.

A half-hour later the road was covered with machinists, pickets, and onlookers. Two dozen dirt wagons made their appearance at that point, and they were driven two abreastup and down the road. The crowd was forced well toward the sides, the little gathering of pickets and machinists being broken up.

The pickets remained at the plant until long after dark. They instructed nearly all the machinists to report immediately at the hall in the centre of the city. Many of the machinists went to the hall. The meeting lasted until after 8 o'clock. Then Mr. Savage came out and said:

"This strike is not a failure. We merely made a mistake and we will profit by it in the future conduct of the strike. We met the Remington machinists at the meeting tonight and they all said that they would be on the picket line tomorrow morning. One hundred and fifty men or so promised to be there.

"During the noon hour today the men were held in. Only two or three got out and they were unable to find the strike leaders outside the plant in order to get the call from them. They could not walk out without positive orders."

Mr. Savage said that fifty men were out at the Gaynor Manufacturing Company, making bullets for Great Britain and her allies. Twenty machinists and helpers, he said, had left the Bridgeport Engineering Company, and at least twenty-five had walked out of the Middle Street branch of the Remington Company. No men had been taken from the plant of the Columbia Nut and Bolt Company, Mr. Savage declared. He added that the strike call had been issued for there, but was recalled when the management of the plant informed the leaders that they had given up their contracts with the Remington Company and had agreed to do no more work for that concern until the differences should be settled. He said no machinists struck at the Bullard Machine Tool Company, there being no number of any importance there. Thirty-five men were discharged at the latter plant last week.

At the Bridgeport Engineering Company the men demanded that they be given the strike call because they said they were dissatisfied with working conditions. The call was issued for the Columbia Nut and Bolt Company, Mr. Keppler said, because of a statement attributed to Fred Atwater, Treasurer of the company, that "the more hours the men work and the less money they receive the better off they are; they will not have time to hang around in saloons."

A member of the militia here said today that a quantity of riot ammunition had been received at a local armory late last night. The members of the militia, he said, had been instructed to hold themselves in readiness and to assemble when they heard fifteen strokes on the fire alarm system of Bridgeport.

Officers of the militia this afternoon denied that there was any foundation for the statement that special instructions had been given to the members of that organization. They also disclaimed knowledge of the arrival of any ammunition.

The threatened strike of the Remington guards came to an ignominous end this afternoon. Thirteen of the guards, leaders of the rest, went to the office of the company and demanded an increase in pay for the men from $2.10 a day to $3. They were discharged. Their fellow-guards did not press the issue further; they nonchalantly swung their clubs and shooed away reporters who wanted to see Major Penfield.

G. G. Grless, General Manager of the Stewart Construction Company, which is erecting the new Remington plant, today denied that the millwrights were on strike. He said that the millwrights had asked to be relived from work until their union status should be determined by the American Federation of Labor.

General Alexandre Ziegler, who is said to have charge of the purchase of all American supplies for the Russian Government and who has been in this country for three months, is at the Stratfield Hotel here. He would not discuss the strike or the report that the Allies had guaranteed the Remington Company full reimbursement for any expenditure it might be put to to stop the strike.

"How long do you expect to be in this country?" he was asked.

"Fully two years more," he replied.

Mayor Penfield refused to see newspapermen today.

A mass meeting was held in the Hungarian quarter of Bridgeport tonight. It was said it was preliminary to a big strike meeting to be held tomorrow. Several speakers addressed the crowd, and they spoke of organizing the Hungarians into a union under the American Federation of Labor. These remarks were greeted with applause.

When the editor of a Socialist Hungarian newspaper published in New York, Chicago, and other cities started to speak, one man in the audience arose and a Hungarian asked in effect why the Hungarian workers of Bridgeport had been referred to as "peasants." Several men immediately jumped to their seats and for five minutes there was shouting all over the hall. A dozen policemen appeared at that moment. Order was soon restored and the policemen disappeared.

A GOMPERS BRIBE STORY.

Said to Have Been Offered Fortune to Cause Arms Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a Washington dispatch The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been approached twice within the past two weeks by an alleged secret service agent of the German Embassy, who offered him enough money to make him independent for life if he would cause strikes in factories manufacturing munitions of war.

"The individual making these advances to Mr. Gompers," says The Journal, "was a woman. The proposition was indignantly refused.

"Mr. Gompers could not be reached last night, but the Journal has positive information that the story of his having been approached is true. It is understood that he will formally present the matter to the Government, and at the same time make a public statement concerning the entire incident."

A DOUBLE MEANING

Wherever you see the Thompson-Starrett name in black letters on a yellow ground, dominating a building site, it means, obviously, that we have got the job.

It means also that the Owner thinks enough of his proposition to place it in the care of the most intelligent and efficient organization he can hire.

Thus, the Owner who thinks enough of his own proposition, will think of us.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

Nature's Great Aid in Combating Disease—

Uric acid, kidney and bladder disorders are kindred diseases. The only way to rid the system of the toxins which cause these disorders is to cleanse the blood and tone up the general system. Nature's own solvent, known as

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER

eliminates the poisons by driving them out of the system.

Thousands of people who, before they began drinking Buffalo Lithia Springs Water, could not do any worthwhile work, are now enjoying good health and doing their full share of their work in the world, and all because they took Buffalo Lithia Springs Water as directed.

If you suffer from any of these troubles, start in with Buffalo Lithia Springs Water today. Order a case from your druggist and drink six to eight glasses a day. Three or four months of this treatment will work wonders in you.

'Phone your druggist NOW.

Our local distributors are:

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Park & Tilford
McKesson & Robbins

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

Hampton Furniture for the Dining Room

CHARGED with a message for the present are those sunny Dining Rooms of old-world English Houses, their dusky paneled walls hung with the fading portraits of family worthies, their furniture ripened to a rich patina by the careful handling of succeeding generations.

That is why Hampton Shops Reproductions offer advantage beyond the telling to those who wish to bring into their homes of today the spirit of by-gone times. Here may be found the Jacobean Dining Table with its board of glossy oak, the Buffet with its precious garniture of sparkling glass and silverware or the tall Clock ticking off the hours, both serene and cloudy, with a kindly impartiality.

HAMPTON SHOPS

34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOW CAN YOU RESIST A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA THIS YEAR

California and the Panama Expositions make an irresistible appeal this year to every American citizen. To the great Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego are added the many attractions of climate, scenery, and amazing development.

You should see California and the Pacific Coast; the Expositions; the old missions; Colorado and the wonderful Rockies, the enchanting and historic Southwest, Salt Lake, the Pike's Peak Region—the Golden West. You see all on a Rock Island Scenic Circle Tour—very low fares for round trip from New York—stopover at any and all points en route. Long return limit. Both expositions included, in one ticket at no extra cost.

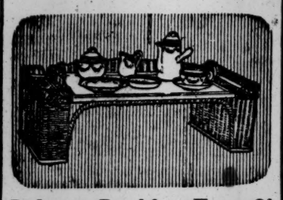
Choice of famous trains, including the "Golden State Limited," "Rocky Mountain Limited," "Californian," "Colorado Flyer," "Colorado-California Express" and others. Automatic Block Signals — Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service.

Our representatives are travel experts, who will give you full information about California, the Expositions, how best to see them on a Rock Island Circle Scenic Tour, prepare itineraries, etc.

Write, phone or drop in for our literature on California and the Expositions. Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1288a Broadway, cor. 31st St., New York, N. Y.; K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. Phones: Madison Sq. 2350, 2351.

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Cross Breakfast Tray



Bedroom Breakfast Tray—Of white enameled wicker, with a fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, a deep compartment at either end for water glass, table silver, also reading matter, newspapers and mail. Lightweight, portable, for use in bed or on side-table.....$10.00

Breakfast Set—Of Royal Worcesterware, flower-festoon design, comprising: coffee pot, sugar-bowl, cream pitcher, fruit and service plates, cup and saucer, extra, $11.00

Garden Basket — Of closely woven tan wicker, patent waterproof lining, fitted with: gardening fork, hammer, two pair scissors, knife, shears, tape measure, trowel, wire; 21 x 11¼ x 4 inches..$14.75

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

July and August 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturday

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK: 604 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 353 Broadway

BOSTON: 145 Tremont Street

LONDON: 89 Regent Street

Dealers Throughout the World

"Instead of the Old-Fashioned Trial Balance" is the title of a little circular just put out by us. With it goes a concise, practical form of Monthly Balance Sheet and Comparative Income Statement. Both are sent free on request.

PERINE & NICHOLS
149 Broadway
Experienced as Accountants since 1898

PRISONER DECLARES SHE IS MRS. FLAGLER

She Is Accused of Promising F. J. Mahoney $1,000,000 and Swindling Him of $4,435.

CLAIMS $15,000,000 FORTUNE

Asserts She Gave D. Leroy Dresser $250,000 of Railroad Stock to Sell, but Has Had No Returns.

A handsomely gowned woman, slightly past middle age, with pleasant features and quiet manner, was arrested last night charged with having obtained $4,435 from Frank J. Mahoney of 70 East 106th Street by persuading him she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler, destined soon to receive $15,000,000 by an old agreement with the railroad magnate, and promising to give Mahoney $1,000,000 of her fortune.

Even in Police Headquarters the woman's cool confidence did not desert her, and she insisted she really was Mrs. Zora Howe Flagler, and that she would prove it. She said she had been married to Mr. Flagler in Washington, D. C., "at the home of friends of Mr. Flagler," on June 14, 1899, and that the "Rev. Dr. Brown" had performed the ceremony. After a year and two months, she said, she left Mr. Flagler because of his infatuation for another woman, but she did not divorce him, and he gave her $250,000 in cash and $250,000 in the stock of his Florida East Coast Railway. He also signed an agreement, she said, by which she was to receive $15,000,000 two years after his death, providing she maintained a residence in this State. She signed the agreement, she said, in lieu of her dower rights.

The woman said she had spent the $250,000 on her support, and six weeks before the recent suicide of D. Leroy Dresser, she said, she gave him her railroad stock to dispose of. She said she had no idea what had become of the stock since Mr. Dresser's death.

Mrs. Flagler, as she calls herself, has been living at the Hotel Marseille, 103d Street and Broadway, where the night clerk said last night she had a suite of rooms, but declared he didn't know how long she had been at the hotel.

She was arrested in a drug store at Fifty-eighth Street and First Avenue at 8 o'clock last night while she waited there for a woman friend whom Detective Van Twistern followed from a house in Fifty-eighth Street. Mahoney had called at the Second Branch Detective Bureau, notified the lieutenant that on May 17 he had obtained a warrant for Mrs. Flagler's arrest on a charge of grand larceny, and asked for the services of a detective, saying he knew where she could be found.

In front of the Fifty-eighth Street house the detective found a taxicab, which presently was entered by a fashionably dressed woman, who ordered the chauffeur to drive to the drug store. Van Twistern and Mahoney, who had directed the detective to the Fifty-eighth Street address, found Mrs. Flagler in the drug store.

She was very indignant at her arrest, protesting, as she did later at police headquarters, that she was no impostor and had not deceived Mahoney.

The latter said he had been an operator in the telephone building at 16 Dey Street, and that the woman, on April 30, had telephoned to a Charles Howe of Pittsburgh. She told him she could not pay for the call, having forgotten her purse. It was then she explained she was Mrs. Flagler, and Mahoney said he lent her $35. On May 7 she returned and in appreciation of his kindness, he said, employed him as her private secretary at $20,000 a year and promised to give him $1,000,000 when she received her fortune.

From then until June 2, said Mahoney, he had lent her $4,435, the largest single sum being $800, which he gave her in the Hotel Astoria, where most of the loans were made. When he suspected her at last he got a warrant for her arrest.

The woman heard Mahoney's story and admitted most of it, saying that the Charles Howe, to whom she telephoned in Pittsburgh, was her brother. She said she would have had documentary proof of all her assertions had she not lost her private papers through the sale of her effects in Washington.

She said she had a home there at 1,325 M Street, N. W., and had wanted to borrow some money on her furniture. Instead of a chattel mortgage, she said she was induced to sign a bill of sale, and when she could not meet her note her furniture was confiscated and with it her papers. She said she knew these were still intact, and expected to get them back from the man who held them.

Despite her protests she was transferred to the West Thirtieth Street station, where there is a matron, and was locked up. She will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

No mention of any such person as Mrs. Zora Emma Howe Flagler could be found last night in available records of Mr. Flagler's life. His widow is Mrs. Lily Keenan Flagler, whom the railroad man married in August, 1901, ten days after he had obtained a divorce from Mrs. Ida M. Shrouds Flagler, who had been declared legally insane in 1897. The first Mrs. Flagler, who died about twenty-five years ago, was a Miss Harkness.

STRIKE AT PIERS REPORTED.

900 Unorganized Poles and Hungarians Said to Have Quit.

According to a report, emanating last night from 139 Charlton Street, 900 longshoremen employed by the Clyde and Mallory steamship lines, at Piers 36, 37, and 38, North River, went on strike yesterday at noon for increased pay for overtime. It was stated that the men, who are Poles and Hungarians, and have no organization, were getting 40 cents an hour, and demanded 60 cents. They will hold a mass meeting this morning to take a vote as to whether they will join the Transport Workers' Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World or the Longshoremen's Union.

Arthur Pye, Traffic Manager of the Clyde and Mallory lines, last night said that he knew nothing of any strike on the piers. When he left at 5 o'clock the men were still working cargo on Pier 33. A number of the longshoremen were sent up to pier 65 at noon, which had been rented from the Hamburg-American Line, to get it ready for the Huron when she arrives this morning from Jacksonville, Mr. Pye said. Pier 38 is being rebuilt, which is the reason the joint lines had to rent Pier 65 for the time being.

FISH BUREAU'S BUSY YEAR.

Some of the 4,300,000,000 Produced Sent to Germany and Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Bureau of Fisheries has greatly increased its activities during the past year, making a record beyond that of any other year in its history. Counting all its output, the bureau has reached the highwater mark of additions to the livestock of the country in producing 4,300,000,000 fish in the twelvemonth. These were all good fish, and among them were many thousands of Rocky Mountain rainbow trout, which are regarded as the gamest and most delicious stream fish in the West.

From the large number of rainbow trout produced, the Bureau of Fisheries sent 100,000 successfully to the German station at Ueber Guepfeln late last season, where, according to reports, they appear to have thrived and promise to establish the variety permanently in the mountain streams of the Fatherland.

A consignment of 100,000 rainbow trout was also sent to the Japanese hatchery at Hyogo with a loss of only 3 per cent., and the process of stocking all the mountain lakes of the province of Hyogo has begun with every sign of complete success.

$10,000 TO CONSCIENCE FUND

Anonymous Sender Says It Is Double His Theft from Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The largest contribution to the conscience fund ever received directly by the Treasury Department came today in a special-delivery letter from New York, inclosing $10,000. Only once before has this amount been exceeded, and that was on Nov. 23, 1901, when the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York received an anonymous contribution of $18,679.60. That amount was turned over eventually to the Treasury Department.

In the letter, which was addressed by hand to Secrary McAdoo, was an unsigned communication, which read:

"While the sender has paid double to the United States the amount he stole, yet conscience is not satisfied, and here is another payment."

The amount was made up of three $1,000 bills, eight $500 bills, and thirty $100 bills. This amount brings the conscience fund up to a total of $453,922.03, all of which is turned into the general fund of the Treasury for current expenses. The conscience fund was begun in President Madison's Administration with a contribution of $5. The smallest contribution received was 2 cents. The average annual amount of the contributions has been about $2,900.

OUR OBSERVERS NOT LIKED.

Teutons Make Position Uncomfortable Because of Arms Shipments.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Colonel John Biddle and Captain Berkeley Enochs, until recently attached to the embassy at Vienna as army observers, were today assigned to the War College. With their return the European battlefields are left practically without American military observers.

While both officers and also the War Department refused to discuss their return, it is believed to be a fulfillment of Secretary Garrison's policy to withdraw officers where their presence caused friction and embarrassment. It is said that the popular idea among officers in the armies of the Teutonic allies of the destruction wrought by American arms and ammunition made the position of the American observers uncomfortable.

TALE OF ATLANTIC BATTLE.

Letter Says British Ships Attacked German Submarine Near Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—A dispatch from Portland, published here tonight, says:

"Reports that British warships had sighted and fired upon a German submarine off the coast of Nova Scotia last Wednesday reached here by mail today, the writer stating that the Canadian censor had forbidden the transmission of the news by telegraph.

The letter said that the engagement occurred near Halifax, forty-seven shots having been heard after three British warships had been seen dashing along the coast at full speed."

ZAPATISTAS RETURN; KEEP CAPITAL QUIET

Washington Anxious for Mexico City, Again Cut Off, While Awaiting Decisive Battle.

EXPECTED SOON AT PACHUCA

Carranza Promises Speedy Victory Over Villa Column—Red Cross Forced to Give Up Relief Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Zapata forces are again in full power in Mexico City, having returned to the capital on Sunday afternoon upon the sudden evacuation of that place by the Carranza forces under the command of General Pablo Gonzales. News of the reoccupation of the capital by Zapata's men was given to the Sate Department today in a dispatch from Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister, upon which Secretary Lansing based the following announcement:

The department is in receipt of advices, dated about noon of the 19th, from Mexico City, stating that the evacuation of the city is complete. The Zapatistas occupied the city on the afternoon of the 18th, and on the 19th appointed some authorities. They are, therefore, again in full power. However, it is stated that their actions indicate a desire to maintain order. President Chazaro and the Conventionist Government have not yet returned.

The Carranza agency in Washington issued an announcement which sought to minimize the importance of the withdrawal of General Gonzales and his forces from the Mexican capital. It stated that these forces only left the capital to "meet and destroy" the Villista flying column, commanded by Generals Reyes and Fierro, which, after capturing Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, and Queretaro, is understood to be in the vicinity of Pachuca. Commenting on the Gonzales evacuation, Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's agent here, said:

"The movement in force out of Mexico City under the command of General Pablo Gonzales himself has been projected for several days. This movement was kept secret, and although I have known since Saturday that it was in prospect, its important character as a military movement necessitated silence on my part in order that the enemy might not be apprised of its initiation. Now that the movement is under way, I am free to say that General Gonzales's forces have left the capital for the purpose of meeting and destroying a rading movement to the northward of the city by an inferior force of Villistas. This force had its base near Silao. Adequate provision for the preservation of order in Mexico City has been made, and immediately the present operation is completed, which should require only a few days, the military force will return to Mexico City, where General Gonzales will re-establish headquarters.

Secretary Lansing was notified late this afternoon that "railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City is suspended on account of the present military operations." A dispatch to the Red Cross today stated that there was "trouble around Pachuca." The report stated that the second lot of supplies, comprising corn and lime, for the United States Smelting Company at Pachuca, where there are 20,000 people, was en route from Vera Cruz to Pachuca, having left the latter point on Friday in charge of a "special reliable American conductor," but the message added that there was no telegraphic communication between Vera Cruz zand Pachuca.

Suspension of railroad communication is viewed here with alarm for the suffering people in Mexico City, as this action completely cuts off the sending of much-needed food supplies. A private message from a responsible source received today pictured the situation as desperate.

At the Cabinet meeting today the uncertain Mexican situation was briefly discussed. Some move on the part of the United States in pursuance of President Wilson's message to the Mexican factions two months ago urging peace is expected in the near future. American Consul General Shanklin, who is now at Vera Cruz, returning to Washington from Mexico City, is expected to give the Administration considerable light on affairs in the republic when he arrives here next week.

The Carranza agency received an official dispatch tonight from Vera Cruz announcing the arrival at that port "under a strong military escort of $30,000,000 in gold and silver bullion bars, the property or a number of foreign-owned mining corporations." This precious metal was accompanied by guard all the way from Pachuca to Vera Cruz and is to be shipped immediately to New York. The Carranza agency stated that "there was no delay or threat of interference with the free passage of this vast quantity of gold and silver from the beginning of its journey to the end."

A message to the State Department from one of the towns on the Mexican border brought word tonight that the last report General Villa had received from his flying column was that it had taken Queretaro, and that his instructions to the column was to give full protection to foreigners and their interests. The department is advised in a telegram dated July 19 from Eagle Pass that communication with Torreon was opened on July 18. The first train for several weeks left Piedras Negras for Torreon on the 19th.

General Chavez is temporarily in command of the Villa forces at Piedras Negras. There is telegraphic communication between Piedras Negras and Saitillo, which is said to be in possession of General Urbina, commanding a large force of Villistas. Las Vascas, in Coahuila, was reported recaptured by the Villistas on July 18. Reports from Paredon indicate to the State Department that Villa forces are still in control of that section and that small skirmishes are occurring daily between there and Monterey. Piedras Negras is quiet, according to State Department advices.

Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa confidential agent in Washington, tonight issued a charge of bad faith against General Elias Calles, the Carranzista Commander, who has attacked and taken the frontier town of Naco, Sonora, on the Arizona border line. The alleged bad faith would consist of a violation of the agreement entered into between General Maytorena and representatives of Carranza some months ago by which the rival factions pledged themselves to Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, not to attack Naco, but to regard it as a neutral border town. Señor Llorente said:

"The agency wishes to make it clear that the good faith of Governor Maytorena in maintaining the agreement and the heavy drain upon his forces for the expedition to the Yaqui territory for the protection of American colonists were all that permitted Calles to capture Naco and Cananea. Occupation of the town would be a simple task were it not for General Maytorena's humanitarian desire to refrain from exposing noncombatants to the danger which would accompany such an action, and his wish to do nothing to injure the cordial and pleasant relations now happily existing between the inhabitants on the American side of the border and the Convention Government."

ABANDON RELIEF WORK.

Red Cross Finds It Impossible to Deal with Mexican Leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Brigadier General Devol, General Manager of the American Red Cross, returned from the Texas border today with the announcement that attempts to relieve famine and suffering among noncombatants in Mexico were hopeless under present conditions.

For six weeks General Devol directed relief work from Fort Sam Houston. He was thoroughly discouraged by the failure of the Mexican factional leaders to co-operate. With the official statement from Red Cross headquarters tonight merely saying it had been decided "that for the present much of the relief work must be postponed," the understanding here is that the society practically will abandon its activities until the United States Government has further developed its Mexican policy.

"There is no practical outlook for the relief of Mexico through the American Red Cross under the present conditions," said General Devol, "although reports from all over Mexico indicate the necessity of distribution of relief supplies throughout Mexico. The physical condition of the railroads and the lack of co-operation of the military authorities in charge make it practically impossible to relieve the people in need of help.

"Neither the Carranza authorities nor the Villa authorities are co-operating in relief work in any way, though Carranza did not interfere with supplies to Monterey. The authorities on both sides will not permit purchase of food of any kind within their territory. When the Monclova situation was acute, we could buy relief supplies on the Mexican side cheaper than in the United States."

POLICE INVESTIGATE DEATH IN MT. SINAI

David Levene Hails Taxicab in Street, Is Taken to the Hospital, and Expires.

HIS RELATIVES MYSTIFIED

Say He Had Tonsils Removed a Few Hours Before, and Was Refused at Institution Monday.

The police and the Coroners' office began an investigation yesterday afternoon of the death of David Levene, a young public accountant, who lived with his mother, three brothers, and four sisters at 450 East 141st Street, the Bronx. Levene died in Mount Sinai Hospital about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, twenty minutes after he had been admitted to the hospital, to which he drove in a taxicab from 110th Street and Broadway.

The hospital officials declined to tell what had caused Levene's death or to tell from what he had been suffering when he reached the institution. According to Rose Levene, a sister, the hospital attendants declined to receive her brother when she took him there in a taxicab on Monday night. Then he had been extremely nervous and had complained of severe pains in his fingers. According to Miss Levene, a clerk who received them in the office of the hospital looked at Levene, who was big and strong looking, and exclaimed:

"You're a good, healthy chap. We can't wake up the doctors at this hour. Come back tomorrow."

It was only between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, said Miss Levene, but they were obliged to leave and returned home. Yesterday morning Levene felt better, and with his brother, Arthur, went to the office of Dr. Ernest Danziger, 63 West Nineteth Street, where David Levene had his tonsils removed. According to his family, he had suffered from throat trouble, due to enlarged tonsils, for more than six months, and his visit to Dr. Danziger was by appointment, made previously on the advice of the physician.

Nothing in the operation could have caused death, his family believe, for Arthur Levene remained until it was over and went about his business only when David urged him to do so, saying that he felt all right.

What happened after David left the physician's office the police have not learned yet. He was deposited at the hospital in a state of semi-collapse by a taxicab chauffeur who said Levene had hailed him at 110th Street and Broadway and had asked to be driven to the hospital in a hurry, saying he felt ill. The hospital authorities allowed the chauffeur to depart without questioning him further or learning his name, so it was not until after death that Levene was identified by cards and letters in his pockets and his family and the police were notified.

An autopsy will be held today which, it is hoped, will determine the cause of Levene's death. He was 26 years old and single and apparently in good health, except his throat trouble and the peculiar pain which sent him to Mount Sinai Hospital in vain on Monday night.

INSULT OUR FLAG IN MEXICO.

Carranza Soldiers Carry It to Border Line and Trample It.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 20.—Carranza troops who captured Naco, Sonora, yesterday, while removing liquor from an American saloon late today, found a United States flag, carried it to within a few feet of the international line, and trampled it into ribbons.

VILLISTAS STAND AT NOGALES.

Carranza Leader Says He Will Attack Border Town at Once.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 20.—Governor José Maytorena, the Villa chieftain who a few days ago controlled practically all of Sonora with the exception of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, made preparations today to defend Nogales, the only border town he now possesses, against Carranza troops under General P. Elias Calles.

The taking of Naco and of Cananea by Carranza forces, in addition to numerous other towns and mining camps, has left Maytorena with Guaymas on the west coast as his only port in Sonora, and, though he denied today Calles's claims of victory at Villa Verde, the Villa chief announced that he would concentrate all his troops at Nogales "to plan a new campaign."

According to reports from Carranza agents, Calles, whose troops took Cananea last night, will attempt to capture Nogales at once.

AN INVESTMENT

That depends on an individual's credit or management is as uncertain as human nature. Our Guaranteed Mortgages, founded on the necessities of a great city, are as safe as man can devise.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

The Best Stories of the Year

"Miss Thomasina Tucker," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a novelette. — "No 6," a play, by Stephen Phillips. — "Mother Machree," by James B. Connolly. — "Letitia," by Gordon Arthur Smith. — "At the End of the Rainbow," by Jennette Lee. — "A Little Tragedy at Coccocacache," by G. T. Marsh. — "Her First Marrying," by Una Hunt. All in the

August Fiction Number of Scribner's

Published July 23rd

All Newsstands

Special Sale of Colored Low Shoes

Low cut styles for women from our own regular stocks. Fashionable models in all the season's most desirable colors.

REGULAR PRICES $8.50 and $9.50, Special $3.50 and $5.00

None Charged—None Sent C. O. D.—No Exchanges.

Men's Low Shoes at a Discount of 20%.

FRANK BROTHERS

Fifth Avenue Boot Shop
Fifth Avenue,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Store opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Films for Developing and Printing may be left at the Main Floor Camera Counter.

Macy's Scores a Winner!

Clean-Cut Palm Beach Suits

Eight Patterns $6.75

Elsewhere $8.50 to $11.00

SACK and Norfolk models that won't shrink from a washing and don't shrink in the tub; feather-light, immaculate, porous and c-o-o-l. For men of slim build and men of solid stature, up to comfortable "48s".

GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH

Tailored on clean, fine, thoroughbred lines of genuine crisp Palm Beach Cloth, cold-water shrunk and shape-retaining. Eight patterns: solid colors and hair-line stripes in the staple "natural" and Oxford gray; distinguished silk stripes on "natural" grounds, worn by New Yorkers who set the styles; a beautiful dark "sun-fast" blue with the faintest of lighter pencil lines.

Their smartness will last as long as they last—*guaranteed* by the workmanship. Skeletonized; double-stitched seams; armholes piped and pockets stayed; all sewing done with *silk*. Need pressing but seldom; cost less to keep spotless than a single pair of flannel trousers. You will feel fortunate (and vastly cooler) if you get one of these suits.

A suit at the price of a pair of trousers—there's "Macy value" for you!

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Special Elevators, 35th Street Entrance.

Founded 1826 Lord & Taylor Greeley 1900

38th Street · FIFTH AVENUE · 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Hear ye Hear ye:

Three Days of Display,—

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 21, 22 and 23,—

To Herald The

MIDSUMMER SALE of FURNITURE for AUGUST

OUR entire stock of Furniture, amounting to $425,000, will be placed on sale on Monday, July 26th, and continue throughout the month of August.

This is not Furniture made for a "Sale." Only such Furniture as finds a place in our regular stock after careful scrutiny of the construction, correctness and quality, is offered in this sale.

Furniture in the JACOBEAN, WILLIAM AND MARY, QUEEN ANNE, COLONIAL and ELIZABETHAN periods. SHERATON, HEPPELWHITE, CHIPPENDALE and ADAM styles. In fact, only the good sort that will remain and that you will want to keep and cherish.

Each piece shows reduction of from 10 to 50% from the usual selling prices.

Selections may be made and orders will be taken during these three days in order that the hurry and confusion incident to the opening day of the Sale may be avoided.

Deliveries will follow after July 26th, the opening day of this notable price-saving event.

In Progress:

The MIDSEASON CLEARANCE *of* TAG ENDS

All Sections of the Store Participating.

ONE of the Most Important Value-Giving Events in the History of This Store.

"I Am Innocent as You," Is Condemned Man's Appeal

BECKER MAKES FINAL PLEA FOR LIFE

Continued from Page 1.

New York City, that the article is herewith transcribed:

WHITMAN AND BECKER.

Should the innocence, or even partial innocence, of Charles A. Becker be demonstrated by a John Doe or any other legal proceeding, the position of Governor Whitman will be most extraordinary. The Governor's entire political standing is based upon the convictions in the Rosenthal murder case. His uncompromising determination to send the culprits, and, above all Becker, to the electric chair is the very stuff of which his reputation as an unflinching public servant and antagonist of evil is made up. It was the second conviction of Becker that made him Governor. It would be most painful for him and his admirers to discover now that he had been the victim of blind zeal and misinformed prejudice. We refuse to give any credence to such a theory without overwhelming proof.

Reviews Appeals to Whitman.

I beg you to believe that this language is not quoted for any other reason than because it shows with a clearness which I could not command (and with a frankness which, perhaps, might not be seemly in me) that any review by the Executive of the evidence given against me, or of the manner in which my prosecution was conducted, must be the work of a man whose present political eminence is built on my conviction and whose political future must depend on my execution.

To obviate this condition made possible by a constitutional omission it was suggested to you on my behalf that ex-Chief Justice Andrews of the Court of Appeals, or ex-Chief Judge Cullen, or some other citizen of pre-eminent distinction be invited to examine the record and advise you of the executive action which, for the credit of the State, should be taken with respect to the sentence of death pronounced on me.

Even after this proposal had been rejected I still ventured to hope that the Hon. Willard Bartlett might give me permission to place before him certain facts hitherto undisclosed which I am now about to place before you, and (if he thought they justified such a course) that he might then, on his own motion, make whatever recommendation to you the highest interests of justice in his opinion required. Mr. Manton went to Albany for the purpose of preferring a request to this effect, but he failed to see the Chief Judge.

His Appeal to Hughes.

On the facts disclosed in the record of my trial the Supreme Court of the United States was asked to issue a writ of error on the grounds, first, that the proceedings against me in the courts of this State did not constitute that due process of law by which alone a citizen of the United States can be deprived of his life; and, secondly, because the very serious complaints I have to make against the manner of my prosecution must be addressed to a Governor who is the very person responsible for them as District Attorney, and that this has resulted in denying me equal protection of the laws with all other persons who have ever been accused of murder in this State.

The detailed assignments of error addressed to the Supreme Court in my behalf are annexed.

Mr. Justice Hughes denied my application for a writ of error on the ground that all these matters and proceedings of which I complained were within the jurisdiction of the State courts.

There remained a possibility that a writ of habeas corpus might lie to bring the whole proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States, including the question whether your insistence on reviewing as Governor proceedings conducted against me by you as District Attorney is consistent with that equal protection of the laws to which I am entitled under the Constitution.

Gives Up Habeas Corpus.

I have asked my counsel to state frankly whether in his judgment the Supreme Court, (if the case were to come before it on habeas corpus,) would be likely to reverse the judgment against me. He answered that the only ground on which the Supreme Court could be asked to set aside my conviction is that from the moment when at the opening of my second trial I offered proof that the District Attorney, instead of protecting my constitutional rights, as he was sworn to do, had actually conspired to invade them by circulating false and scandalous statements to my injury.

All the subsequent proceedings as they are set out in the assignments of error were so utterly unfair that they constituted not an impartial trial to determine my guilt or innocence, but a conspiracy to bring about my conviction. And counsel advised me that he did not believe the Supreme Court would ever render a decision condemning so sweepingly and seriously the entire judicial processes of a State.

As this question, however, is entirely new, he thought it possible that a writ might be issued out of the United States District Court, and perhaps even a stay of execution might be granted pending decision by the Supreme Court. But as the only effect of this would be to delay my death for a few months, I have instructed him not to make the application.

If I am to die, I am as ready now to meet my fate as I have any reason to think that I ever will be. I do not desire a delay that can merely serve to prolong an agony which is already almost unendurable. There is but one service counsel or anybody else can render me now, and that is aid in finding evidence which will establish my innocence. If any other legal proceedings should be undertaken in my behalf in the courts they will have but that one object in view.

Direct Appeal to Whitman.

Although it involves the unprecedented (perhaps some would say preposterous) proceedings of asking his Excellency, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State, to review, reverse and in some respects condemn the conduct of Hon. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney of New York County, in prosecuting an indictment for murder against me, nevertheless that my constitutional rights may be at least asserted, I ask your Excellency most respectfully on the record submitted to Mr. Justice Hughes to forbid execution of the capital sentence pronounced on me.

I ask your Excellency further, in the light of certain facts, now disclosed for the first time, to forbid my execution on the ground that my guilt of this murder is not established so clearly as to justify the taking of a human life by the public executioner.

Here, Sir, let me say that I do not ask any indulgence at your hands.

If I have actually committed the crime of which I have been found guilty no criminal ever went to execution who more thoroughly deserved the punishment inflicted on him.

I was an officer of the law and as such, I was equipped with extraordinary power to be exercised first, and above all, for the safety of life and property. If I have really and in fact abused these powers conferred on me for the protection of life by perverting them to accomplish the destruction of life then, indeed, I am doubly guilty.

Better Death than Prison.

To the heinous crime of murdering a fellow-being I have added a species of treason against the community. To a criminal so depraved I freely concede there could be neither warrant nor justification for clemency. Moreover, if I were given the choice between dying a felon's death in the electric chair and living a felon's life in a prison cell I should certainly not be inclined to prefer the longer over the shorter agony. But I do revolt from being forced to bear, living or dead, the stigma of murder. I do not deserve that infamy.

I am innocent as you of having murdered Herman Rosenthal, or of having counseled, procured, or abetted his murder.

It is because I am more concerned about vindicating my name and character than about preserving my life that I have compiled in the accompanying document, all in my own handwriting, a full account of all the intercourse I ever had with Rose and Rosenthal. The utterly misleading and inaccurate statements attributed to me in the newspapers yesterday and today decide me to place this statement before you now rather than leave it to be published after my death. It cannot be said hereafter that I deferred making these statements until their accuracy could no longer be tested by cross-examination of their author. There is abundant time now to verify every single fact that I allege.

My counsel have always advised me (and I am satisfied) that it is a duty alike of citizenship and morals to place you in possession of every fact within my knowledge which might throw any light on the commission of this murder. This done, my duty will have been performed. The action you then take will be between your conscience and yourself. Your power is unlimited, and so is your responsibility.

While the accompanying document details fully, I believe, every interview I ever had with Rosenthal and the substance of every communication I had with Rose, it may be well to add here a brief statement of the reasons why I had any relations whatever with either.

Tells Why He Met Rose Often.

I think you will concede that my acquaintance and frequent meetings with Rose constituted the most damaging feature of the case built up against me. And yet surely you must realize that association was not merely consistent with my duty as a policeman, but it was a most important element in enabling me to discharge efficiently the peculiar tasks assigned me.

After my promotion to Lieutenant, and while still performing what is called "desk duty" at various station houses, I was called at intervals by the Headquarters authorities to perform certain special tasks. These covered many branches of police work, from dealing with strikes and various forms of disorder to "getting" certain persons who were known to be habitual violators of law, but against whom it was found almost impossible to obtain evidence sufficient for conviction.

Shortly after Mr. Rhinelander Waldo became Commissioner there were very general complaints, as your Excellency will doubtless remember, of ruffianism displayed by gangs of young roughs on street cars and places of public resort, through which peaceable citizens were terrorized and which often culminated in homicide. To suppress this evil a special squad was organized at Headquarters and I was appointed to command it. I think my superiors will testify that this duty was efficiently performed. Rowdyism was checked, and as the work for which my squad was organized became less onerous, Commissioner Waldo began to assign me to the duty of raiding different gambling houses.

I was never given general authority to deal with gambling. I had no power to molest any establishment unless one which the Commissioner specially ordered me to raid. Nevertheless, to be selected for such service was a mark of confidence which any policeman would value very highly, and of which I certainly was exceedingly proud. As it was to my efficiency in suppressing rowdyism alone that I attributed these other assignments, I was naturally anxious to show myself equally efficient in this new field of duty.

Suppression of Gambling.

Suppression of gambling is a very different task from suppression of rowdyism, and much more difficult. Dealing with rowdies simply requires physical courage, steady nerves, and cool judgment. The rowdy knows no restraint except fear; not of the law, but the person charged with the administering of the law. He must be in fear of the man who wears the uniform. He cares nothing for the authority which the uniform typifies. The officer dealing with rowdies frequently takes his life in his hands, but he is hardly ever exposed to corrupt influences. The utmost degree of discretion that he is required to exercise usually is to differentiate between the dangerous gangster, who must be repressed sternly by force, and the citizen, ordinarily well behaved, but found acting in a disorderly manner through occasional indulgence in drink, who should be treated with forbearance and good temper.

But the officer charged with the suppression of gambling is beset on all sides with difficulties to be overcome, dangers to be avoided, temptations to be withstood.

It was while engaged in this branch of police work that I met Rose for the first time. I had just raided a gambling house of which he was part owner. The occasion of our meeting and the circumstances under which he offered to become my stool pigeon and obtain evidence against other gamblers, if I would allow him to do business, (a proposal which I submitted to Commissioner Waldo and was by him rejected,) and the conditions under which he actually became my stool pigeon and continued as such almost to the time of the murder, are all fully described in the statement which is annexed.

A Stool Pigeon Indispensable.

In view of the deadly injury done me on the trial by this association with Rose it is necessary to explain here why I valued his offer to become my stool pigeon so highly that I submitted it to Commissioner Waldo, and why I continued to avail myself of his services after he consented to act as my stool pigeon. An officer who raids a gambling establishment, as your Excellency doubtless realizes, must always produce two things at his peril; he must produce gambling paraphernalia found in the place raided and persons who were actually engaged in gambling there.

If no gambling implements be found, the officer will be charged with having violated the residence of a peaceable citizen, which he was charged to protect, and this will lead almost certainly to dismissal from the force, very probably to a criminal prosecution.

If he finds gambling implements but no persons actually using them the authorities at Headquarters will always suspect him of having warned the gamblers in advance, with the result that he will certainly be deprived of similar details in the future, and very likely his prospects of promotion would be seriously, if not fatally, impaired.

The chief difficulty experienced by every police officer assigned to raid gambling houses is to secure the preliminary evidence on which a Magistrate will issue the necessary warrant. The first essential is to secure admission of some one who will testify that he saw gambling in progress. As entrance to every such establishment is vigilantly guarded by watchers, who allow no unknown person to pass, the difficulty of obtaining evidence is apparent.

Line Up to See Informers.

When a police agent does succeed in gaining admission and a raid is made, the doorkeepers of every gambling house in town attend the Police Court where the men arrested are arraigned for the purpose of identifying the informer, who, needless to say, is excluded ever afterward from all such establishments. The supply of police officers available for such purposes is limited. Moreover, they soon become known, and every watcher is placed on his guard against them. The only other way of obtaining evidence against them is through what are known as "stool pigeons." The person who can ordinarily be obtained to act as a stool pigeon is usually a worthless fellow, who after agreeing to betray his fellows to the police for money will quite likely, in turn, betray the police to the gambler for another sum of money by refusing to appear in court against the place raided on his information.

The authorities at Headquarters expect from the raiding officer not merely production at the police station of gambling paraphernalia and persons found using them, but also evidence enough to hold the gamblers in the Police Court. When men taken on the raid are arraigned and discharged because there is not sufficient evidence to hold them, the raid itself becomes unjustified, and the officer is seriously discredited. And it is just here that the stool pigeon is very likely to fail the officer.

With a man so well known in the gambling world as Rose to act as a stool pigeon there was no gambling house against which I could not obtain evidence sufficient to obtain a warrant authorizing a raid, and to justify the raid after it was made. At the same time he was always able to conceal his own contribution to the raid by putting forward some other person to give the necessary testimony. As a matter of fact, it was through information which he furnished that I succeeded in carrying out successfully every raid, without a single exception, which the Commissioner ordered me to make, and in closing some establishments which had long been in business, but had never before been entered by a policeman.

But while this record was one which I labored hard to establish and strove continuously to maintain, it was not without sinister features.

Dangers of a Frame-Up.

There is one danger, as your Excellency well knows, which always besets an officer engaged in the suppression of gambling, and which grows ever more serious in proportion to the success which he achieves, and that is a frame-up.

The gambler is usually a man of influence, almost invariably a member of some political organization, active in the work of political campaigns, and quite liberal with contributions. His success in business depends very largely on his capacity to make friends. He is nearly always connected with some political leader, not merely by political associations, but also by ties of strong personal attachment. The officer who succeeds in raiding a prosperous gambling establishment provokes for himself, as your Excellency well knows, the abiding enmity of very powerful men. If he proves impervious to threats, bribes, or other doubtful influences he at once becomes the object of persistent and highly ingenious schemes to secure his dismissal from the force. The usual method of reprisal is to accuse him of either demanding money for refraining from a raid or else with unnecessary destruction of property in prosecuting it.

When the attacks on him become formidable the officer almost invariably finds the stool pigeon whom he has used the chief agent employed to destroy him. The stool pigeon, therefore, is never trusted. His trade is treason. Surely your Excellency, knowing all this, must realize not merely the utter improbability but the absolute impossibility that I could have trusted a stool pigeon like Rose with confidences involving my character and my life.

Met Rosenthal with Elks.

It is indeed quite likely that Rose may have represented himself among his gambling friends as my "collector" to demand money from gamblers as the price of protecting their business by failure to raid them. This would have been merely a measure of self-protection on his part. His work as a stool pigeon for me necessitated frequent meetings between us. This open association could be understood by gamblers as indicating only one of two things—either that he was my stool pigeon or my collector. I cared little what these gamblers thought of me.

But knowledge or even suspicion among them that Rose was my stool pigeon would have rendered him useless to me. His usefulness I was most anxious to preserve, for it was through his work as a stool pigeon that I was able to maintain the record which I had established as an officer who never failed to perform any task that was assigned to him. I think even your Excellency has borne testimony to this record of mine for efficiency in the discharge of duty.

Such were my relations with Rose when I met Rosenthal for the first time at the Elks' banquet on New Year's Eve. The circumstances of this meeting are all described down to the last detail that I can recall in the written account which is annexed. But there were strong reasons not there mentioned which made me anxious to avoid him.

A Raid He Didn't Make.

Though I had never met him, I knew a good deal about him. Indeed I had been asked by Captain Bugher, while he was First Deputy Commissioner and I was doing desk duty in the Fortieth Precinct, to raid an establishment then conducted by Rosenthal. But to have done this successfully would have seriously discredited the Inspector and Captain of the precinct in which the establishment was located, both of whom were valued personal friends.

On the other hand I would not betray the Commissioner's confidence by deliberately failing to execute loyally any task that he had confided to me. I asked Commissioner Bugher, therefore, as a special favor to relieve me from duty. He complied with the request and assigned the raid to the two Lieutenants who stood highest on the list of eligibles for promotion. It was made and it was successful. Rosenthal at once charged these officers with having wantonly destroyed valuable property belonging to him. A warrant was actually issued by a police magistrate on his complaint, but though several examinations were held the proceedings never came to anything. These officers are now high in the department and deserve the promotion they have obtained.

With this knowledge of Rosenthal I could hardly have been eager to cultivate his acquaintance. I never spoke to him after the meeting until the occasion when I called to see Senator Sullivan at his office in the Shanley Building on the invitation of his half-brother, Lawrence Mulligan, as described in the accompanying affidavit.

"Big Tim" and His Power.

That meeting was my first with the man so widely known as "Big Tim." Your Excellency may have some difficulty now in realizing the value which I then placed on this invitation to meet Mr. Sullivan, although your experience as District Attorney must have made you familiar with the extraordinary power he wielded. His influence in the Police Department, no matter who might be its head, was believed to be unbounded. A policeman who succeeded in enlisting his favor was considered sure of promotion. Mr. Sullivan was the author of the law against carrying concealed weapons, enforcement of which was among the peculiar duties of my squad.

To be assured by a person so intimately connected with him as his half-brother that my manner of enforcing this law had impressed the Senator so favorably that he wanted to thank me personally for it, was, perhaps, the most agreeable and hopeful news ever imparted to me since I was appointed to the force.

All the circumstances of this meeting with Mr. Sullivan are fully described in the accompanying statement:

When Sullivan told me, as there set forth, that he was interested in Rosenthal's house to the amount of $12,500 I did not for a moment, it is only fair to say, understand him as saying that he was Rosenthal's partner. So far as I know, Sullivan had no interest in any gambling house except that those for whom he had obtained protection, (or at least who believed they were allowed to do business through his influence,) he invariably asked to employ some of his political followers. Sullivan's munificence was undoubtedly one source of his popularity.

Any gambler who had been raided, or who had otherwise experienced hard fortune, could nearly always borrow money from him. His statement to me and the note signed by him which Rosenthal displayed both satisfied me that he had lent Rosenthal the money by which his gambling house was equipped.

Rose's $1,500 to Rosenthal.

Looking back at these events now in the light of all that has since happened I think it by no means impossible that Rosenthal may have believed the $1,500 put in his house by Rose was really money advanced by me.

Rosenthal would hardly have allowed Rose for the $1,500 a half interest in the establishment which had cost him at least $12,500 to equip, according to Sullivan's statement, unless Rose was believed to have contributed something else in addition.

Again Rose, if he acknowledged this sum to be his own money, would have had no excuse for asking that it be secured by a chattel mortgage on all the furniture, thus making it a kind of preferred charge on the business. But by pretending the money came from some other source he might easily insist on conditions which it would have been extravagant to demand for money contributed by himself. And if I were believed to have been the source of it, the terms that he could exact might well be unusually favorable. But to this I never gave a thought at the time.

What Rose might have said about me to Rosenthal or what Rosenthal might have believed was not a matter with which I concerned myself. My only interest was in maintaining Rose's usefulness as a stool pigeon, and this, as he himself said, was helped by his having an interest in a house, which accounted for his means of living without exposing him to suspicion of being a stool pigeon. At the same time it afforded him access to other houses where he could obtain for me the evidence by which alone I could effect successfully any raid which the Commissioner ordered me to make.

Paid Scant Heed to Rosenthal.

But that anybody could believe I would hold such a conversation as the one Rose mentioned in his testimony with Rosenthal (of whom I had the knowledge already described) at our first meeting or (even if I were capable of engaging in the business of gambling) that among all the gamblers in New York I would select for a partner such a man, with whom I had never exchanged words except as described in the accompanying statement, is conceivable only where preconviction of my guilt has become an immovable mental obsession.

The fury displayed by Rosenthal after the raid did not seem to me at all extraordinary. He was known to have boasted that he never failed "to get" any member of the force who had molested him. And I was not, therefore, surprised to learn that he was infuriated against me. Until the publication of the article charging that I was the real owner of the chattel mortgage on his furniture I never gave his threat the slightest attention. The publication in The World I regarded as the culmination of his efforts. I was satisfied that no evidence could be found to support the criminal charges, and of Rosenthal's uncorroborated testimony I had not the slightest apprehension.

After I had obtained authority from the Police Commissioner to institute a suit for libel against The World I was so little concerned about the matter that I proceeded with my wife to spend the day at Brighton Beach.

When Sullivan Sent for Him.

On my return about 1 o'clock in the morning my private telephone rang, and a man describing himself as Mr. Applebaum, Senator Sullivan's private secretary, said the Senator wanted to see me. I answered that I would call on him in the morning. He said the matter was urgent and the Senator must see me tonight, and added, "If you will come, I will call for you in about thirty minutes in an automobile and take you down to meet him." I agreed to come in half an hour.

Mr. Applebaum appeared, accompanied by Jack Rose, and said: "The Senator was awaiting me at the Circle Theatre." All three of us went to Sixtieth Street, where Mr. Sullivan stepped out of a limousine automobile, which was awaiting, and invited me to his private office. We went up two flights of stairs, and on entering his room, he asked me, "what about this Rosenthal affair?" I said, "There's nothing of it." He said: "It must not be allowed to go any further. Rosenthal has gone so far now, he can't be stopped. He must be got away."

"That," I said, at once, "would be the very worst thing could happen to us. Everybody would say that either you or I had caused his disappearance, and naturally it would seem that, if we induced him to leave, it must be because he had something discreditable to reveal. Now, everything he could say has already been said and published. It is absolutely necessary to my position in the department that his statements be faced and disproved.

This I was prepared to do. His charge that I was the owner of the chattel mortgage Rose stood ready to disprove, and beyond that there was nothing worthy of notice in his charges. The Senator answered, "Where a fire of this kind is started, there is no knowing where it will reach. Rosenthal has already been very close to me politically and personally, and once inquiry starts they reach into election matters. And secret investigations of elections by Grand Juries have always been sources of great trouble."

Recalled Divver's Troubles.

I don't know whether the Senator actually mentioned the troubles that had overwhelmed one of his predecessors, Patrick Divver, many years ago, or whether it simply occurred to me, but I do recall having said, "As to the political side of it, Senator, I have no opinion at all. But I am perfectly clear that, so far as I am concerned, his disappearance would be fatal if it would be suspected that I had connived at it." The Senator answered, "Well, perhaps you are right, but I have a favor to ask. Whatever happens in this row between you two, I want you to promise me that you will never mention the fact that I spoke to you about letting Rosenthal open." This promise I gave.

He expressed very warm appreciation of my attitude, and coming downstairs, just as we emerged from the building, he said: "I would give $5,000—yes, $25,000—to have prevented this thing or to stop it now if I could." I did not pay much attention to the remark, but rejoined Mr. Applebaum and Rose in the other auto and went home to bed.

On the way up I recall that Rose said, "I wonder if the big fellow really has that much money at hand, if he needs to use it." I think Mr. Applebaum said, "Any money that he needs he can always find."

Rose then said something to the effect that he could easily raise any money that would be necessary to get Rosenthal away, whereupon I said: "Not on your life. His disappearance now is the one thing that would make his accusations serious." We parted. Nothing more was ever said about Tim Sullivan putting up money to get Rosenthal away. The remark I have quoted about being willing to give a large sum I interpreted merely as an expression of his anxiety to end this trouble, which I did not consider serious, but which he seemed to think might produce serious consequences, as indeed it had.

Quotes Deacon Terry, Reporter.

Certainly nothing happened the following day to increase my apprehension of Rosenthal. On the contrary, Mr. Deacon Terry, a reporter then connected with The American, whom I met at the Madison Square fight late in the evening, informed me that the District Attorney had said to him during the course of the day, while discussing these charges of Rosenthal: "If you see Becker, you can say there is no prejudice whatever against him in this office. On the contrary, I recognize that he has been a singularly efficient officer. His raid on the Lincoln Hotel was a splendid piece of police work, and enabled this office to gain considerable credit. While I shall, of course, examine these charges of Rosenthal's, unless they are corroborated they would not of themselves be sufficient to justify an indictment, and you can tell Becker that this office will do nothing unfair, but full justice to him and every one else."

It was after this conversation that I offered to take Mr. Terry home. He lived in New Jersey. It was then past midnight. Had he said "yes" instead of "no," I could not have returned to New York City until between 4 and 5 A. M. I would not then have gone to the station house immediately after the murder, nor would I have passed Forty-second Street and dropped Sullivan there, both of which events became strong features of the case against me.

I don't believe, your Excellency will question the fact of my proposal to take Mr. Terry to his home in New Jersey nor of his refusal, which has cost me so dear.

Knows Nothing of the Killing.

The statements imputed to me concerning the circumstances immediately attending Rosenthal's murder in the publication yesterday and today which force me to address you now are entirely unfounded. I never said Vallon fired the pistol shot that killed Rosenthal, or that the killing was unintentional or that it was the result of some misapprehension among the slayers. I know nothing whatever—I never did know anything—about that dreadful crime.

It is, indeed, matter of common report (as I am informed) in every newspaper office that a sum of money had been raised probably by Rose from the gamblers to get Rosenthal away; that Rosenthal refused the sum offered, but consented to go for a larger sum. It was for this larger sum he is said to have been waiting at the Metropole when he was called out, and instead of getting the money which he expected he was shot to death by the gunmen.

Of course, if it could be shown that Rose had been entrusted with a sum of money (whether $6,000 or $16,000) to be given to Rosenthal, it would shed a flood of light on the whole transaction. It would explain the source of the $1,000 which admittedly he paid to the gunmen for committing the murder, while the disappearance of the balance taken in connection with his known hostility to Rosenthal and his fear of him, would amply explain the assassination. Of this my counsel has been diligently searching for proof, but your Excellency will readily understand the difficulty they encounter. The information could only come from the gamblers who contributed the money.

Has No Gambler Friends.

Among these I am entirely without friends. Indeed, the policeman is always an object of aversion to gamblers and all violators of the law whom he has been compelled to pursue. No testimony that can aid me is likely to be volunteered from such sources. In the underworld Rose has acquired added distinction by the skill with which he has succeeded in removing the halter which had been fastened securely around his neck and the necks of his associates by indisputable evidence and fastening it around the neck of a "cop" by perjury.

And now, Sir, that I have disclosed all the facts concerning this homicide within my knowledge, let me ask your attention to the manner in which some of them have been perverted and distorted to my injury. I concede freely that no public officer has ever performed a service more valuable to the community which had honored him than you did in appearing at the station house immediately after the Rosenthal murder, and by correcting the mistaken entry on the blotter concerning the number of the murderers' auto, made inevitable the capture first of the driver, and as a natural consequence of the assassins.

Nor do I think it unnatural that since Rosenthal was under subpoena to testify against me on the following day, you should have hastened to the conclusion that I had probably incited his murder to prevent his appearance before the Grand Jury. In your position and with the same amount of information on the subject I would very probably have reached the same conclusion.

Indeed, it was not until Rose's personal reasons for desiring Rosenthal's death were made clear on the trial of the gunmen that I myself could form any reasonable theory of the motive that had caused the murder. But I do complain that this preconception of my guilt should have betrayed you into measures which I am certain must ultimately bring discredit on the administration of justice and which I firmly believe will cause you the deepest regret.

Why He Went to 47th Street.

Conceive, Sir, the degree to which under the empire of this belief in my guilt you have been led to pervert and distort circumstances which should have tended to establish my innocence.

When my counsel appeared before you to ask that in view of your part in my prosecution the executive action to be taken on my conviction should be referred to some distinguished citizen for advice, you said it was my appearance at the police station shortly after the murder that first led you to suspect me of complicity in it. And yet, Sir, I went there for precisely the same reason that led you to go there.

When I learned from Hawley of Rosenthal's death I said at once to my wife, as she can testify: "I never now can meet and disprove those charges Rosenthal made against me, and, while they cannot be prosecuted, they will yet hang like a cloud over me in the department." There was but one way in which it might be possible to offset the injury his death threatened to cause me, and that was by discovering some clue to his murder which would greatly enhance my reputation on the force. My wife agreed, and for that reason advised me to comply with Hawley's request and go immediately downtown.

When I reached the station house I found there was no opportunity by which I could contribute to the discovery of the criminals, because the entire problem of the crime was already in process of solution by yourself. But surely, Sir, it is an extraordinary idea that the appearance of a man at the place where murder has been done is evidence of his having perpetrated it.

The Murderer Always Flees.

So far as I know, there is not on record a case where an assassin has voluntarily approached the corpse of his victim. He always flies in the opposite direction. It is an axiom among policemen (and I think among all criminologists) that an instinct too strong to be resisted always drives the murderer from sight of the victim whose blood he has shed.

And, Sir, is it conceivable if I had known Rose was the real instigator of this crime, that on the day after its commission I could have been seeking him at Pollock's house, not secretly or alone, but openly, in the company of a notary, who was a perfect stranger to me, (after having vainly sought one with Mr. Hart at the Harvard Club,) thus incurring not merely the risk but the certainty of its being used against me (as it has been with deadly effect) in case Rose's complicity was discovered? The very openness of my conduct in this respect, instead of being taken as proof of conscious innocence, is held evidence of brazen guilt.

I need hardly point out to you that it was this preconception of my guilt which led both Mr. Justice Seabury and you to misapprehend the testimony given against me on the second trial so radically that it was grievously misstated both in your address and in the charge of the court to the jury. The most flagrant instances of these misstatements have been pointed out to the Court of Appeals in the brief submitted by my counsel on the motion for a reargument.

It is there stated (and it has not been contradicted) that both the trial court and the Court of Appeals assumed the testimony in the second trial to be identical with that given on the first, whereas they were radically different, and it was on this misconception of the whole case that the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment against me.

Wants Joseph Murphy Heard.

I mention this, Sir, not to complain, but to reinforce the request which I now make that Joseph Murphy, confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing, be examined by you and asked to state under oath what he overheard Rose, Vallon, and Webber plot in the Tombs before my trial.

When my counsel submitted to you a letter voluntarily addressed by this man Murphy you said (as I am informed) that the writer was not in the Tombs while Rose and the others were confined there. I have since caused the record to be examined, and I beg now, Sir, to state that you were mistaken. Not merely was he an inmate of the Tombs at that time, but his statement that these men were visited by Mr. Applebaum on the Sunday that he mentioned can be verified, and by Mr. Applebaum himself.

Before my arrest, but after I had been transferred from Headquarters to duty at the Sixty-fifth Precinct, Mr. Applebaum called on me twice. Once we met in the Captain's private room in the station house, and a few days later (the day before Sunday mentioned by Murphy in his letter) I met him at the south end of Washington Bridge. Each time his object was to convey a request from Senator Sullivan that whatever might happen I would make no mention either of the Senator's request about allowing Rosenthal to open a gambling house or of my having met him at the Circle Theatre the evening before the murder. I answered if these informers, who all professed to be devoted followers of Sullivan, refrained from mentioning his name he could count on my silence.

Sunday Visit to Tombs.

That promise I have kept until now, when, in view of the charges against him that are unfounded, I am advised that to state the whole truth about those transactions is the most effective method of repelling darker insinuations calculated to blacken his memory. Mr. Applebaum, I think, will admit that he did visit the Tombs the following day, though it was a Sunday, and after informing Rose and the others of my assurance secured similar promises of silence from all of them. If it should be proved that these men received a visit in the Tombs on a day when visitors were prohibited, as Murphy says they did, it will confirm Murphy's statement so forcibly that your Excellency can hardly afford to disregard it.

This communication has grown to a length which I never anticipated. Whatever effect it may produce (and I hope for very little) it will remain a public record. The very wide interest which my prosecution has awakened leads me to hope that sufficient interest in my fate (whatever it may be) will survive to keep alive among my fellow citizens an insistent desire to ascertain the actual facts of this crime.

Even though the statements here embodied fail now to demonstrate my guiltlessness, yet will they serve as a key to explain future developments certain to follow; quarrels which will inevitably arise among the assassins whom you have allowed to save their own lives by swearing mine away. And from all these sources I am profoundly confident sufficient light will proceed to make my innocence clear to all the world, as it is now to my own conscience.

No Personal Resentment.

If, Sir, I have spoken frankly of what I conceive to be wrong done me by the excessive zeal with which I have been pursued, yet I ask you to believe that I am entirely free from anything like personal resentment.

In these days, when we read of men dying by tens of thousands every day in battle, the disposition that may be made of one poor human life seems scarcely worth the trouble which the persual of these very voluminous papers must entail. But I do not feel I should withhold a single word that might by any chance aid you in reaching a conclusion which will win approval of your own conscience and of the people who have intrusted you with the sovereign power to take my life or spare it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's most humble servant,

CHARLES BECKER.

BECKER SAYS 'BIG TIM' TWICE BEGGED MERCY

Crazed by Fear of Exposure as Rosenthal's Backer—Doomed Man's Full Story.

Becker's original story, the sixty-page manuscript, was written without any assistance or suggestion from his lawyers. It is a detailed account of his work in the anti-gambling crusade, with the story of his relations with Rosenthal, whom he said he distrusted from the first because he had heard that Rosenthal had bragged that ex-Commissioner Waldo and Winfield S. Sheehan, his Secretary, were protecting the gambler, and he did not believe that that was true. This is Becker's own story as he wrote it in the death house:

BECKER'S OWN STORY IN FULL.

In the early part of October, 1911, I was directed by Commissioner Waldo to raid premises 155 Second Avenue. I assigned Patrolman James White to this work; he secured evidence in gambling house 155 Second Avenue. Four warrants were issued, and on the night of Oct. 19, 1911, I raided the place.

Only two of the men for whom we had warrants were on the premises. I took the warrants from my pocket to select the two fitting the description of the men we had under arrest. In doing this the men we had under arrest no doubt noticed I had two more warrants, and so informed Rose, who was not on the premises when evidence was secured or when raid was made.

On the morning of Oct. 20, 1911, when on my way to Third District Court, just as I reached the southeast corner of First Street and Second Avenue, at the drugstore, Rose approached me from a crowd of gambling house employes—Rose said they were doormen from all parts of the city—who Rose told me were there to see the man who secured the evidence at 155 Second Avenue in order to prevent the same man from getting evidence in the places where they worked.

Rose introduced himself, said his name was "Rose," and that he and Sigmund Rosenfeld, known as "Beansey," were the owners of the place I had raided at 155 Second Avenue. Rose at once asked me if I had two more warrants. I considered this a presumption on his part and refused to deny or affirm his question. Rose then asked me if I knew Lieutenant Funston in the Detective Bureau. I said I did. Rose then asked me if I would speak to Funston over the telephone if he connected with him. I said I would.

We then went into a drug store on the southeast corner of First Street and Second Avenue. Rose got Funston on the wire in the Detective Bureau. Then I spoke to him and asked what he wanted. Funston said Rose was a friend of his and asked me to do what I could for him. I told Funston I would do nothing for Rose except to arrest his men.

Rose Wanted Arrests Made.

Funston said that was just what Rose wanted. Rose then said he would produce his other two men if I would direct the officer to arrest them. Rose said he was anxious to have the case against his men cleared up. I told him I would direct Officer White to make the arrests, provided he would produce the right men and not try to put in a "ringer." This means a man who was not on the premises when evidence was obtained and who could prove an alibi.

Rose left me, and in a few minutes returned and said his two men were in the crowd, so I advised Officer White to make the arrests and to be sure he got the right men. White picked out his men from the crowd and arraigned them all. They waived examination and were held for trial.

I asked Rose why he did this, and he said he was a friend of Samuel Koenig, the leader, and that Koenig's brother Maurice was an Assistant District Attorney and would take care of his men before the Grand Jury.

I then went back to my office. No money was mentioned or given to me as Rose says. One day, about ten days or two weeks after Oct. 30, 1911, while I was in a restaurant on Broadway near Broome Street, where I daily ate lunch, Rose came there, saying he had found me through Funston and that he wanted to talk to me about his place and the case against his men. I said, "Go ahead."

Rose then made a proposition that he be allowed to reopen his gambling house and to run unmolested. For this privilege he said he would assist me to get officers into any gambling house I wished to raid. I told him that I would lay his offer before the Commissioner, and that he could meet me in two or three days at some restaurant; then we parted.

Turned Down by Waldo.

I did speak to Waldo about it, and I suggested that the District Attorney be made aware of the matter if he (Waldo) thought well of the proposition. Commissioner Waldo said he did not think it wise, even with the District Attorney's consent, and turned it down.

At the same time Waldo directed me to procure evidence against Freeman's gambling house, 106 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Busteed's, at 158 West Forty-fourth Street. Waldo said it was through the Mayor's order, as it was rumored that the late George W. McCloskey had a 25 per cent. interest in Freeman's with one Matthew Corbett.

I asked Commissioner Waldo to let me out of doing this work, and told him at that time that I was afraid of being framed up, and that I feared it would make many bitter enemies for me, and that, in the course of time, they would injure me.

Waldo waved all this aside, and said he and the Mayor would protect me. I expressed the same fears to Deputy Commissioner McKay when I applied to him for money to spend on getting this evidence. He, too, laughed at me, and advised me to do my best to get these places, about which I had expressed some doubt of getting in.

When Rose met me two or three days after our first meeting in the restaurant I had this order to get the places above mentioned. Rose asked me what the Commissioner had said to his proposition. I told him the Commissioner would not have anything to do with it. Rose then asked me to help him get his men discharged, as he had found the case more serious than he thought.

Rose said he had to pay these men, as no other gambler would employ them while indictments were pending against them, and that if I would do this he would help me in the same way he had proposed in regard to reopening his gambling house. In order to test him I agreed to help him if I could. I then asked him to help get my men into Freeman's and Busteed's, and he agreed to this. In a few days Rose came to my office and told me he found it was impossible for him to get police officers in, but said he had a friend whom he could get into these places who would make the affidavit.

Paid $150 for Evidence.

I told him to do that, and it worked. In a week or so Rose came to my office and said he had got his friend into both places, and had his friend waiting outside, and that his friend wanted to be paid $150 for each place. I gave Officer White the money. He met this friend of Rose, who gave the name of Frank Marshall, 242 West Seventy-sixth Street.

This man Marshall appeared before Magistrate McAdoo and swore to the affidavits, and on Nov. 15 or 16, 1911, he met us and we made raids. At the time I raided Freeman's Rose and Vallon, whom I saw for the first time, were in Freeman's and signed his book in their own names, which book I saw. Rose said he was there in order that suspicion would not be directed against him. Rose said he had taken Vallon with him as a throw-off.

The next day Marshall failed to appear in court, so I asked for an adjournment till the afternoon session. In the meantime I sent Officer White to look for Marshall at the Waldorf Hotel, where Marshall told me he could be found. I went to the residence he gave in his affidavits, 242 West Seventy-sixth Street. This I found was a rooming house, whose proprietor said no Marshall stopped there.

We could not find Marshall, and the prisoners were discharged. For this I blamed Rose, and told him so. Rose protested his innocence and promised to make good on any other places I wanted to get. Freeman's place was protected by two steel outside doors and by another leading into the gambling room. This necessitated quite some destruction of the front of the house in order to get in. In this effort a sledge broke from its handle and flew through the front window and broke a mirror and a piece of statuary in the parlor.

Then a story was circulated that my men had wantonly destroyed a beautiful painting, and that Freeman intended to have me arrested for willful destruction of his property and on the ground I had exceeded my authority under the warrant.

Made McCluskey an Enemy.

Fortunately for me, a reporter for The Morning Telegraph and The American were with me in the room where this picture hung, and they knew it was intact when I left the premises in their company, and that an attempt to frame me fell through. After this raid Inspector McCluskey never spoke to me again. My friend, the late Alfred Henry Lewis, called me to his home on Thanksgiving Day, 1911, and warned me of this attempt to frame me. I had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Lewis will, no doubt, recall it. I told Waldo of this.

I think the next place Waldo ordered me to raid was 907 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Through information Rose gave me Officer White obtained evidence and I made a raid. Kenny was the proprietor and all prisoners were convicted. Officer White had now become so well known that I needed new men; so from among the many who came to my office and offered their services I selected one Charles E. Fay of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. At my request Waldo transferred him to my squad.

Waldo had ordered me to raid 79 Fourth Avenue, 120 West Sixty-fifth Street, and 139 West Forty-first Street. Rose gave the information on which Fay got into "Kid" Curley's place, 79 Fourth Avenue, and White into 120 West Sixty-fifth Street. White got into 139 West Forty-first Street through a friend of his. These men got those places while I was on my vacation from Dec. 16, 1911, to Jan. 1, 1912, I having given them the information from Rose before going on vacation.

On Jan. 4 and 5, 1912, I raided the above-named places. The case against Ryan of 120 West Sixty-fifth Street was dismissed. The case against Peters of 139 West Forty-first Street was dismissed in police court, but he was dispossessed from the premises in civil court on White's testimony.

Curley reopened his gambling house at 81 East Tenth Street, and on Jan. 12 I raided him a second time on a warrant issued for 79 Fourth Avenue. His men were convicted, and he went out of business. Rose in his confession said he collected money from Curley for me. This demonstrates more of his perjury.

How He Met Rosenthal.

I am not sure, but I think I told Rose of my intention to attend the Elks' banquet New Year's Eve. At least he found it out some way, and I believe told his old partner, Rosenthal, who obtained a ticket in some manner, and he was at the club when Mrs. Becker and I arrived. Mr. Louis Hyman, with Reisenwebber, and an officer in the Elks Club at once came and introduced Rosenthal to us while we were still in the lobby.

I disliked the introduction very much, but under the circumstances made no protest. I at once divined the motive and tried to avoid Rosenthal the rest of the evening. Mrs. B. and I went upstairs and joined Randolph S. Bates and wife, then we joined Mr. Philip Bloch and wife in a box. When dinner was announced Mrs. Becker and I were conducted to a long table at which were seated ten or twelve couples. Shortly after we were seated Rosenthal and wife took seats next to us.

I noticed this trick and told Mrs. Becker of it, so we decided that immediately after dinner we would go home. This we did. When the dinner was nearly over Rose came in and was seated at our table, but some distance away, not near enough to converse. Who gave Rose his ticket or invited him I do not know. I had very few words with Rosenthal, who seemed overanxious to know me. But as I knew of his past troubles with the police and that he had been a stool pigeon for District Attorney Jerome, I was careful what answers I made to his remarks Right after dinner Mrs. Becker and I took the subway home. I was not drunk, for I do not drink, nor did I go home with Rose, as he said I did.

I had requested some members of my squad to be present at this dinner, at the solicitation of Mr. Block, for the purpose of watching for thieves and pickpockets; but none of them to my knowledge met Rosenthal. Rosenthal and I had no conversation pertaining to his business or anything even bordering on it. I hardly spoke to Rose, for I was incensed at the trick that I felt they had played.

Rosenthal's Trick on Sheehan.

I felt that it was the same kind of trick Rosenthal had played on W. R. Sheehan, secretary to Waldo, whom in some manner Rosenthal had managed to meet at some dinner early in the Fall of 1911 and then circulated the story that he—Rosenthal—had Sheehan and Waldo right, that they were going to protect him, and then opened his gambling house.

This tale came to Waldo's ears and he at once ordered Inspector Hays to raid or close Rosenthal. This Inspector Hays did on Rosenthal's brazen admission to him that he had gambling tools on his premises. This was in the Fall of 1911. Inspector Hays stationed an officer in Rosenthal's house after the raid and kept him there for some time. This was why I was so incensed at Rosenthal's attempt to use me as he had Sheehan.

When I asked Rose, some ten days or two weeks later, how it was that he and Rosenthal attended the Elks' banquet, Rose claimed that he came there to warn me against Rosenthal, and that, finding Rosenthal seated near us, he decided not to say anything, because he felt that I might misconstrue his motive. I did not meet Rose again un-

Continued on Page 7.

"A good lawyer is one who knows where to find the law"

Now that the Library of the New York Law Institute is to be located in the Equitable, the above axiom may be amplified to read: *A good lawyer is one who resides in the Equitable Building.*

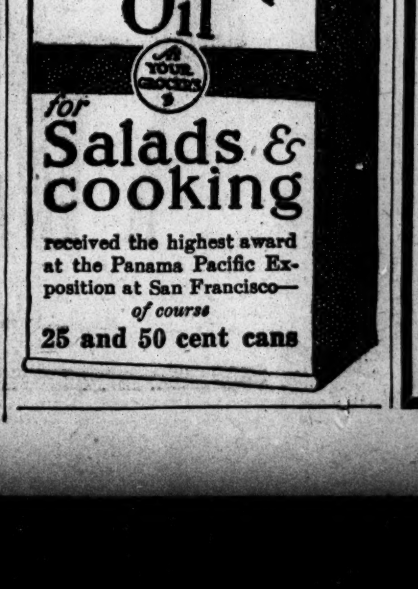
We are not lawyers, but we assume that the most talented members of the legal profession often find it necessary to carry their labors of research beyond the confines of their own volumes.

Certainly the Equitable Building possesses an added attraction for lawyers, now that one of the greatest of American law libraries is to be housed under its roof, thus adding a most important feature to the list of its manifold advantages.

Obviously, the use of the Library is restricted to members and licensees.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway



Annual Summer Sale of Yorke Shirts

Beginning Today at The Yorke Shirt Shop

1272 Broadway Bet. 32d-33d Sts.

If Your Shirts Fade, Don't Blame the Laundry, Blame Us

1.50, 2.00, 2.50 Shirts	$1.05
3.50 and 4.50 Shirts	$2.45
5.00 and 6.00 Shirts	$3.65
7.50 Shirts	$4.95
8.50 and 10.00 Shirts	$5.95

The Finest Selection of High-Grade Shirts Ever Offered at Sale Prices.

Becker's Story of the Underworld, Meant to Be Read After His Execution

BECKER MAKES FINAL PLEA FOR LIFE

Continued from Page 6.

til ten days or two weeks after the Elks' dinner. My squad in the meantime was getting evidence against some other small places and I did not need him.

"Big Tim's" Rosenthal Plea.

In the middle, or latter, part of January, 1912, I attended a fight at Madison Square Garden on a Saturday night. Rose found me there and told me that Lawrence Mulligan wanted me to meet him at Luchow's, on Fourteenth Street, at 10:30 P. M. I went there with Rose and met Mulligan. Mulligan said "Big Tim" wanted to see me the next day—Sunday—at his office in the Shanley Building, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, at 11 A. M. Mulligan said "Big Tim" was well pleased with the way I had enforced "Tim's" law on dangerous weapons.

I went to "Tim's" office, as requested. I think I met Mr. Applebaum there, too. After waiting an hour or so "Tim" came in and took me into his private room and thanked me for the way I had been enforcing the law he had passed, regarding the carrying of concealed weapons. Sullivan said that he had just come from seeing Commissioner Waldo at the Ritz-Carlton and that he had a talk with Waldo about permitting Rosenthal to run his gambling house.

Sullivan said he was interested in Rosenthal's house to the extent of $12,500, and besides wanted to help Rosenthal. Sullivan said Waldo told him that if any other gambling houses were allowed to do business, Rosenthal was to be allowed the same chance.

I told Sullivan that, from what Waldo had said to him, that Waldo meant that no gambling house could run with his consent.

Sullivan said he understood Waldo to mean that Rosenthal could run, providing he did not do so openly. Sullivan said, "Now, you see how Waldo feels about it." He also said he had sent for me to make sure Rosenthal would not be raided by me.

Waldo's Word Enough.

I told Sullivan that, if he had Waldo's word, he need not worry about me, as I only raided when and where Waldo ordered me to, and that, if Waldo did not order me to raid Rosenthal, I would not go near him. This seemed to satisfy "Tim." He thanked me and I left for home. As I stepped from the elevator into the main entrance, I saw Rosenthal, who came up to me and spoke to me and asked me if I had seen "Tim" and what he had said. I considered this a presumption and told Rosenthal to ask Sullivan for the information he wanted, whereupon Rosenthal said, "I'll show you he is my friend," and drew a paper from his pocket which Rosenthal said was a note for $2,500. I saw it was signed "T. D. Sullivan." This note Rosenthal said he was going to have discounted by a friend or relative named Immorman in the New York World Building.

I told Rosenthal that if Sullivan would lend him so much money, "Tim" would no doubt tell him all he (Rosenthal) wished to know.

Rosenthal then said he had an automobile waiting to take me home. I refused his offer and left him.

About a week or two after this meeting with "Tim," Rose came and asked me if I had seen "Tim." I told him I had. Rose asked me if Sullivan had told me Rosenthal could open his gambling house. I was afraid Rose was trying to find out what "Tim" said to me, and then tell "Tim," and make Sullivan distrust me, or that Rose was trying to learn something by which he could hold a weapon over Sullivan or me, so I told Rose to see "Tim" himself.

Then Rose told me that Rosenthal told him that "Tim" had fixed it with Waldo for him to open his gambling house. Rose said that Rosenthal had asked him to become his partner. Rose said that if he was sure Rosenthal had the O. K. from "Tim" he would go in partnership with Rosenthal, as he was sure they could make money. I now realize why Rose was such a willing stool pigeon, also the reason for the meeting at the Elks Club New Year's Eve.

A few days after this talk with Rose I met Rose again for information on either Paul Kelly's or Sam Paul's place. At this meting Rose said he was going into partnership with Rosenthal and was going to invest $1,500, and was going to take a chattel mortgage on Rosenthal's household goods to insure himself from Rosenthal cheating him, as he said Rosenthal had done on several other occasions. Rose said he did not want Rosenthal to know it was his own money and intended to make the loan through a dummy, and said he wanted some lawyer who was not known on the east side.

Rose said Rosenthal knew all the Jewish lawyers he knew, and that if he did any business through them they would tell Rosenthal it was Rose's money. Here I made the mistake of suggesting Hibbard's name. At once Rose said he knew Hibbard when he was a patrolman in the Sixteenth Precinct. Rose said he met him while he [Rose] was working in a gambling house on West Eighth Street. This is my only knowledge.

A short time after this Rose told me they were going to open their gambling house. This must have been about March 1, 1912. Rose promised to continue to do stool-pigeon work for me, and said there would be less suspicion of him when he was not in business. Rose told me that the reason Rosenthal wanted him as a partner was because Rosenthal felt sure I would not raid him if Rose was his partner.

About the first of March Rose told me they had opened their house, and had a good night's play; that John Freeman lost about $6,000, but that Rosenthal had used half of it to pay off some debts he had contracted while he was closed. Rose said Rosenthal had then brought in two gambler friends, to whom he ostensibly lost the balance, but had in reality paid each of his friends $100 each for their part as dummies, and kept the $2,800. Rose seemed very angry over Rosenthal's trick.

Had Doubts of Waldo.

It was just at this time Waldo sent for me, and said he had heard Rosenthal was open and doing business. Thinking Waldo knew as much about it as I did from what "Tim" had told me, I told Waldo I heard so, too. Waldo then said he wanted Rosenthal closed. I took this with a grain of salt, as I thought Waldo wanted to be in a position—in the event Rosenthal talked of "Tim's" part in it—that he [Waldo] had ordered me to close it. I decided to wait for further orders before acting.

In a week or ten days Waldo asked me what I had done to close Rosenthal. I then decided to put it up to Waldo, and told him that I heard "Big Tim" was backing Rosenthal. I did this to see if Waldo was sincere.

When I told Waldo this he said it made no difference who backed Rosenthal, he must close. Waldo then took a letter from his desk and told me to read it, and said he had sent a copy of it to Inspector Hays. The letter was to the effect that if he [Hays] did not close Rosenthal within ten days he would cease to be an Inspector of Police.

I then told Waldo that if my raiding of Rosenthal meant the reduction of Inspector Hays I wished he would keep me out of the thing.

Waldo then said he would not reduce Hays, but would transfer all his plainclothes men. This Waldo did. Inspector Hays told me that he had spent $152 in trying to get evidence against Rosenthal. If Hays told me the truth the department records will show it. At this time I told Waldo of Rosenthal's penchant for making trouble for all the police who had raided him, and I cited the cases of Patrolmen Cody and Murphy and of Captain Boettler. I told Waldo that I wanted to get as many men in Rosenthal's house as possible to make sure that Rosenthal couldn't cry "frame-up," as I felt sure he would do in the event of only one man getting in, and as he had done in all his previous troubles.

I asked Waldo to transfer Patrolman Shephard, a new man, to my squad. This Waldo did on the 11th or 13th of April. I then decided to pay no more attention to Sullivan, even though I might be ground between the upper and nether stone.

Rose Turns on Rosenthal.

It was just as this juncture Rose showed his antipathy toward Rosenthal, owing to the $6,000 transaction. I having the order to raid Rosenthal, sent for Rose and asked him if he would like to get even with Rosenthal. Rose asked me if I had an order to raid Rosenthal. I told him I had. Rose became very angry and said he now knew that Rosenthal had not only cheated him, but had also lied to him about the alleged protection he had from "Big Tim."

Rose said the house still owed him about $300 or $400, and asked me to wait a few days until he got the balance of his loan of $1,500 out. I told Rose it would take me some time to get the evidence unless he helped me by giving me information as to how my men could get in. Rose said he would help me, and told me of a steerer named Hawks who made the Metropole Hotel his headquarters, a waiter in the same hotel, and a man named Smith who could be found at the Hotel Cadillac.

Rose told me that Rosenthal knew White from seeing him in court the time I raided him, (Rose.) I asked Rose how we would manage to get White in, and Rose said that if I would let him know the night the officers were ready to go to Rosenthal's he (Rose) would go to Luchow's on Fourteenth Street and telephone to Rosenthal to meet him there. In the interim my men could get in.

This Rose did, and it worked like a charm. My men got in on the 15th or 16th of April, and on the 17th I sent them to get warrants from Magistrate McAdoo.

Afraid of a Leak.

I knew McAdoo and Larry Mulligan were friends, and I feared a leak might occur by which Rosenthal would learn of the intended raid, and perhaps move his gambling fixtures out, and then claim I had no evidence, as there were no gambling fixtures on the premises when I raided, and then cry I framed him up.

To avoid this danger I had Rose meet me at the Union Square Hotel and told him I had the warrants and wanted to make sure Rosenthal was not informed of my intent to raid him. Rose said he would fix that. He asked me what time I intended to make the raid. I told him 10:30 P. M. Rose said he would invite Rosenthal to go with him to the fights held that night in the National Club on West Forty-fourth Street, and would send Vallon to Rosenthal's place to find out if it was running.

Rose asked me where Vallon could find me to let me know. We arranged that if Rosenthal was not doing business Vallon would stand on the northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue at 10:30 P. M., and if Rosenthal was doing business I would not see Vallon at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

This agreed upon, I ordered some members of my squad to assemble on the elevated station at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue. I met White and Shephard at Pabst's, Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue. From here I directed White to telephone to Steinert, who is in the night court, and could not meet us, to come to 104 West Forty-fifth Street, when he got through, and, if he saw we were making a raid to come to our assistance.

We then got into an auto driven by Harry Klein, and drove to Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue and met the balance of my raiding squad. Some boarded a trolley car and proceeded south, our auto keeping pace with the car. At Fiftieth Street we slowed up, and, not seeing Vallon on the northeast corned of Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, we drove to between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, the balance of the squad leaving the trolley car at the same place, and ran ahead of me, and when I reached the premises my men had forced an entrance and were rushing upstairs.

I followed them up one flight into the gambling room, where we found ten or fifteen men, one of whom was Lawyer Spiegel, who, when I raided 135 Canal Street was on the scene there and threatened me, saying the District Attorney's Office was going to get me.

Shephard at once picked out two prisoners, who were placed in the rear of the room. White took charge of the gambling fixtures. The other men took the names of the players.

Angers Mrs. Rosenthal.

While this work was in progress Mrs. Rosenthal came to the door of the room we were in and asked me to step into the lavatory with her, saying she wanted to speak with me.

I told Mrs. Rosenthal that anything she had to say to me to say it right there. Mrs. Rosenthal then said we had arrested her nephew and asked me to take a man named Kelly instead. I called Shephard and asked him whom he had warrants for. Shephard pointed to the two men under arrest. I then told Mrs. Rosenthal that we would take the men for whom we had warrants and that I would not comply with her request. She turned away in anger, and I saw no more of her that night.

We loaded the gambling fixtures on the patrol wagon. I put an officer in charge of the house and left for the West Forty-seventh Street station. There I marked the fixtures with an ax, as directed by Commissioner Waldo, in order to prevent them being used again should the gamblers get them back through writs of replevin, which had become a scandal.

April 18, 1912, White, Steinert, and Shephard arraigned the prisoners at the Seventeenth District Court, when the case was adjourned to the afternoon of April 19, at which time the prisoners waived examination and were held for trial. I did not appear in court or near it in connection with this case, and had absolutely no conversation with Rosenthal at this or any other time about any raid. The officer remained stationed in Rosenthal's house by order of the Commissioner upon application of Captain Day and Inspector Hays.

On a renewed application of Inspector Hays, Chief Inspector Schmittberger sent for me and asked about the advisability of continuing this detail. I told the Chief Inspector I thought it should be continued, and advised Waldo to this effect.

Goes After "Dollar John."

About a week or ten days after this raid I called Rose on the phone and asked him to meet me. I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel and asked him to get me information on which to raid "Dollar John," who had a gambling house and poolroom at 6 St. Mark's Place. At this meeting Rose told me that a few nights after my raid at Rosenthal's he met Rosenthal in Jack's restaurant, and that he spoke to Rosenthal, and that Rosenthal refused to speak to him, and told some of the people present that Rose was my stool pigeon, and that Rose was responsible for the raid on his place.

Rose said he was not feeling well, and besides that there was so much suspicion against him that he would go away for the month of May to Fallsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., and stop at a place kept by Webber's brother.

Rose gave me the information against "Dollar John," which place I raided on May 8 or 9. Here Rose and Vallon played a queer trick. Knowing I intended to raid this place, Rose and Vallon fit up a poolroom at 64 or 68 East Fourth Street. Vallon had this place in readiness to open as soon as I raided "Dollar John." This was done to get the players from the place I raided.

I was informed of this trick of Rose and Vallon on the very night of the day I made this raid. This duplicity made me angry, and I saw to it that information reached Inspector Cahalane of the First District, who raided this place May 10 or 12, and arrested Vallon and one or two others on a charge of gambling. Vallon was fined $100.

This raid on Vallon must have brought Rose back from the country, as Rose swore that on May 14 or 15 Webber, Vallon, and Sam Paul and he met the gunmen in the Beaux Arts Cafe to get bail for Zelig, who had been arrested by White of Inspector Hughes's staff and Steinert of my squad, who were working under orders from Inspector Hughes. Between May 1 and 18 I had not heard from nor seen Rose.

Rose's Life in Danger.

On Saturday, May 18, 1912, my sister, Laura Krumenacker of 251 West Fifteenth Street, died. I got a plot for her burial from the Woodlawn Cemetery Company, 20 East Twenty-third Street, and then attended the police parade at the grand stand, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, by order of the Commissioner.

Shortly after arriving home that evening I had a telephone call from Rose which surprised me very much. I thought he was in Sullivan County. Rose said he was anxious to see me on a very important matter. I asked him to tell me what it was over the telephone. I told him my sister had died; that I was going to her home and did not want to be annoyed.

Rose asked if he could meet me at the subway station. I agreed to this. He met me at the 168th Street subway station with a closed taxicab. Rose asked me where I was going. I told him Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. I rode down town with him. On the ride down Rose told me of Zelig's arrest, and said that Rosenthal had circulated the story down on the east side that Rose was responsible for Zelig's arrest. Owing to this story Rose said his life was in danger, and he asked me to go to see the gunmen and square it for him.

I told Rose the proposition was out of reason, and that I thought he had lost his nerve and was unduly alarmed. I told Rose I would not have anything to do with the matter, as it was Inspector Hughes's case. Rose seemed much worried and disappointed at my refusal.

On this occasion I asked Rose to get me information on which I could get evidence against 2,335 Eighth Avenue and 308 Lenox Avenue. Rose promised to have this information in a day or two and left me.

I helped to arrange my sister's funeral, and on Monday, May 20, 1912, we buried her. That morning we left our home. Rose called me on the phone and said he had the information I wanted, and said he was not feeling well and would be home all day. After the funeral of my sister we returned to her former home to see how mother was. She had been too ill to go to the funeral.

First Visit to Rose's Home.

On our way up home I thought of Rose's 'phone message of the morning and suggested to Mrs. Becker that we stop at Rose's home on our way up and get the information Rose had told me about in the morning. We stopped, got the information, had tea and left for home. This was the first time Mrs. Becker and I were in Rose's home.

I made this stop to save time and seeing Rose next day. On June 15 and 16 I raided the two places Rose gave me the information about.

About the fifteenth or sixteenth of June, Waldo ordered me to raid 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, a colored dive kept by one Johnson, Barron Wilkins' place at southeast corner 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, a colored and white dive and a colored crap game, about which he had a letter of complaint at 230 West 124th Street. I told Rose of a colored stool-pigeon I was using on colored games and how I came to get him through a raid at 147 West Twenty-eighth Street. This was about June 23, or so, when I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel and asked him to get me information about Sam Paul's place at 134 East Thirteenth Street, which Waldo had ordered me to raid a second time. At this meeting, I recalled telling Rose of the colored dives and crap game I was going to raid in a few days, at which time Rose expressed a desire to see the raid on Wilkins's place, at 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, as it was a notorious resort for whites and blacks.

I made an appointment with Rose to meet me at 11 P. M., corner 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, Saturday, June 29. I forgot this appointment and raided Johnson's place, 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, Saturday, June 29, and did not reach 134th Street and Seventh Avenue until about 2 A. M., Sunday, June 30, and reached the Thirty-sixth Precinct with prisoners at 3:30 A. M., June 30.

Another Visit to the Roses.

Police Officers Swartz and Ward secured the evidence on Johnson and Wilkins. Officer White, who had been retransferred to my squad, was sick with appendicitis and in the Presbyterian Hospital. Sunday, June 30, in the morning, Rose telephoned to me that he had the information I wanted on Sam Paul, and said I could get it if I would call at his home and that he had it all written out for me. On Sunday, June 30, Mrs. White also telephoned us, and said her husband was not expected to live and had expressed a desire to see me.

That afternoon Mrs. Becker and I went to the hospital, met Mrs. White, and saw her husband. I helped Mrs. White engage a special night nurse for her husband. Mrs. Becker and I walked through Central Park to Eighth Avenue, where we boarded a surface car for home. When near 110th Street and Eighth Avenue I thought of Rose's telephone message in the morning, and asked Mrs. Becker to accompany me to Rose's home for the information he had said he had. I told Mrs. Becker I was suspicious of Rose, and she declared she would go.

We got to Rose's home about 5:30 P. M. Rose handed me the information, all written out. As they were having tea when we arrived, they invited us to tea; we accepted, stayed for about an hour, and left for home.

It was on this call at Rose's home that Rose said he expected to be brought home on a shutter some day. Rose seemed to be in mortal fear of Rosenthal. Rose also said he was going to move his family to Arverne, L. I., in a few days, and that he was going to Atlantic City for a few weeks, until the suspicion against him died out.

In this visit Rose asked me why I did not raid Wilkins's place at 134th Street and Seventh Avenue the night before, as I had told him I would. Rose said he had gone to 134th Street and Seventh Avenue and waited for me from 11 until 1 o'clock, and, not seeing me, went home. I told him I had forgotten the appointment, and made a raid at 317 West Thirty-ninth Street first and did not reach Wilkins's place until 2 A. M. that day. I also told Rose of the crap game raid a few nights before at 23 West 124th Street, and that the evidence was secured by my little colored stool pigeon. I did not see Rose again until Saturday, July 6, when I raided Sam Paul on information Rose gave me Sunday, June 30. Just as I finished the raid at 134 East Thirteenth Street I met John D. Maher, who said he had been looking for me. Maher invited me to Luchow's on Fourteenth Street, for lunch. On our way I met Rose, to my surprise, at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Rose said it was already the rumor that he was responsible for the Sam Paul raid, and asked me if I had told any one so. I said "No." Rose then said that if I had not said anything he guessed he knew who was responsible for the story.

I left Rose and went to Luchow's with Maher. We ordered lunch, and while waiting to be served Judge McQuade and his friend Campbell came in. Knowing the Judge, I invited him and his friend to lunch with us. They accepted. While at lunch some one from Sam Paul came in and asked the Judge to accept bail for the men whom I had arrested. This the Judge did, and then left to sit in the Night Court.

Maher and I walked to Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue and left for our homes.

Didn't Speak to Webber.

While in Lüchow's I saw Webber enter, but did not speak to him. The next time I saw Webber was at Madison Square Garden on the street, July 15, 1912, after the fights, but again did not speak to him nor he to me. This was a few hours before the murder.

On Monday, July 8, I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel in the evening and asked him for information against James Beatty at 112 or 116 Fulton Street. Rose gave me this information at once and said he had played the races in Beatty's poolroom. This was the last time I recall meeting Rose in person. Rose told me he would do no more stooling, as he was going away. But to my surprise, on Saturday, July 13, the morning the papers published the first article pointing at me, Rose called me up from Arverne, L. I., and said he was coming into town and would call me at my office. Later, about 2 P. M., he did call me up and wanted to know what I was doing about the newspaper articles. I told him I intended to sue for libel.

As I suspected from rumor that Rosenthal was behind the newspaper story, I asked Rose to get an affidavit from Dora Gilbert, Rosenthal's former wife, whom Rose had told me about when he had the muss with Rosenthal about the $6,000 play. Rose promised to get it if possible, and said he would call me later. On Saturday, July 13, after reading the papers, I asked Acting Commissioner McKay for permission to sue for libel. I made out an application for permission to sue, and he approved it. I then went to the office of Louis J. Grant, at 99 Nassau Street. Mr. Grant read the papers I brought him, and told me I had no ground for libel, as my name had not been mentioned, and that he could not take my case, as he was sick and sailing for Ireland, Monday, July 15, 1912.

I returned to my office, thought further of the matter, and then decided to see Mr. Hart, whom I had met while attached to the Fortieth Precinct. Mr. Hart lived in 152d Street at the time. On my way to Mr. Hart's office at 60 Broadway I stopped for luncheon at Dolan's or Meehan's, 33 Park Row, and while there some one whom I cannot recall informed me that The New York World had an affidavit about me from Rosenthal, and was going to publish it the following day.

Wanted Rosenthal Arrested.

I did not find Mr. Hart at his office, but went to his home that evening at 38 West Ninth Street and laid the matter before him, and told him what I had heard of the affidavit, and asked him to see if there was not some way by which I could get a warrant for Rosenthal for criminal libel.

Mr. Hart said he knew Mr. Isaac White of The New York World. Mr. Hart got Mr. White on the telephone at his home in 102d Street, and Mr. White came to Mr. Hart's home. We discussed the question of the affidavit and possibility of getting a warrant for Rosenthal that night. Mr. White agreed to go to his office to ascertain if The World had such affidavit. This he did, and about 11:30 P. M. Mr. White telephoned Mr. Hart to come to The World office. Mr. Hart and I went to the office of The World, saw Mr. White, who showed us the affidavit of Rosenthal to which Mr. Hart made some reply. While in the office of The World, I tried to get the Magistrate at the Night Court on the telephone, finding that Court closed; it was then near 12:30 A. M. Sunday, July 14th. I then tried to get Judge Barlow, O'Connor and Chief Judge McAdoo, neither of whom were home. Then Mr. White said he did not think we could get the notary who took the affidavit, as he lived in the Bronx, so we gave up the idea of getting a warrant that night and we went home.

Sunday morning early, Rose called me on the telephone and said he had read the Rosenthal affidavit in The World, and that it did not amount to anything, as he could disprove the mortgage story. Rose said he had an appointment with Dora Gilbert—Rosenthal's former wife—for that night. Rose said he could call me up Monday and let me know what it consisted of.

Promised "Big Tim's" Aid.

At this time I asked Rose if he would make affidavits as to his relations to Rosenthal and the mortgage Rosenthal charged to me. Rose said he would and would also see "Big Tim" and have him make Rosenthal retract his false affidavit. I then went out to get shaved and to buy the morning papers. I came back near 12 noon, and when I came back into the hall I saw Mrs. Becker talking to the colored telephone operator and heard her tell him to discontinue making connections with our apartment, saying she had been annoyed by reporters calling up and asking what we had to say about the story. I added my instructions to my wife's. At this juncture Mr. Roberts, the superintendent, came on the scene and I asked him to give instructions to the operator—Maywood—to make no more calls under any condition with our apartment. We then went to our rooms and I muffed the telephone bells with tissue paper so that even if there was a connection plugged in the bells would not ring. Then we had dinner and left for Brighton Beach. I had an appointment with Mr. White of The New York World at his office at 4 P. M. to get record of news clippings on Rosenthal from biographical department. When Mrs. Becker and I got out of the subway at Brooklyn Bridge Mrs. Becker waited for me at bridge entrance while I went to see Mr. White, who gave me four or five clippings, and asked me to return them Monday.

Mr. White and I then went to the Press Club for a few minutes, when I left him, met my wife at the Bridge, and went to Brighton Beach, getting home near midnight.

We had just reached home when our private 'phone rang. I answered, and found Mr. Applebaum on the wire, "Big Tim's" secretary. He asked me if he could see me at once. I said yes. A short while afterward Mr. Applebaum arrived in an auto and came to our apartment. Mrs. Becker saw him. Applebaum said he had been sent by "Big Tim" to bring me down to meet him at Sixtieth Street and Broadway.

"Big Tim" Pleads.

I rode down with Applebaum, and when we arrived, "Tim" got out of his auto. "Tim" asked me to go upstairs to his office, on the south side of the street. When we got into his office "Tim" said he had sent for me because he was worried to death about what Rosenthal was doing; that he was afraid Rosenthal would involve him, not only in his gambling house, but also in some election frauds on the east side.

"Tim" said Rosenthal would do him immense harm if he dragged him into this mess. "Tim" said he had sent for me in relation to Rosenthal opening his gambling house. "Tim" said if I did mention it, it would ruin him. I promised not to do so, no matter what Rosenthal said. "Tim" said that he had sent Applebaum to see Rosenthal and offer him $5,000 to leave town. "Tim" said Applebaum had seen Mrs. Rosenthal that day and given her $100 or $200, I do not know which it was, and that he had Mrs. Rosenthal's promise to keep her husband from making any more charges.

Tim said: "Now, I want you to assure me you won't bring me in this. If yon don't I am all right." I mane the promise not to do so, and I have kept that promise until now. I then left for home at about 1:30 A. M. Monday, July 15.

The chauffeurs of Tim's and Applebaum's autos and Applebaum can verify this.

Monday, July 15, about 4 P. M., I was called on the 'phone at my office by a man who said his name was "Brown," who said I should send a man to the Lafayette Baths at 6 P. M., and tell him to ask for "Brown" and this "Brown" would get the Dora Gilbert affidavit for me. I told "Brown" some one would be there.

A few minutes after I received this message Plitt happened to come in. I told Plitt to get some notary and go and get the affidavit and then give it to the papers for publication. I told Plitt to go to the Lafayette Baths and ask for "Brown" at 6 P. M. Plitt left and I went to Mr. Hart's office, 60 Broadway.

Hears of Whitman's Threat.

Some time after 5 P. M. several newspapermen came to Hart's office; among them was a Mr. Small of The World. Some of the reporters said Mr. Whitman had issued subpoenas for Rose, "Dollar John," "Abe the Ribbler," and some one named Harris to appear before the Grand Jury to corroborate Rosenthal. During this conversation Jack Sullivan came in and took part in the conversation.

We remained at Mr. Hart's office until 7 P. M. Then Otto Aversie, the chauffeur for Captain Henry S. Sternberger, for whom I had phoned, came with an auto. Mr. Hart, Jack Sullivan, and I boarded the car and rode up Broadway. At Chambers Street Sullivan got off and said he was going to the office of The New York American. We took Hart home to 38 West Ninth Street, and the auto to the garage at 235 West Fiftieth Street. While Aversie was putting up the auto I phoned from the garageg to Rose at the Lafayette Baths. I got Rose on the wire and asked him if the Dora Gilbert affidavit had been secured. Rose said "Not yet," but that the men were now at her home. Rose at this time asked me if I had heard that Whitman had issued subpoenas for him, "Dollar John," "Abe the Ribbler," and one named Harris. I said I had heard so from some newspaper men in Hart's office just a little while before. Rose said it did not amount to anything as he was prepared to make a fool out of Rosenthal and that he had gotten Webber to see the others who could not and would not corroborate what Rosenthal had said, and that there was nothing to worry about.

Then Aversie asked me to take the bookkeeper, "Collins," with us to the fights. I agreed, and we all went to see the fights at Madison Square Garden. After the fights, as I reached the street, I met Deacon Terry, a reporter on The New York American, and Jack Sullivan, and invited them to luncheon at the Prince George Hotel. I saw Webber in the crowd, but did not speak to him, nor he to me.

Trip to Park Row.

I asked Aversie to go and fetch his auto to the Prince George Hotel. This he did. Mr. Terry, Sullivan, and I went to the hotel and had some lunch. Just as we were about finished, Aversie arrived with the auto, and I then offered to take Mr. Terry to his home. Mr. Terry refused my offer, saying he lived in New Jersey, and would take the tube home, but that I might take him to Thirty-third Street and Broadway. This I did, and then, recalling my promise to Mr. White of The World to return the clippings on Monday, I decided to take them down to his office.

I then asked Aversie to drive to the World Building. Sullivan said he would go with me. We arrived at the World Building about 1 A. M. I took the clippings up to the twelfth floor and left them with the uniformed attendant, came out to the street, and not seeing Sullivan, who, Aversie said, had gone for the morning papers, I bought a Morning Telegraph and sat in the auto reading it until Sullivan returned with other morning papers.

I had read Dora Gilbert's affidavit, which was printed in The Morning Telegraph. I asked Sullivan where he wished to go. Sullivan said he had an appointment with Sam Paul at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, and wanted to go there to pay Paul some money he owed him. We drove up Centre to Chambers Street, to Broadway, and Broadway to Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue to Forty-second Street, and Forty-second Street west to Broadway. At Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue we slowed up a bit, and Sullivan jumped off. I then continued up Broadway to 165th Street and to my home, arriving there about 2:30 A. M. Mrs. Becker let me in.

I removed hat, collar, and coat, and was washing when our private 'phone rang. Mrs. Becker answered it, and then called me. Mr. Hawley, a New York Sun reporter, was on the wire. Hawley asked me if I had heard the news. I said: "No. What news?"

Gets News of Murder.

Hawley said: "Herman Rosenthal has just been shot and killed in front of the Metropole Hotel."

I asked Hawley if he were joking, and he replied: "No, I'm up here on the story." Then I said: "You talk as though you had a hangover on. Why, you are working daytime at Headquarters." Hawley said: "Yes, I know; but this is my first night duty." Hawley said: "Charley, I am serious about this thing. Rosenthal has just been shot and killed, and since he was talking about you in the papers, I want to get a statement from you."

I said: "I'm so surprised I don't know what to say. I'm mighty sorry if he's dead, for I'm in a position to show him up."

Hawley said: "Why don't you come down? This is a shooting case, and you have been arresting gun carriers. I think you ought to get on the job. Besides, I want to talk to you and get some kind of a story."

I told Mrs. Becker what Hawley had said, and she advised me to go down. I then told Hawley I would go down provided he would meet me. Hawley said that was just what he wanted and would meet me at the Metropole Hotel or West Forty-seventh Street Station.

I at once put on collar, hat, and coat and left for the 168th Street Subway Station.

In a short time I got a train and got off at Times Square at about 3:30 A. M. and walked toward Forty-third Street and Broadway. As I neared Forty-third Street I met Hawley. The streets were almost deserted and it made me think Hawley had been fooling me. But just as I spoke to him a newsboy came shouting about the murder.

I purchased a paper which had Rosenthal's picture and a story of the shooting in it. Hawley and I went to the Metropole Hotel, which was closed. Then we returned to Broadway and took a car to Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue and walked to the station house.

When near the station house Hawley met some reporters and I continued on in advance some twenty-five or fifty feet. As I passed the windows of the Captain's room I looked in and saw District Attorney Whitman, Commissioner Dougherty, Inspector Hughes, and a fourth man, who I think was Libby, one of the owners of the murder car.

Ordered Out of Office.

I went in unobserved by the desk Lieutenant to the Captain's room. As I reached the door, Inspector Hughes put up his hand and motioned me to stay out. I turned about and walked out and sat on the small stoop and talked to Hawley and eight or ten other reporters, among whom was Meyer Block of The Warheit, and many others whose names I do not recall but who know me.

A little after 4 A. M. Shapiro was brought in, and shortly after a line-up in the front office took place, at which time I went up to the desk, when Lieutenant von Dozolski saw me and said he would enter me in the blotter. I said that was right.

The line-up over, Inspector Hughes asked me if I had seen Rosenthal's body. I said "No." Hughes said, "We'll go and look at it." We went to the rear yard and viewed the corpse. Inspector Hughes said something about "Whoever done him, done him good." I recall saying I was sorry for Rosenthal's death, as I had an affidavit that would have put it all over him. I had The Morning Telegraph in my pocket, which had printed the affidavit.

When Hughes and I got back to the front room Coroner Feinberg had arrived. I went out and sat on the stoop and talked with Hawley and others. When Whitman, Feinberg, Dougherty, and Hughes came out and examined the auto I stood within four (4) feet of Whitman at this time. They all returned to the station house. At 5 or 5:30 A. M. Whitman and John Reisler, known as "John the Barber," got into a taxicab and left the station, going east. Then Hawley asked me to go with him for some breakfast, and we at first went to Ninth Avenue and, not seeing any lunchroom, we went to Forty-eighth Street and through to Eighth Avenue, where, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, we had breakfast.

Becker Places Blame.

Then Hawley asked who I thought had killed Rosenthal. I told Hawley I thought it might be the Spanish Louis crowd, or some of the Zelig gang. Hawley wrote this story on one of the three following Saturdays.

After breakfast we started to go back to the station house, but just west of Eighth Avenue, on Forty-seventh Street, we met Lieut. Dan Kerr, Detective Ed O'Brien, and Frank Flynn, who invited us to have some coffee with them. Hawley and I accepted and went into small restaurant with them, on Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue. After this we all went back to the station house. This must have been about 6:30, or 7 A. M.

Just as we arrived at the station house Whitman and a man named Swope came to the station in a taxicab, stayed for a short time, and went away. Hawley and I stayed around until 7:40 or 8 A. M., walked to Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, where we parted. I went home and to bed until 11:30 A. M. and then left for my office. I reported to Commissioner Waldo that I had been down to the station on Hawley's call and explained why I was late getting to my office. I then attended to my duties and left for home about 6 P. M. and remained there, going to bed early.

The following morning, July 17, I left for my office, getting there about 9:30 or 10 A. M. Plitt brought me the original Dora Gilbert affidavit. Just as Plitt left, Harry Pollock came in and said Rose had sent him to tell me he was too sick to go to Hart's office to make affidavit, and that he had sent for Dr. Friedmann on Long Island and was stopping at Pollock's home.

Pollock said Rose told him to tell me that, if I needed his affidavit, I would have to send some one for it. I told Pollock to tell Rose that I did not know if I needed it or not, but if my lawyer said I did, I would send for it. I then asked Pollock for his address and phone number, which he gave me and left my office.

I finished my work and went to Hart's office and asked him if he needed Rose's affidavit. Hart said he did not think it was necessary, but that he was going to take dinner with Jerome that night and would ask Jerome's advice. Hart asked me to tell him where he would find me in case he wanted me. I told Hart he could get me at my home or my office.

I went back to my office and about 6:30 P. M. Hart called me on the phone and said I should meet him at the Bar Association, Room 14, at 8 P. M. I went there and met Hart and Jerome in Room 14. Mr. Jerome asked me what kind of a man Rose was. I told Jerome I would not trust Rose, that he was my stool pigeon and had given up his best friends to me, and that he was a vacillating creature who would give up his mother.

Jerome said if such was the case he should get Rose's affidavit that night, if possible. Having Rose's address and phone number, I stepped to the phone in Room 14, and within the hearing of Hart and Jerome got Rose on the wire, 5400 Audubon, and asked him if he would make affidavit if my lawyer called for it, as I had been advised to get it that night.

Rose said he was pretty sick, but that he would make the affidavit if Mr. Hart called for it. Rose then said: "How will I know Hart is not one of Whitman's subpoena servers?"

I told Rose my lawyer's name was John Hart, and that to identify himself I would tell him to give his initials J. H. I then rung off after Rose said "all right." Mr. Hart and I went to the Harvard Club looking for some notary friend of Hart's. Not finding Hart's friend there we went to Sherry's and not finding any one there whom Mr. Hart knew, I called up Martin Wallace at 1,710 Amsterdam Avenue, phone 1765 Audubon, and asked Mr. Wallace to get Richard Petitt to take affidavit.

Mr. Wallace said Mr. Pettit was attending a club meeting of the William L. Marcy Association and would not be free until 11 P. M. I told Mr. Wallace to tell Mr. Petitt I wanted him.

Then, as it was pouring rain, Hart and I got a taxicab and went to 1,710 Amsterdam Avenue, near 145th Street. When we arrived there it was after 10 P. M. Just after we entered Wallace's store Mr. Richard Barter came in. Mr. Wallace said Mr. Barter was a notary and would take the affidavit for us.

I asked Mr. Barter if he would do so, and Barter said "Yes." Then the three of us got into the taxicab and rode to 156th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It had stopped raining and we all got out. I paid the chauffeur and left for home, Hart and Barter going to see Rose. I reached home about 10:45 P. M., and found Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Shea there. I had several pieces of new music which we rehearsed on the piano. We talked of Rosenthal's murder, too.

Mr. Shea said he had to laugh at the story in the papers that I was at Rockaway with the gunmen the night before.

The Sheas stayed until near 12 midnight. It had begun to rain again, and Mrs. Becker loaned Mrs. Shea her rubber coat. The next morning, when Lieut. Shea came to work, he brought the coat with him and sent Patrolman Patrick Reddy to our home with it. This was before I left for my office.

I left home about 9 A. M. July 18, and went to the 168th Street Subway station and bought THE TIMES, boarded a train and met some friend whose name I cannot recall, stood up and talked with him all the way down to Fourteenth Street, where I got off to board a local train which would stop at Spring Street.

Saw Rose Was Wanted.

As soon as I was seated I looked at THE TIMES and for the first time saw that Rose was wanted for the murder. I at first decided to take the next train back and arrest him, but upon reflection I decided to tell Commissioner Dougherty where to get him, because I thought Dougherty might think I was trying to steal his thunder.

As soon as I arrived at my office I started for Commissioner Dougherty's office. As I stepped into the corridor I saw Mr Young, secretary to Dougherty, coming toward me.

Young said the Commissioner wanted to see me. I said: "That is just where I am going."

Young asked me to wait a moment until he stepped into the Chief Inspector's office. I did so, and we went up to his office together. Young said, "Go in." I stepped to the door of Dougherty's office and saw Rose seated, his back toward me.

Dougherty, who sat facing me, raised his hand and made a motion for me to stay out. I stepped back to Mr. Young's room. I said, "I see you have got Rose. I am glad of it. I was going to tell the Commissioner where I thought he could get him. I saw in THE TIMES he is wanted."

I told Young I would have made the arrest myself if I thought Dougherty would not be sore on me. I don't think Young knew Rose was in Dougherty's office the first time he told me to "go in." In a short time Young went into Dougherty's room, and when he came out said "go in" a second time.

I did so, I remarked to Dougherty that I was glad he had got Rose and that I intended to tell him where I thought he could get him. Dougherty made no reply to this, but asked me to tell him the route I took in the auto the night of the murder. I gave him this data. Dougherty then said he wanted to see Plitt. I found Plitt and sent him to see Dougherty. When I got back to my office I was notified Waldo wished to see me. I went to his office. Waldo said the Mayor wanted me to come to his office and bring the patrolmen who were with me at the Elks' Club affair New Year's Eve.

I got in touch with Patrolman Charles E. Frye and Charles Steinert and went to the Mayor's office; Patrolman White was in the hospital and couldn't accompany us. Mayor Gaynor asked me why it was I had sat to dinner with Rosenthal.

Mayor Orders Transfer.

I explained this to him as I did in the statement above. The Mayor said the only fault he found with me was my dining with Rosenthal.

The Mayor asked me when I had last seen Rose. I told him I had not seen him in person for a week to talk to, but had just seen Rose in Commissioner Dougherty's office, but had not spoken to him. I told the Mayor I had heard from Rose on phone.

The Mayor then ordered me to report back to Waldo for duty. In fact, Commissioner Waldo was present at the interview.

Then the Mayor came out in open letter to Waldo telling him to transfer me no matter what the papers said. I believe that statement made the papers think I had something on the Mayor and vilified me in the hope that I would tell it.

I had nothing to tell and was damned because I would not commit perjury like Rose. Besides, it was the general belief that I had something on Waldo and I was pounded for that too. I didn't have anything, yet I was damned because I wouldn't tell something I didn't know.

I continued my duties in the squad until July 23, when I was transferred to the Sixty-fifth Precinct, where I at once went on duty and continued until July 29, 1912, when I was arrested about 8:30 P. M.

Another Plea for "Big Tim."

On Saturday, July 27, at about 8 P. M. Harry Appelbaum came to see me at the Sixty-fifth Precinct. I took him into the Captain's room—ex-Captain Dennis Brennan can verify this—where he told me "Big Tim" was nearly insane about Rosenthal's murder, that "Tim" was afraid I would be arrested because of the newspaper talk and wanted to be assured that if I was I would not say anything about "Tim" sending for me in regard to Rosenthal opening his gambling house, or his bringing me to see him at Sixtieth Street and Broadway.

Appelbaum said he was going to get permission from Wright or Whitney to visit Rose, Webber, and Vallon in the Tombs on Sunday, July 28, to find out if they would involve "Big Tim" and wanted to be assured again that if they didn't that I wouldn't either.

Appelbaum asked me where he could meet me Sunday night. I told him to come to the station house, as I was on desk duty. Appelbaum did not want to do this, saying it might show connection between "Tim" and he and I. I told him he could meet me at 181st Street and Amsterdam Avenue at 1:30 A. M. Monday, July 29.

This he did. Appelbaum told me he had seen Rose, Webber, and Vallon and that they said they would protect "Tim." I then said I would not mention "Tim" either in relation to the opening of Rosenthal's house. I left him and went home to 165th Street at 9 A. M. Monday I went in reserve at the Sixty-fifth Precinct, took the desk at 5 P. M., and was arrested at 8:30 P. M. I must add that all I did by way of making raids was done under explicit orders from Waldo. I had no say as to who was to be raided.

EXPAND SAYVILLE WIRELESS

Americans Increase Its Business and Tolls Are Cut in Two.

German officials of the Atlantic Communication Company, who had to surrender the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., to the Federal authorities because continued operation in their hands might constitute a violation of neutrality, express themselves as being highly satisfied with the present arrangements.

Dr. Karl G. Frank, Secretary of the Atlantic Communication Company, said yesterday that the plant had increased its business materially since the United States Government took charge on July 9. He ascribes the higher efficiency of the station to the installation of the new transmission set. The German company applied for a license for the set, but the United States could not grant it without violating Article III. of The Hague Convention No. 5 of 1907 in relation to the operation of wireless stations in a neutral country.

The addition of this transmission set to the apparatus made it possible to reduce the cost of a message from $1 a word to 50 cents, and this reduction in price has brought much more business than the station was accustomed to handle before it passed into the control of the United States Government. The operation of the plant has also been brought to a higher state of efficiency by reason of the two new aerial towers, which were installed before the Government seized the station.

Captain William H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of the United States Naval Station at Arlington, Va., is in charge of the Sayville plant, and he is assisted by Lieutenant C. R. Clark. The Government officials are having no trouble whatever with the German employes at the station, who have been retained because of their familiarity with the operation of the plant. H. O. Boehme of the Atlantic Communication Company is manager of the station.

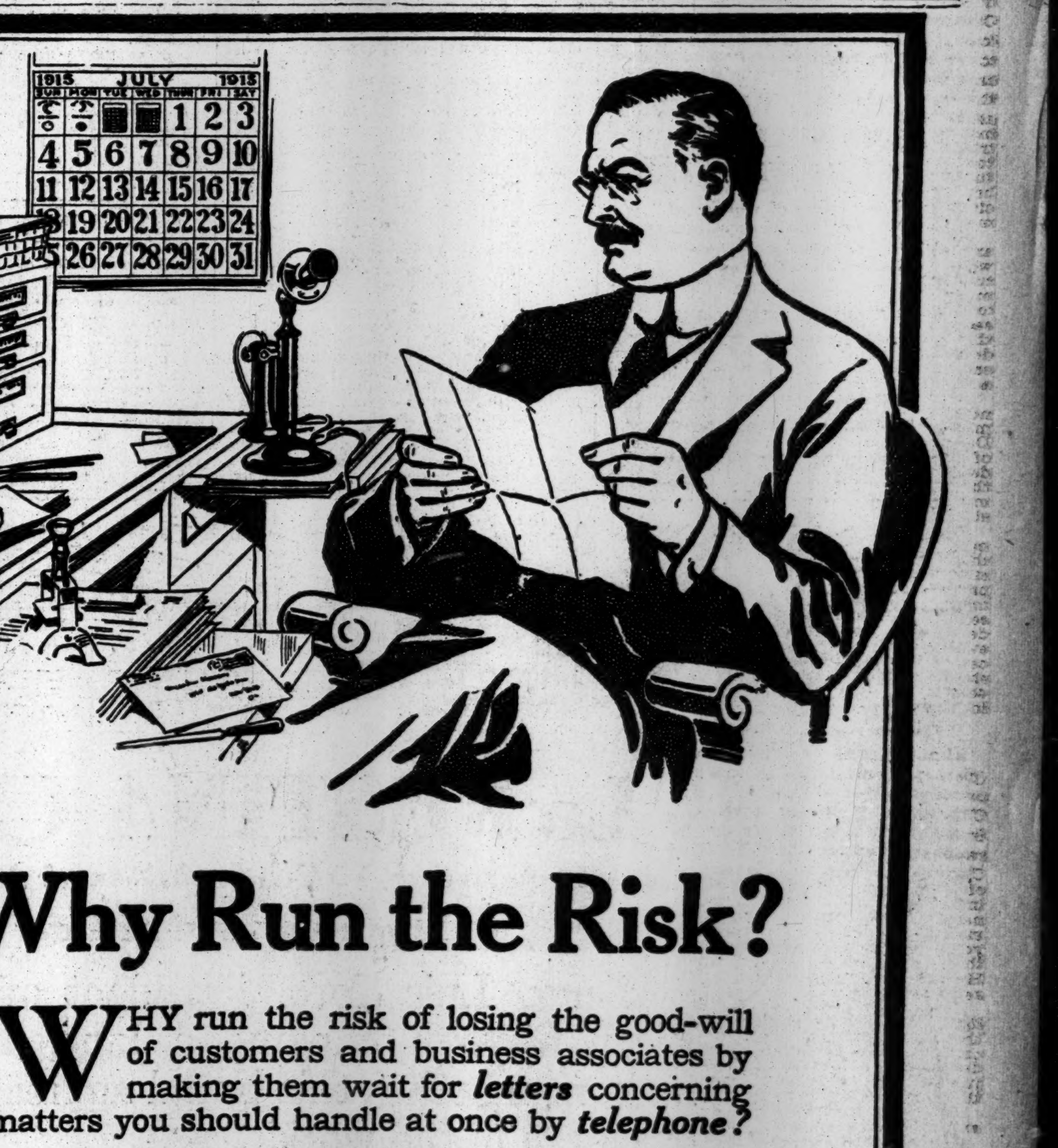
$5,000 TO FAITHFUL HORSE.

Dr. G. P. Griffing's Will Provides for "Old Frank" for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 20.—Dr. George P. Griffing of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, and South Jamesport, L. I., created a trust fund of $5,000 in his will, filed for probate here yesterday, with the income from which his "faithful old horse, Frank," is to be maintained in comfort for the rest of his life.

After Frank dies the fund goes to the Jamesport Congregational Church, which is also to have the income from $10,000 more. Dr. Griffing's estate is valued at $65,000. The bequests included $20,000 to his sister-in-law, Hannah M. Thompson of Jamesport; $15,000 to a friend, Dr. Robert Bruce Grimes of Philadelphia; $1,000 to the Greenport (L. I.) W. C. T. U.; income from $5,000 to Jamesport Cemetery; income from $5,000 each to a cousin, George M. Payne of Sag Harbor, and Johanna Smith, an aunt, of Hensonville, N. Y.



Why Run the Risk?

WHY run the risk of losing the good-will of customers and business associates by making them wait for *letters* concerning matters you should handle at once by *telephone?*

A clear-cut, courteous telephone talk does more to build up good-will, to smooth out misunderstandings, and to make friends than a letter can ever do.

Why not telephone *first* and avoid in many instances writing those expensive, time-wasting letters?

LOCAL TELEPHONE CALLS
2½ to 5 cents each.
Cheaper than a Letter.
Don't Write—Telephone!

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Nearly twice as many people are reading Collier's since the price was changed to five cents. Buy this week's issue and read the first installment of Hamlin Garland's serial "The Ranger and the Woman." Read Gelett Burgess's stirring article "War the Creator" and the three short stories. You'll see from these and the other features why more than 800,000 families read Collier's every week.

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

HARPERS
August Fiction Number

A NEW SERIAL
By
BASIL KING
Author of "The Inner Shrine,"
Begins in this number. It is a powerful and dramatic love story entitled
"The Side of the Angels"

8 COMPLETE SHORT STORIES
Katharine Fullerton Gerould
Alice Brown
Meredith Nicholson
Stephen Whitman
Margaret Cameron
Maude Radford Warren
Etc., Etc.

A Magazine Full of Humor and Romance

HARPERS FOR AUGUST

SPECIAL VALUES IN WILLOW FURNITURE

Every piece of Cushioned Willow Furniture is now offered at a Substantial Reduction to close out.

PORCH RUGS—CRETONNES
AWNINGS—SLIP COVERS

McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

THAW ISSUES HIS 'FINAL' STATEMENT

Declares He Was Sent to Madhouse Without Any Hearing Whatever as to His Sanity.

CALLS HIS CASE A 'SWINDLE'

He Walks Pittsburgh Streets Without Attracting Notice—Visits Home Where He Was Born.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—After issuing a statement in which he referred to his case since his "acquittal on Feb. 1, 1908," as a "swindle," Harry K. Thaw announced tonight that he would have nothing further to say for publication. He expressed the hope that he would be permitted to live unnoticed from now on. His last formal word ended with an appeal for the passage of a law by Congress which would make it impossible for any one in the future to suffer the injustice which he tells has been his lot.

Thaw spent the day quietly, remaining at his home on Beechwood Boulevard with his mother. When the newspaper men called he stepped out on the lawn and talked informally for a few minutes, then he said:

"I can only say that I am extremely glad to be home and want to express my thanks for the good will shown. Now I am merely a private citizen of Pittsburgh, so my movements are of very little interest."

Hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulation have been received by Thaw, and he spent an hour reading them. Early in the afternoon he went for a two hours' automobile ride. He visited the Fidelity Title and Trust Company on business and then went to the old Thaw home in Stanwix Street, where he was born. The building is now being renovated for the use of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, in which the Thaw family is interested.

Few Recognized Him.

As he was climbing up a long, winding flight of stairs he turned and said: "This is the banister I used to slide down when I was a boy."

In order to get to the house, which is near the centre of the city, Thaw walked for a block along a crowded street without being recognized, and not more than a dozen people collected while he was inspecting the building. This seemed to please Thaw immensely, and he commented on the fact. He was not recognized by a single person while he was riding about the city in his automobile, although the car was frequently held up by traffic congestion.

Altogether, it was the most peaceful day Thaw had passed since he was released from custody. Pittsburgh did not flock to his house, and he was left unmolested to go his own way. As to his plans, he had little to say. He expressed the belief that he would remain in Pittsburgh for a week or ten days, and then go on to San Francisco by automobile.

Thaw's final statement which he gave out tonight contained an interesting résumé of his case. After referring to it as a "swindle," he continued:

Judge Dowling did not seem to have been touched by evil influence. I think my counsel was truthful when he said that he had just been in Judge Dowling's chambers, and the Judge had asked that I assent to going to Matteawan for a month, so public interest could pass away. But no matter how well intentioned Judge Dowling's motives, the statute under which he committed me is anarchistic. It sent a citizen to a madhouse with no hearing whatever as to his sanity, which violates the fundamental principles of the New York State Constitution.

Approved "Sane" Verdict.

It should be remembered that earlier in the same court in which Judge Dowling sat, Judge Fitzgerald had approved the verdict of the McClure-Olney-Putzel commission in 1907 declaring me sane. Recently testimony has been sworn to that Judge Dowling's jury, all twelve, agreed I was perfectly sane in court. Their verdict that I suffered from defect of reason at the time of the act was given after Judge Dowling had charged them, according to law, to give the benefit of any reasonable doubt to that.

It has been said Judge Dowling committed me because the jury thought I was not sane. Now it is proved that was not true and that every Judge who has repeated that "the jury found him insane" was wrong.

Supposing the jury had not agreed unanimously I was sane in court, even in that case the fact would remain that no testimony was taken before Judge Dowling as to my sanity at the time of my acquittal.

The law says that no one can be compelled to defend himself in a criminal court from any claim not in the indictment. Therefore when Judge Dowling sent me to Matteawan there was no due process of law and Judge Dowling will not gainsay this.

The newspapers that remembered the constitutional defect in the commitment also recall that when I was sent to Matteawan I had had only one trial of my sanity and that had resulted in a New York Supreme Court commission declaring me sane. Some remembered also that when I was in Matteawan the doctors there admitted I was sane to Dr. Pilgrim, Mr. Peabody, and others, up to the time poor old Flint got hold of one of the Matteawan doctors.

Politics Mixed In.

The next event was my habeas corpus before Judge Morschauser. To his credit, he wished the trial to be by jury, but my lawyer, Mr. Graham, was so unwise that he not only refused to ask for a jury but put up a somewhat rambling case. Politics also appeared mixed in it and Judge Morschauser was in a difficult position and dismissed the writ on the testimony given by Jerome's bug doctors.

The next hearing was before Judge Mills, who gave an opinion apparently without reading the old records put in evidence, as he stated I had been examined by alienists before being hustled to District Attorney Jerome's office two days after my arrest. Had he read the testimony he would have seen from the evidence of all concerned that none of my counsel's alienists had seen me until I was actually in the room with Jerome's assistants and a stenographer and asked to prematurely give all the facts to them. Much worse, Judge Mills stated that my mother's evidence before him differed from what she had testified to previously. Had he read her testimony he would have found it absolutely consistent, and his accusation against her was unfair and disgraceful. Governor Boies of Iowa, who is also an ex-Judge, exposed Mills's mistakes at the time, so nothing more need be said as to his decision.

The next hearing was before Judge Keogh, a very different character and a most likable man. He declared there was an improvement, but did not go further in contradicting the Mills decision. The next hearing was before the General Streeter-Doctors Morton-Prince-Bloomer-Bancroft Commission. Their decision speaks for itself. None were friends of mine, and they were persons of the highest standing from all over New England. No one will deny that since that decision the insanity end of the opposition case has been recognized as a farce, to use a milder word than fraud.

Advocates New Law.

What I hope the papers will now advocate and what in this, my last statement, I want to urge, is that good Americans will continue to sign the following petitions and forward the papers to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

We, citizens of the United States, petition Congress to pass a law in accordance with the Constitution that when a citizen of one State is acquitted of any and all charge of crime in another State that he be returned or allowed to return to his own State.

If this resolution is passed there is little doubt that each State will see that its own citizens cannot be deprived of liberty without notice or hearing in the future.

Thaw said he would spend the evening quietly with his mother. His last word was a reiteration of the hope that he would be permitted to drop out of the public eye and renew his life here quietly. He looked happy and in the best of health today.

POISON DELAYS A WEDDING.

Fiance, Fearing He Cannot Collect $15,000 Verdict, Tries to Die.

A few hours before the time set for his wedding Henry J. Lall of 336 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid in the street in front of the Bergen Street Police Station, that borough. He was taken to the Jewish Hospital, where it was said last evening he would probably recover.

Lall was to have married Miss Agnes Kelly, who lives at the same address, last evening. She was making final preparations for the wedding when she was informed of her sweetheart's attempted suicide, and hastened to the hospital.

Several years ago, while in the employ of the city as a painter, Lall was the victim of an accident which resulted in the loss of one of his arms. He sued the city, and is said to have won a verdict for $15,000 damages. Lall, according to Miss Kelly, seemed to fear that he would be unable to collect the money, and that is supposed to have made him despondent.

Cream of Wheat Not Enjoined.

Judge Hough of the United States Court refused an application yesterday of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company to enjoin the Cream of Wheat Company, pending trial of a suit begun by the petitioners, from refusing to sell its products to the plaintiff concern. The action was begun under the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton Commodity act, and it was charged that the defendant company was restricting the sale in interstate commerce of a commodity. The defendant company answered by saying that it possessed a monopoly under the trademark law.

FRANK MUCH BETTER, PHYSICIANS HOPEFUL

Wounded Man Still Faces Danger of Infection, but His Temperature Drops.

IS MOVED OUT OF HOSPITAL

His Sullen Assailant Denies Any One Inspired Attack—Governor to Join in Inquiry.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 20.—After a restful night, Leo M. Frank, who was terribly slashed in the throat Saturday night by J. W. Creen, a fellow convict at the State Prison Farm, is much better than he was late last evening, and his physicians say that he has gained several points in his battle for life.

Although his condition is serious and none will venture to say that he is out of danger, or will be for several days, today's developments were encouraging.

This bulletin was made public tonight:

At 5 P. M. Leo M. Frank's pulse was 88, temperature, 100.4; respiration, 18. Wound is draining freely and temperature falling. We consider his condition satisfactory.

On opening the wound today, the attending physicians found a small quantity of pus, to which they attributed Frank's high temperature yesterday. Examination showed the gash extended to the carotid artery and the internal jugular, laying these bare. Neither of these vessels was cut, however.

It is believed that the infection in Frank's wound has been growing for several days and that it will be greatly relieved by the drainage.

Frank was moved last night from the prison hospital and placed in one of the offices, where he suffers less from the noises and heat.

Rabbi David Marx and H. A. Alexander, attorney for Frank in his final battles in the courts, arrived here this morning. Rabbi Marx said he came to comfort Mrs. Frank, who has been under great strain since the attack on her husband.

Creen, Frank's assailant, remains sullen and refuses to say anything except to reiterate that he believes he did his duty in attacking Frank. E. L. Rainey, Prison Commissioner, tried to talk to him, but got little satisfaction.

"Had you any help or had any one told you that you should kill Frank?" Mr. Rainey asked.

Creen smiled and replied: "No; it was my duty, and I did it on my own hook."

It came out today that Creen a few days before his attack on Frank had threatened to kill Dr. Compton, the prison physician.

As the result of the attack on Frank, seventy prisoners at the State farm, Frank's assailant probably among them, are likely to be transferred to chain gangs throughout the State.

Extra precautions have been taken to safeguard Frank in the future. The night watch has been doubled in Frank's apartment. "Trusties" have informed the prison officials that there is a strong feeling against Frank among the prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 20.—Governor Harris announced tonight that he would accompany the Prison Commission to Milledgeville Saturday to investigate the attack on Leo M. Frank. "It will be a complete investigation of affairs at the prison farm," said the Governor. "I want to know how one prisoner was able to make an attack upon another."

DEATH RATE INCREASES.

Measles and Pneumonia the Cause, Health Department Reports.

Statistics made public yesterday by the Department of Health show that during the past week 1,376 deaths were reported in New York City, an increase of ninety over the corresponding week last year. Of these fifty-two are accounted for by the increased population, the other thirty-eight to the virulence of measles and lobar and bronchial pneumonia. Bright's disease showed an increase over the corresponding week of last year for the first time in several weeks.

The increase in the number of deaths was evenly distributed among all age periods. In the group of those under 5 years old there was an increase of forty-three deaths. In the group under 1 year old there was an increase of seven deaths. The death rate for the first twenty-nine weeks of 1915 is 13.94, as compared with 14.42 for the corresponding period of last year.

IMPRISONED WIFE HUNGRY.

Mrs. Planeta Says Husband Locked Her In Because of Jealousy.

Joseph Planeta, a cigar manufacturer of 111 Hester Street, who is alleged to have imprisoned his wife Theresa four years in a room, and their two-year-old child since its birth, was arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of having a loaded revolver in his apartment. He was held in $1,000 bail for endangering the life of his child, and $2,000 for having the revolver pending an examination today.

Planeta was arrested last night following the receipt of an anonymous letter by the police stating that the woman and child were kept prisoners. The detectives went to the Hester Street address and on the fourth floor found the door leading to the Planeta apartment and the rear windows sealed. They waited until Planeta appeared and entered his flat, and pounced on him as he attempted to get a revolver.

The child was taken to the Children's Society and the mother to the Florence Crittenton Home, where both were fed. The mother said she had not eaten anything but stale macaroni and occasionally meat since her incarceration. The woman attributed jealousy as the motive for her husband's treatment.

Planeta owns a cigar factory at 45 Fulton Street. Before moving to Hester Street, the police allege, he kept his wife a prisoner at 22 Henry Street.

MUST REPAY COUNTY $6,888.

Taxpayers' Suit Decided Against Former Suffolk Supervisors.

Supreme Court Justice Walter Jaycox, sitting in Patchogue, yesterday handed down a decision in favor of a taxpayers' suit to compel former Supervisors C. M. Rogers and S. P. Robinson to repay to Suffolk County alleged overcharges in connection with the extension of the tax rolls. Mr. Rogers, who has just returned $24,000 to Sayville for a shortage which he explained was due to faulty bookkeeping intrusted to another, must repay to Suffolk County $6,838.45 and Mr. Robinson $2,509.27.

Selah B. Strong and Richard A. Bachia brought the taxpayers' action against Rogers, and John B. Strong and Henry Rogers sued Robinson. The specific allegation against Rogers was that he charged 1 cent per line for making extensions and copying 900,000 lines of the 1911, 1912, and 1913 tax rolls, whereas it was alleged that he had no right to charge for more than the extension of 267,244 lines, and nothing whatever for copying, as no provision was made by law for the latter charge.

Robinson's charge for the 1913 extensions for upward of 300,000 entries was materially cut, only 81,643 entries being allowed.

WAR SENDS RICHES TO CUBA.

Speaker Agramonte Expects Labor to Strike for a Share.

Eugenio Agramonte y Sanchez, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Havana with his wife and daughter to spend the Summer at Richfield Springs.

"The sugar crop of Cuba, which brings $170,000,000 under normal conditions, has increased in value by $75,000,000 on account of the war," said Mr. Agramonte. "Part of the extra profit is being spent on ten new sugar mills of 100,000 bags capacity. As an example of the prosperity of Cuba, Lopez Rodriguez, a sugar planter, recently paid Juan Pedro $3,500,000 in cash for his plantation and mill. We may have labor troubles next year on account of the war profits. This year labor has been earning from $1.50 to $2 per day."

There were 142 wealthy Cubans in the first cabin of the Havana, who have come to the United States to spend the Summer at American resorts instead of going to Europe and Switzerland. Tom Lin, secretary to the Chinese Legation, was a passenger with his wife on their way to China. They both spoke French and Spanish fluently, but no English.

DIVORCED WIFE GETS ALL.

John Henry Phipps, in Will, Speaks of Their Daughter.

James Henry Phipps, the theatrical man, who died on June 29, left his entire estate to his "divorced wife," Clara Francis Mabery of Los Angeles, under the terms of his will which was filed for probate yesterday. There is no mention made in the will of the testators' second divorced wife, who was Bessie Phipps of Woodmere, L. I.

After leaving all his personal effects, pictures, pianos, books, and household furnishings to Mrs. Mabery, the will includes a clause expressing the testator's confidence that Mrs. Mabery will sell his securities or expend the cash deposits "only for the benefit, education, or other necessities of our beloved daughter, Mary Elizabeth Phipps."

Mrs. Mabery is made executrix under the will.

ARBITRATION ENDS CLOTHING STRIKE

Employers Agree to Wage Increase and 21,000 Will Return to Work.

AVOID GENERAL WALKOUT

Still Danger That 75,000 Workers on Women's Garments Will Quit.

A general strike of 60,000 workers employed in the manufacture of men's clothing by the members of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association was averted by an agreement reached last night at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, in which representatives of employes and employers discussed the situation with the Committee of Immediate Action, appointed to arbitrate the difference between the two factions to the strike.

After the meeting Dr. Henry Moskowitz, a member of the committee, announced that a complete agreement had been reached, the terms of which would be made public today. It was reported that the agreement would be valid until Nov. 1, 1916, and that it guaranteed employes from 12 to 15 per cent. increase in wages.

Following Dr. Moskowitz's announcement, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said:

"The strike has been declared off."

He added that on the 21,000 workers who had already walked out 10,000 would return to work today. He added that the dispute with the independent manufacturers remained unsettled and that unless they agreed to the terms accepted last night by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, the workmen in their shops would go out on strike.

To Confer with Independents.

"If the independent manufacturers do not come to terms by next Friday," Mr. Hillman said, "we will call out the 30,000 workmen employed in their shops."

A committee was appointed by the labor leaders to confer with the independent manufacturers in an effort to reach an agreement with them. The committee consists of Alexander Cohen, Hyman Goldost, Abe Apfelberg, S. Silber, and David Wolfe.

While the danger of a general strike by the workers in the men's clothing industry thus seemed past last night, there remained the imminence of a general strike of the makers of women's clothing. Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said that he was still awaiting the decision of the Council of Conciliation, appointed by the Mayor, but he intimated that he was becoming impatient.

"If the Council of Conciliation does not reach a satisfactory decision soon," he said, "the 75,000 workers employed in the manufacture of women's clothing will be called out in a general strike."

After last night's meeting Meyer Schoenfeld, representing the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, issued this statement:

Sees a New Era.

"I have no doubt but that today will mark the beginning of a new era in dealings between the employes and the employers in the clothing industry of the City of York. The peaceful agreement between the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the labor organizations will, I firmly believe, restore that confidence which the New York market deserves. Organized warfare at the round table will take the place of the guerrilla warfare that has disturbed the trade for many years past. This organized warfare may be continued between men on both sides without disturbance to the business."

The strike declared off last night began on Monday of last week, when 10,000 pantsmakers walked out. Before the end of the week 21,000 workers, involving two other branches of the trade, had gone out, and it seemed that the strike would spread until it included every worker engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing in the city.

KILL SHARK IN THE BRONX.

Battle Near Bathing Beach Lasted Half an Hour.

A 200-pound shark, seven and a half feet long, was killed yesterday in Weir Creek, an inlet of Long Island Sound, near Throgs Neck, the Bronx, by David McCowan, an Inspector in the Bronx Bureau of Sewers; A. L. Hartman, Assistant Engineer in the same bureau, and some Italian laborers armed with crowbars. The attack lasted for more than thirty minutes, during which time the shark put up a stiff fight. It was finally killed and dragged on shore, where it can be viewed by the incredulous today.

A short distance from where the shark was caught is Pennyfield Beach, where several children were bathing. This beach is used by members of the United States Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler.

McCowan and Hartman were at work on a large sewer near the creek when their attention was attracted by the screams of children. They ran to the edge of the creek, and about twenty feet out saw a whirlpool of mud. The water was about six inches deep, the tide having gone out, and both men were about to wade in, thinking one of the smaller children had fallen in, when they discovered that the mud raiser was a shark. The shark had evidently drifted in with the tide and became stranded when the tide went out. The shark was unable to move from his position, being half-submerged in the mud.

LEE WANTS BOY'S ESTATE.

Stepfather's Application Heard by Surrogate Here.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday reserved decision on the application of T. Frederick Lee of White Plains to compel the Columbia Trust Company, as trustee of the $900,000 estate of Mrs. Georgia Crossman Lee, to render an accounting and turn over the funds to Lee as general guardian of William Crossman Lee, the infant son of Mrs. Lee and sole beneficiary under her will. Mrs. Lee died on May 2.

The child's father, William Mills of this city, claims the custody of the boy although he was adopted by the mother and her husband of a second marriage. Mrs. Lee inherited the trust fund under the terms of the will of her father, George W. Crossman, the coffee importer.

The boy is now in the custody of Mr. Lee at White Plains.

Aged Woman Dies in Baths.

An unidentified woman about 75 years old died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Park Baths, at Corlears and South Streets, after she had spent half an hour bathing. Richard Casey, the manager, found her groaning in the locker room. Dennehy, of Gouverneur Hospital, decided she had died of heart disease. She weighed about 110 pounds. Had blue eyes an white hair, and wore white stone earrings, and a black dress. She had a wedding ring. The body was removed to the Madison Street Police Station.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual convention of the New York Retail Furniture Association commences at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. Addresses will be made by Cyrus C. Miller, Charles A. Smith, and Charles A. Stratt.

Michael Neuman, 18 years old, of 735 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested on a white slave charge, preferred by Edith M. Cooper, now in the Florence Crittenton Home, was found guilty in the Bronx County Court yesterday. He will be sentenced today.

Four tugboat Captains were held for trial yesterday, when arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in Essex Market Court, for permitting dense volumes of smoke to escape from the funnels of their boats. They were Thomas McCaffery, Captain of the Volunteer, employed by the Phoenix Sand and Gravel Company; John Cudemore, Captain of Transfer No. 21, and Andrew Meisner, Captain of Transfer No. 11, both employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and Joseph Marshall, Captain of the Pioneer, employed by the Newton Creek Towing Company.

William J. Lee, 50, of 286 St. Nicholas Avenue, who was arrested on Monday in front of a Park Row newspaper office after the newspaper had refused to accept an advertisement in which he threatened to kill Governor Fielder of New Jersey, was sent to Bellevue for observation yesterday by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court.

AIDS "SUMMER WIDOWER."

Health Dept. Will See That Restaurants Give Him Untainted Food.

Lucius P. Brown, the new Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, yesterday began a campaign to protect New York's "Summer widowers," the absence of whose families compels them to eat in restaurants. The inspector of the bureau were instructed to concentrate their work on the inspection of restaurants in residential districts and to see that foods were properly handled and prepared. A rigid inspection of ice cream making plants was also ordered.

Vendors of soft drinks and lemonade, especially those on the streets selling the beverages at 1 and 2 cents, were cautioned that the regulation requires them to clean their glasses with hot water or serve drinks in paper cups. The statement calls upon citizens to telephone the department at Franklin 6280 when they see an unclean store, glasses being cleaned in dirty water, stores which have an unusual number of flies, or food being exposed.

AT THE HUB OF NEW YORK

Motor to the Circle Building,
in Columbus Circle. Stop on the Broadway side—to be exact, at
1846 BROADWAY.
Say to the Hartford man—"I've heard about the
Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER
that it
Makes Every Road a Boulevard.
How does it do it?"
He will give you a practical demonstration that will be impressive. Then if you wish to go further, you can have a set put on your car and do some practical testing on your own account.
That is the very thing that over 250,000 car owners have done, and you couldn't get them to part with their Hartford Shock Absorbers.
If more comfort, greater safety, less expense mean anything to you, motor to the Circle Building and say, "Show me!" to the Hartford man. The address—make a mental note of it—is
Hartford Suspension Company,
1846 BROADWAY. Phone 2148 Col.
Executive Offices and Factory:
160 Morgan St.,
Jersey City, N. J.
E. V. Hartford, Pres.
*Formerly Truffault-Hartford.

THE LINE WITH SERVICE PLUS SCENERY TO CHICAGO

The most beautiful of all moving pictures of Mountains and Rivers, in the most historic section of America, are those viewed from the splendid trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

All through trains are of steel construction, the latest products of modern ingenuity.

The "CHICAGO LIMITED" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 7:50 A. M., and foot Liberty Street 8:00 A. M., arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning, with Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars and Obsevation Parlor Car. It traverses the eastern mountain section to Pittsburgh in daylight.

The "INTERSTATE SPECIAL" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 1:50 P. M., and foot Liberty Street 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:40 next afternoon, with Drawing-room and Compartment Sleeping Cars and Lounging Observation Car. It traverses the great steel manufacturing district of Ohio and Indiana in daylight.

"CHICAGO EXPRESS" leaves West 23d St. 5:50 P. M., Liberty St. 6:00 P. M. Arrives Chicago 8:55 P. M. next evening. Through Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars.

The "MIDNIGHT EXPRESS" leaves Liberty St. 1:30 A. M., arrives Chicago 8:30 A. M. next morning; Drawing-room Sleeping Car. (Last boat leaves 23d St. for this train at 11:50 P. M.)

Secure a copy of "See America" from Ticket Offices—1276 and 379 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 398, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, 4 West 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St., and foot West 23d St.

J. B. Scott, General Eastern Passenger Agent
1276 Broadway, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

THE EFFECTIVE HOT WEATHER TONIC

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

IN hot weather it is more than ever important that the bowels perform their functions in a normal, natural way.

Nujol is a mechanical body lubricant. It is pure mineral oil—conforming to the requirements of the Lane treatment for constipation. It is not absorbed by the system and consequently may be taken in any quantity without harm.

Get Nujol at your druggist's—or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Address Dept. E

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

La RESTINA Cigar
(Perfecto Size) 10 Cts. Each, Box of 25, $2.50
Imported Free of Duty
Senor Luis Toro, President of the Porto-Rican Cigar Company, a king among cigar makers, matches this brand against any brand of cigars in the world.
Every natural virtue in the tobacco for which the West Indies have been famous for two centuries. In Porto Rico tobacco, the added distinction of a milder quality as a result of using the higher altitudes of the island.
On the mountain slopes of Porto Rico alone is this mild quality of tobacco obtainable anywhere in the Tropics.
The Spanish natives, learned in the art of cigar making handed down from father to son—as in Havana—are unequalled in skill. They glory in La RESTINA as their finest product.
Coming in free of duty the price of La RESTINA is one half less than its Havana rivals in size, weight or shape.
UNITED CIGAR STORES
CIGARS
CIGARS

TO LIMIT POWERS OF COMMISSIONERS

Public Utilities Committee Plans to Put All Decisions Under Court Review.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT

Constitutional Convention Sub-Body Supposed to Have Been Against the Proposed Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Public Service Commissioners will be made constitutional officers and be protected from removal for political reasons, decisions and orders of the Public Service Commissions will be subject to review by the courts on questions of fact as well as questions of law, and the Legislature in fixing rates must first consult the commissions regarding the merits of any proposed amendment, according to an amendment to the Constitution now being prepared in the Public Utilities Committee of the Constitutional Convention for adoption by the committee and presentation to the convention.

The amendment is being drafted by a subcommittee composed of former District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott of New York, Herbert C. Mandeville of Elmira, Republicans, and Senator James A. Foley of New York, Democrat. The report that the drafting committee had been instructed to incorporate a provision for the so-called "broad" court review, embracing questions of fact as well as of law, as the central feature of the proposed amendment caused a sensation at the Capitol, because it involved a complete change of front on the part of the committee with regard to that question. When the Constitutional Convention left off work last week the members of the Public Utilities Committee were supposed to be united in opposition to the broad review.

Prominent among the advocates here of the broad review are William M. Ivins, ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and William N. Dykman. Mr. Ivins, in urging the broad review, told the committee that he appeared as the representative of the allied real estate interests. The three others are delegates to the Constitutional Convention, where they are members of the Democratic minority. Though not members of the Public Utilities Committee, they have been sitting with the committee, even at the executive sessions.

The Committee is expected to vote on the proposed amendment at an executive meeting tomorrow. It was predicted tonight that only two votes would be cast against the provision for the broad review—that of Chairman Ledyard P. Hale and Senator James A. Foley.

The broad review is virtually in effect now under a recent court decision, though it was not in the Public Service Commission law as originally drafted, and all efforts to have the laws amended so as to embody it have failed.

The provision under which it would be necessary for the Legislature to consult the commissions when making rates is really a compromise. If the advice of the spokesmen for the public service corporations had been heeded, the Legislature would have been deprived of the rate-making power altogether. The opponents to this plan pointed out that the legislative power to make rates should remain as a check not to be unduly exercised.

In this connection it was pointed out that with the Legislature shorn of this power the 80-cent gas rate and the 2-cent maximum mileage rate, both fixed by statute, would be endangered. The question relating to the mileage rate is a live topic at present. The Ulster and Delaware Railroad has appealed from a decision of the up-State Public Service Commission on July 7, denying its demand for an increase in the rate beyond the maximum fixed by the Legislature. The Public Service Commission in its majority opinion declared that while the commission realized "the rate complained of is insufficient to yield reasonable compensation for the service rendered, yet the commission is of the opinion that it has no jurisdiction to grant the increase."

What the commision held was in effect that while it had the power to order a reduction of rates below the 2 cent rate fixed by the Legislature, or even an increase in a rate that was below the maximum fixed by the statute, it had no power to order an increase beyond the maximum established by statute.

The Public Utilities Committee has decided that the present make-up of the commissions shall be retained. It is left to the Legislature to fix their salaries by statute from time to time.

The Cities Committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman, had a home rule discussion lasting all day behind closed doors and then appointed a sub-committee of five with Mr. Low at its head to draft a home rule article which will be submitted to the full committee on Thursday.

The committee is divided on the measure of home rule which cities should have. Though petitions have come to the Constitutional Convention from nearly every municipality in the State urging the home rule powers Mayor Mitchel has demanded, it was predicted today that when the committee reports it would be in favor of home rule with a string to it in the form of a well defined legislative veto power to act as a check against municipal initiative.

AT SEA ON REAPPORTIONMENT.

Brackett Committee Now Against Having Convention Do It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—After a meeting today of the Committee on Legislative Organization, of which former Senator Brackett of Saratoga is Chairman, it developed that this committee is at sea on the question of whether there should be a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts by the Constitutional Convention.

First the committee voted 12 to 5 for a reapportionment by the convention. Chairman Brackett and Lemuel Ely Quigg both voted with the majority. They held there should be no apportionments by the Legislature on the ground that the lawmakers had no more business to define the boundaries of their own districts than they had to vote on their own salaries and their own powers, both of which are defined by the Constitution. In spite of this, however, the committee voted in favor of having reapportionment every tenth year, after the Federal census. Constitutional Conventions meet only every twenty years. When Mr. Quigg heard that he reversed himself and got the committee to reverse itself, and a vote of 8 to 6 against reapportionment by the convention followed. Under the rules of the convention, however, this vote will not be declared valid, nine constituting a majority.

At a meeting last week the committee voted not to increase the number of Assemblymen. At the meeting today the committee voted to increase it, the number to be determined later, so that New York could get more Assemblymen than it has now. New York at present has sixty-three. Under a tentative plan discussed by the committee it would get seventy-three, but would fare no better in proportion, because the number from up-State would be increased so as to keep the metropolis in the minority.

RECONSIDER STOCK VOTING.

Committee Members Hear Bankers Oppose Change in Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Bankers from many sections of the State appeared before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Corporations today to protest against the recent action of that committee in voting to report favorably the proposal presented by Louis Marshall providing that stockholders may select whether to vote by the cumulative or distributive method in electing Directors of a corporation. The Marshall proposal, it is declared, would make it less difficult to obtain some representation for the minority on the Executive Boards.

Last week after listening to Mr. Marshall and to many speakers voicing opposition, the committee, by a tentative vote of nine to five, decided to report the Marshall amendment. The committee, of which ex-Judge Jacob L. Brenner is Chairman, withheld final action, however, and it is understood now that the vote will be reconsidered. No action was taken today, however. After the hearing the committe adjourned for a week.

Francis S. Bangs, a New York lawyer, who appeared to oppose the Marshall amendment, said that the flexibility of the New York laws affecting corporations had attracted industry and business to the State, and he protested against any rigid constitutional provisions to change present conditios.

William C. Breed appeared as counsel for the New York State Bankers' Association. Among the members of the association who appeared to oppose the Marshall amendment were John A. Kloepfer, President of the association and of the Union Stock Yards Bank in Buffalo; Orin H. Cheeney, President of the Pacific Bank, and former State Superintendent of Banks; B. H. Pancher, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank; J. A. Herzog, Vice President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany; Frank Hammond, Vice President of the Greenwich Bank; C. H. Bissikummer, President of the Albany Trust Company; G. Dudley, President of the Walkill Bank of Poughkeepsie, and John H. Gregory, President of the Central Bank of Rochester and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

DEFENDING MILITIA BEATEN BY REGULARS

Cavalry Swim Sprout Creek and Drive Guardsmen Back Toward Albany.

'BATTLE' LONG AND HARD

After the Day's Work New York's Citizen Soldiers Enjoy Themselves in Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 20.—The battle of Sprout Creek was fought this morning by 5,000 members of the First Brigade of the National Guard and the 500 regulars who are playing at war at Camp Whitman at the State's annual manoeuvres. The regulars and the Sixty-ninth Regiment beat the other section of the troops after a long and hard contest. This was the first engagement of the manoeuvres. The problem confronting the soldiers was posted by Major Gen. O'Ryan at headquarters as follows:

"An enemy has occupied Westchester and Rockland Counties, and controls the Hudson River as far north as Peekskill. Our army, based at Albany, is acting on the defensive, pending the completion of its units. Its first division is encamped in friendly territory two miles north of Hopewell Junction."

Sprout Creek represented the Hudson. The bridge had been removed and the creek was unfordable, except for the cavalry, which swam it. Recent rains had flooded the creek.

The troops were divided into two parties, one for attack, under Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., composed of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, a battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, and a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry. The defenders were under General George Dyer, and were the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments, field artillery, and Squadron A. General Dyer theoretically had 15,000 men, and Colonel Dickman 9,000. The cavalry scouts and Signal Corps did valuable service for the defenders, but the "enemy" succeeded in driving the army of the defense back toward its base.

With the soldiers this was the first play night. Vaudeville performers were present from New York as well as some boxers.

Rain had cooled the camp today, and all the men were in better humor and able to take up their duties.

Elaborate plans are being made for the arrival of Governor Whitman on Thursday. He will reach the camp at 8 o'clock. An hour later every man in camp will appear in the review.

Band concerts are given each evening. The Guardsmen speak in laudatory terms of the camp, saying it is far better than Peekskill or the camp three years ago, when Connecticut was invaded.

CRITICISES MERIT BOARD.

Mr. Bullock Wants a New York Citizen to Get Hospital Job.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, made public yesterday an open letter to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in which Mr. Bullock quoted an advertisement of the commission for applicants for an examination for the position of Hospital Superintendent for the Neponsit Beach Hospital. The advertisement contains the following:

"The requirement that applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York is waived for this examination."

Mr. Bullock quotes an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen which says:

"No person not a citizen and an actual resident and dweller in good faith in the State of New York shall be eligible to appointment or employment in any of the departments, boards, bureaus, or branches of the Government of the City of New York."

"The action of your commission is in direct violation of the ordinance," writes Mr. Bullock, "unless you assume there is no United States citizen and New York resident competent to fill this comparatively minor position in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, commanding a salary of only $2,100 a year. Under these circumstances, I respectfully urge that you reconsider the matter."

In reply, the Municipal Civil Service Commission said that the action had been taken partly to find out what effect the Aldermanic ordinance would have on the powers given the commission by the Civil Service law, which contains no requirement that candidates for civil service positions shall be citizens.

"Previous to Oct. 1, 1913, when the ordinance went into effect," says the reply, "the commission had at times waived the requirement of citizenship, particularly for positions where there was a dearth of qualified citizens.

"The position of Superintendent of Neponsit Beach Hospital is of great importance because of the application of heliotherapy as a cure for the tubercular class committed there. This is practically a new science in this country, but has proved very successful abroad; htre is no school in the United States and practically no institution outside of Neponsit Beach which gives the necessary training. There is a difference of opinion as to whether any examination at all should be held, and the commission, before taking this action, made efforts to secure an amendment to the ordinance which would expressly authorize it to do so. These efforts having failed, it believes the Board of Aldermen has not power to deprive it of the authority previously exercised."

ALDERMANIC TRIO SPLIT.

Will Try Tomorrow to Choose Richmond Borough President.

The three Aldermen from Staten Island, at the special meeting called for the purpose in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall yesterday by Mayor Mitchel, failed to elect a successor to Charles J. McCormack, late Borough President of Richmond.

The meeting was put over till 2:30 P. M. tomorrow.

Alderman Charles P. Cole is a candidate, and Alderman William Fink is in favor of him. Alderman John J. O'Rourke is against Cole. Two votes of the three is necessary to elect. Alderman Cole, being a candidate, must resign in order to stand for the office, thus leaving a deadlock. In the event of too much delay, Mayor Mitchel has the power to cast the deciding vote.

SAYS SCHOOLS AIM TO GIVE TOO MUCH

Dr. Russell Finds Pupils Trained for Places They Can Never Hope to Occupy.

LEADS TO DISAPPOINTMENT

Compares German and English Systems to Our Method of Individual Training.

Dr. James Earl Russell, Dean of Teachers College at Columbia, told several hundred Summer students yesterday that the effect of present American educational ideals was feeble and the future extremely doubtful and dependent upon the elimination of political control of schools and a great improvement in the quality and breadth of view of school teachers. Particularly he stressed the evil effect of training every one as if for a place in the higher ranks of society.

His remarks were made at the end of a lecture on a comparison of British and German educational ideals, in which he had brought out that the Germans trained leaders for the service of the State and the masses to follow the leaders, whereas the British gave an individualistic training to the leaders and for the most part left the masses alone.

"Their school systems," said Dr. Russell, "are designed to keep part of the people down; we believe in equal opportunity for all. We have hoped that a trained people would follow wise leaders deliberately and of their own volition. Can this be a safe ideal for any country to adopt? We know that the great majority of our schoolchildren at 18 or 20 find every door of advancement is barred to them. Anarchism is recruited from people who have been disappointed in their highest ideals of life, and that so many of our scholars are disappointed is largely through our own work.

"The most significant move of recent years is that school training must not educate the pupil away from the native soil; that it must give him training in the earning of a livelihood and teach him the satisfactions that come from doing an honest day's work.

"We have given practically no attention till very recently to the ninety-nine out of every hundred who will not reach the positions at which all are aiming.

"We need the elimination of political control, a professional spirit which will put the public good before private gain, teaching that secures respect for reasonable law and obedience for duly constituted authority, and an educational leadership concerned not with the mechanics of school teaching but with patriotic statesmanship."

In his analysis of the German and English school systems, their objects and effects, Dr. Russell said: "The German tells you that social order and the welfare of the State depends on having the masses submissive and obedient and obtaining capable leaders. He does the first by means of the Volksschule and the army, the second through the Realschule, the Gymnasium, the higher technical institutions, and the university.

"England has given little heed until lately to the training of her masses. Everything has been concentrated on the leaders, who have received an individualist training. It was thought that the people could be made both submissive and loyal by means of religious instruction and grinding toil.

"This has been improved by the popular education of late years, but despite its progress the English system of today is not to be compared with the German in scope and efficiency. It has contributed little to the safety of the State, and has not inculcated the habits on which patriotism rests.

"The Germans have not only trained leaders but have inculcated habits of obedience among the others, and the apology for the German course in the present war which was issued last year by German professors is an instance of the habit of respect and obedience to authority which is inculcated by the schools."

Finances Typesetting Company.

An order was signed yesterday by Judge Hand of the United States Court authorizing Erskine Hewitt, receiver of the International Typesetting Company, to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of $250,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company and to redeem an original issue of certificates amounting to $100,000.

GROUT TRIAL NEARS END.

Attorney for Defense to Conclude Summing Up Today.

Continuing the summing up for the defense yesterday at the trial of Edward M. Grout on a perjury charge before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for Mr. Grout, ridiculed the efforts of District Attorney James C. Cropsey to obtain the conviction of the defendant for swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank as of March 26, 1910.

"Mr. Grout did not deceive the Examiners of the State Banking Department, yet that is the claim of the District Attorney," declared Mr. Baldwin. "He carried these items in his report under the head of loans and discounts in the earnest belief that his report was true, and it was true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Mr. Grout believed he put those items under the correct head in his report, and I believe he did. He acted as the State Banking Department required him to do."

At the close of the afternoon session Mr. Baldwin had not finishing summing up. He informed Judge Lewis that he would try to finish at noon today. To end the trial by Friday Judge Lewis said that the afternoon hearings beginning today would probably be extended to 6 o'clock until the case goes to the jury.

Buy Our
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by our Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

THE WORLD'S FINANCES.
The Annalist, every Monday, reflects commercial conditions and discusses financial operations in a way that interests students of economics, merchants, bankers and all other men of business and affairs. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

The RHEINAROON in this balloon
Is spying out these lands;
He seeks the faultless, wholesome grain
That Rheingold Beer demands.

Rheingold Beer

You do not know whether Rheingold Beer is the beer you like best until you have tried it. We are willing to leave it to your taste.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

Our Appliances Are Comfort Givers

JUST now when the thermometer insists upon recording high figures we should study our personal comfort.

A GAS RANGE in the Home, Hotel or Restaurant not only insures a comfortable kitchen, but economizes in time and dispenses with dust, dirt and ashes.

We rent "cookers" or ranges from $1.00 a year and upwards.

HOT WATER HEATERS we sell for cash or on *very easy* installments.

To Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors:

We have on hand gas appliances for your kitchens that are a trifle "shop worn" but in "A 1" condition. These will be sold to you at merely nominal prices. Inquire at the Industrial Appliance Show Rooms, No. 130 East 15th Street.

Full information concerning labor and money-saving appliances at any of these Manhattan or Bronx Gas Offices:

No. 157 Hester Street — Tel. Canal 9490
No. 130 E. 15th Street — Tel. Stuyvesant 4900
No. 36 Union Square — Tel. Stuyvesant 1203
No. 112 W. 42d Street — Tel. Bryant 2348
No. 30 East 42d Street — Tel. Murray Hill 4830
No. 2084 Third Avenue — Tel. Harlem 5385
No. 281 Lenox Avenue — Tel. Morningside 120
No. 32 West 125th Street — Tel. Harlem 3533
No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave. — Tel. Audubon 4600
Courtlandt Av. & 148th St. — Tel. Melrose 8000
No. 1815 Webster Avenue — Tel. Tremont 2510

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

MURAD
MURAD is THE Turkish cigarette.
It stands by *Itself.*
It is like—*Itself.*
Its Imitators are a joke.
It is not half brother or second cousin to *any* cigarette.
That is why more men smoke MURADS than any other 15 Cent, 20 Cent, or 25 Cent Cigarette in the World.
Because You Get The
MURAD
Exclusive Character
only in a MURAD
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
FIFTEEN CENTS
MURAD
TURKISH CIGARETTES
S. ANARGYROS
Everywhere — Why?

WITH FISK SERVICE

FISK NON-SKIDS

The Greatest Tire Value on the Market—Bar None!

Compare With Plain Tread Prices Of Other Standard Makes

3½ x 30 - 12.20	4½ x 34 - 27.30
4 x 33 - 20.00	4½ x 36 - 28.70
4 x 34 - 20.35	5 x 37 - 33.90

Fisk Plain Tread Prices Are 5% Lower Than Non-Skids

You can't get greater safety. You can't buy longer mileage. Money won't secure you greater dependability.

So why not save money by equipping all four wheels with the Fisk Non-Skid Tire?

Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY of N. Y.
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office..........Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..............7 Beekman Street
Wall Street..............2 Rector Street
Harlem..........263 West 125th Street
Bronx......149th St. and Bergen Avenue
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City............538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken..............61 Second Street
Paterson..............13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth..............90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON..............Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.......Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO..........1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.........7 Water Street, Room 316
ST. LOUIS.......409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT................826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO...........742 Market Street
LONDON.......Marconi House, Strand W. C.
PARIS...............32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture and Magazine Sections and Review of Books	2.50	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.		
Binder for Magazine Section and Review of Books, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	5.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4. Canada, $4.50, other countries, $5.00. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Bound Volumes, ten numbers, Cloth, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY. Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c.; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25 cents. Bound volumes, six monthly issues, Cloth, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them to any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

SOME GERMAN MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

The text of the telegram which the Kaiser is reported to have sent to his sister in Athens is characteristic enough to be genuine. He informed the Queen of the Hellenes, according to the telegram imputed to him, that he had paralyzed Russia for at least six months to come and was on the eve of delivering a stroke on the western front "that will make all Europe tremble." To make not only all Europe, but all mankind, tremble by the display of German might or the threat of its use has been the long-time policy of the Hohenzollern dynasty. So far as the new move upon the western front is concerned, however, the chronology of the Kaiser's telegram is unstrung. Brave men confront the German forces there, and if brave men ever tremble it is before the fray, not after the fighting has begun. If the paralysis of Russia should last for six months and if the German drive against the British and French in the west should be entirely successful, then indeed there might be trembling. The world would have occasion to take thought for its safety and its future. Remote as we are from the scene of the present conflict, we should have reason for grave concern should the coming campaign foreshadow the triumph of German arms. We might not tremble, that is not our custom, but we should prepare, most certainly we should make serious preparation against the time of trouble that sooner or later would come for us.

It is not the American habit to be prepared for trouble. The war with Spain found us quite unprepared and the troubles in Mexico, although it has long been evident that they might demand our interference, we have regarded in our habitually optimistic way as an evil that would cure itself. We have made no sort of preparation, we have no idea today what we should do if it should become imperatively necessary for us to put an end to anarchy in Mexico. Nor have we made any preparation against the contingency of Germany's ultimate flat rejection of the demands we have made that she cease destroying the lives of American citizens. To have taken measures to put ourselves in readiness would have been altogether contrary to our practice, and such measures would have been little likely to meet the approval of the American people, since they would have indicated that the Government had little hope of a friendly adjustment, which is not at all the case. Nevertheless, our apparent unconcern may be seriously misconstrued in Germany. When we took MASON and SLIDELL, the Confederate envoys, from a British mail steamer, Great Britain not only protested in a diplomatic note, but she swiftly prepared for war. Most European nations in our present position would have made military preparations. We make none, because we are altogether confident that Germany will yield, must yield, to our perfectly reasonable demand that she refrain from lawless and murderous acts against our citizens and our rights as neutrals.

Yet while we put our faith in Germany's reasonableness we hear from Berlin of efforts to confirm her in the unresponsive temper which her notes thus far have reflected. Dr. MEYER-GERHARD, who, according to the public understanding, was sent to Germany to explain the real sentiment of the American people toward the war and toward the German Government, is doing his utmost to give false impressions. He reports as American sentiment views that are entertained here only by German-Americans and the very few Americans not of German descent who sympathize with the work and with the purposes of Germany in the present war. Dr. MEYER-GERHARD tells the Germans that the American newspapers do not correctly represent American public opinion, that the "large mass of thinking, calm, and reserved American citizens are better disposed toward Germany than might be expected from the attitude of the newspapers they read." Nevertheless, he admits that upon such questions as the destruction of the Lusitania "the world of ideas of large circles of the American populace is governed by other assumptions and progresses differently than in Germany." He feels that "it would not be opportune to investigate here how it has been possible for such conceptions to have been born on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean."

There is a multitude of conceptions born on this side of the Atlantic Ocean which are beyond the grasp of the German mind. When Major PITCAIRN, in command of the British regulars, encountered the Minute Men on the village green at Lexington, he cried out, "Disperse, you villains! Damn you, why don't you disperse?" If Dr. MEYER-GERHARD should attain the age of METHUSELAH he would never be able to understand why the villains did not disperse. They stood there, with arms in their hands, defying Great Britain, in resistance to a King upon his throne. There has hardly been such an idea in Germany since '48. The Minute Men did not disperse, they fell upon the British regulars all along the highway and drove them on the run into Charlestown. The "assumptions" and the "conceptions" present in the minds of the Minute Men have survived to this day, and they are so deeply rooted that they are part of our being. At the beginning of the war any American boy, had its origin and its causes been simply and clearly explained to him, would instinctively have declared that Germany was in the wrong. That is why the pro-German propaganda here failed miserably and reacted against its authors. By inheritance and conviction the American mind is occupied by assumptions contrary to those which German authority has planted in the minds of the German people That is why Americans were proof against the propaganda, that is why they give full support to the President in his insistence that Germany shall respect our rights.

The sophistries and falsifications of MEYER-GERHARD are an obstacle to the peaceful adjustment the President is sincerely endeavoring to bring about. For another thing, the men who determine the policy of the Imperial Government are not giving their whole time, or very much of it, to the diplomatic controversy with Washington. It is important that we should understand that point. In fact, the chief danger is that in the very friendliness of our professions, and particularly in any ill-judged complacency we may display, they will see evidence of yielding, evidence that, as Mr. BRYAN was reported to have assured the Austrian Ambassador, we do not expect our protests to be taken seriously. That attitude on the part of Germany would be exceedingly dangerous, because it might betray her into a position which would leave us no choice but a rupture of friendly relations. The way that makes for peaceful understanding is the way of firmness. The latest German note calls for no reply save one reasserting our position, repeating our protests and demands in a way not to be misunderstood. The proposals made by Germany, quite irrelevant to the subject, were plainly unacceptable, they called only for rejection. Even the brief delay since the note was received may be misconstrued in Berlin. It is high time for us to give to our part of this correspondence a tone of finality. Delay works against us, works against good understanding, and language denoting infirmity of purpose would almost inevitably defeat the peaceful objects we have in view. We have set up principles of law and of neutral rights which we must maintain, which the world will expect us to maintain. By wavering and faltering we should fail in our duty to ourselves and to humanity, we should practically invite further acts which by their repetition would make the continuance of friendly relations impossible.

POLAND.

Conquest of Poland by the Germans would increase their strength in coal and iron, and, in the same measure, reduce that of the Allies in those essential materials of war. Perhaps that is what lures Germany on, knowing that Russia is too big and too inaccessible to be beaten, and that there is a point beyond which, even in retreat, she cannot be safely pursued. The Russian line, nearly 1,000 miles long, has been pushed back by the Germans almost at will over mountains, through forests, and across rivers, first at one point and then another, but it has never once snapped. It seems never to be very much strained. It gives but it does not break, so that though the Germans are geographically triumphant they cannot claim at any point a decisive victory.

A question arises. Do the Russians cheat the Teutonic enemy of a great, physical victory in combat and baffle him endlessly over vast spaces, or do the Germans desire a decisive action? It might be good tactics, indeed, for the Germans only to expel the Russians from Poland without trying to whip them in it. Suppose Germany won a decisive victory and captured several Russian armies. Germany would have a lot of prisoners on her hands and Russia would hardly be weakened at all as a potential enemy, because her supply of men is almost unlimited. She can better afford to lose men, perhaps, than territory, and Germany, conversely, could much better afford to capture territory than Russians. She could especially afford to capture Poland, provided it were tenable, because Poland is rich in those things wherein lies the strength of a modern people at war.

One-fifth of all the coal produced in the Russian Empire is produced in Poland. Nearly one-tenth of the total Russian output of pig iron is made in Poland. In Southern Poland are deposits of copper, zinc, and tin. Copper has been produced there since the fifteenth century. In the district of Pincow there is sulphur. Only about 5 per cent. of the Russian cereal crop is grown in Poland. The importance of Poland as a source of basic raw materials would cause Germany to regard it as a prize worth striving for. Warsaw, the capital, now being enveloped by the German movement, pressing from three directions at once, is the third largest city in the Russian Empire; only Petrograd and Moscow are larger or of greater consequence. Its buildings are particularly fine, especially the churches. For many years the revolutionists of Russia have made their headquarters in Warsaw. Its population is about 800,000. The population of all Poland is relatively dense. It is 254 per square mile. That is greater than the density of population in France, and the population per square mile of Belgium is only one and one-half times greater.

GERMAN OPERA, OF COURSE.

The needless iteration of the announcement that we are to have German opera in New York next Winter is amusing. Nobody has believed that German opera is to be suppressed. That would be unthinkable. German opera is an important item in our musical program every season, opera composed by Germans in Germany, directed by German musicians and sung partly by Germans. We have not turned our backs on WAGNER or WEBER or RICHARD STRAUSS, just as we have not ceased to demand in the concert hall BEETHOVEN and BRAHMS. Who thought German opera was going to be barred? There are enough opera-goers of German descent and German birth in town always to make productions of German opera profitable, even if people who disapprove of German methods of conducting war should permit their resentment of German faults to blind them to German merits.

But, as a matter of fact, only the Germans are boycotting the music and art of other nations. Americans are not going to vent their wrath on Elsa and Tannhäuser, MOZART's Leporello, or STRAUSS's Elektra because German submarines make war on American women and children. Of course there will be German opera here as well as Italian, French, and Russian opera, (and Spanish, too, they say,) and they will all be well performed in the accustomed manner of the Metropolitan Opera House, which does not permit its plans to be deranged by war.

FAIR WARNING.

There is internal evidence that the report of Colonel ROOSEVELT's remarks telegraphed from Portland, Ore., is not a verbatim report. It reads like a report written out from memory and not from notes, and some of the phrases in it are foreign to the Colonel's style. But it evidently represents the substance of something he said, whether he knew he was to be quoted or not, and it is a saying which will and should receive the careful attention of Republican politicians.

In this conversation the ex-President is quoted as expressing, on behalf of himself and other Progressives, a willingness to support the Republican candidate next year if that candidate is progressive. He is represented as warning the Republican Party that if it should take a different attitude "the Progressive Party would be an imperative need to the country and be an influence to be counted on for the best good of the country."

It is a plain and straightforward warning, or threat, as you prefer, and whether he expected to see it in print or not there can be no question that it represents his views and the situation. The Progressive Party may be dead as far as electing its own candidates is concerned, but it is still alive enough to make Republican success impossible in many localities, and the ex-President, by throwing his vigorous personality into the movement, could add a great deal of strength to its powers for mischief. Even the Republicans who are surest of success are obliged to admit that President WILSON is stronger than his party, and if to this personal strength is added the power for trouble-making possessed by the Colonel the Republicans will find their hands full.

The warning came at a moment when it was needed. The Old Guard has been acting as if it thought nothing was necessary but to put a name, any kind of name, at the head of its ticket. All the old standpatters, all those who represent what was most objectionable in the régime that ruled from MARK HANNA's days until the débâcle of 1912, have been peeping out of their holes, and some of them as Presidential candidates. Weak men, unknown men, and little men have been putting themselves forward as timber for the Presidency. There is a log-jam of candidates. At this moment Colonel ROOSEVELT serves notice that unless a man who stands for something besides the old régime—and he is said to have instanced Justice HUGHES as representing the type—is nominated, the Republicans may expect to encounter the same kind of backfire they did in 1912. The warning loses nothing of its force from the very evident fact that the Colonel is anxious to support a Republican if he can find any good excuse for doing so. It would be just as well for the Republican leaders to sober up from the spree they are indulging in, stop encouraging an orgy of candidates that runs from such names as that of WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH to that of FAIRBANKS, and does not even exclude PENROSE, and consider their prospects with humbler minds and more sense.

CARRANZA OUT AGAIN.

CARRANZA's progress toward the establishment of a stable Government in Mexico has been checked by the masterly strategy of the unconquerable VILLA, who, having been thoroughly trounced, as it seemed, by OBREGON, has suddenly placed a menacing force as near to the capital as Pachuca. Thus GONZALES, harassed by ZAPATA south of the city, found himself between two fires, and was compelled to withdraw his troops after a short occupation. Probably he has a large enough force to overcome his enemy at Pachuca, but while he is doing that ZAPATA has taken the unprotected capital again and the old situation will be restored. OBREGON has not been heard from since VILLA cut off his communication with Vera Cruz, but the reports of the series of defeats he has suffered in the north, circulated by the VILLA press agents in this country, must be taken with a grain of salt. He is a good soldier, and if he sticks to CARRANZA he will yet drive all the Villistas toward the northern boundary. But it is certain that Mexico can never be governed from Vera Cruz. The City of Mexico is the place for the Government, no matter what may be said loosely about its strategical unimportance. That was the experience of MONTEZUMA and CORTEZ, of SANTA ANNA, JUAREZ, and DIAZ. As long as the Constitutionalist First Chief shelters himself at the seaport he will be at a disadvantage. He seems to be as little able now to hold the capital as he was a year ago.

Between the contending revolutionists the United States can have no choice. VILLA may be all that he is said to be, but he makes as good a showing with his program of reforms as CARRANZA makes with his. In the matter of honesty the two leaders are about alike. The Carranzistas have confiscated as much property as the others. There was an excellent study of CARRANZA in yesterday's TIMES, contributed by a Mexican licentiate of high standing, whose conclusions were precisely those of most Americans who have followed CARRANZA's career since he took to the field. For two years, our correspondent pointed out, CARRANZA has "preached extermination, confiscation, and intolerance." Lately, in the hope of winning the favorable opinion of President WILSON and securing recognition, he has been making attractive promises. Of course no American financiers would lend money to such a man with no better security than fair words. But at the present moment the question of recognition is not pressing. Mexico stands just where it did, and the problem of our relations with the country grows graver day by day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Picture Without the Frame.

About the streets of this town walk daily men whose faces have been made familiar by constant photographic reproduction in the newspapers, and they walk unrecognized; and The Sun wonders why. It cites pedestrian journeyings of President WILSON, unremarked by those who passed him, and doubts if any famous face except Colonel ROOSEVELT's is "generally recognizable in the everlasting hustle and jostle of Manhattan."

The hustle and jostle are not to blame, and Colonel ROOSEVELT is no such exception as The Sun imagines. Hustle and jostle never stopped a New Yorker from looking at any face that interested him, and a city where a crowd can gather to look at a demonstration in a show window is not so busy as it thinks it is. But it is a big city, a city wherein most men live their term of years without ever seeing a public man except at a mass meeting, where they go of deliberate purpose to see him. Somehow the statesman seems to belong to the mass meeting, as the actor to the theatre or the painting to the frame. It is the mental attitude that is responsible for the fact.

Sitting in the window of a restaurant in Times Square some time ago, a reflective customer saw a United States Senator, the boss of a great State, and a Cabinet officer pass the window within ten minutes; and not one of the persons going along the crowded street turned to look after them. How many more public men were at that moment walking unrecognized in different parts of Broadway alone was a question on which the reflective customer pondered long. The faces of these men were all familiar; but a man who has lived to be 40 or so and has never seen any more famous person than the Police Captain of his precinct or the pastor of the big church on the next block is not looking for public men on every street corner. What one sees, generally speaking, is what he looks for; if it were not so, botanists and detectives would not be so exceptional.

Going Back to Rock Bottom.

"Recently," remarks Colonel ROOSEVELT, "in certain circles, some popularity has been achieved by a song entitled, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier'—a song which ought always to be sung with a companion piece entitled 'I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother.'" That is an observation which will give great joy to the unregenerate and great annoyance to the vaguely benevolent people who are teaching the world to rise to great heights by lifting itself up by its boot-straps. It is frankly old-fashioned and, from their standpoint, barbaric. It revives, with unpleasantly startling vigor, the old primitive conception; the object of life is to live and to increase, the woman has the greater part of that duty, which is the fostering of the new life until it is strong enough to stand alone, and the man stands outside the cave with his club and keeps the enemy off. When he is not doing that he is getting meat to aid the woman in her work, and if he cannot get the meat because some other man wants it he fights the other man. A horribly low conception to our milk-and-honey twentieth century—or rather the twentieth century that existed before the murder at Serajevo shook it loose from its moorings—and yet it is debatable whether all our intricate civilization, if analyzed down to the ground, has not that basis.

Some of those who are singing that uplifting song will not quarrel with the Colonel's statement. Not all the people who do not want other people to raise their boys to be soldiers are also opposed to having other people raise their girls to be mothers; but most of the people who are advocating what they call birth control as a propaganda are also pacifists. It would not be far short of the truth to say that all of them are. The New-Thoughtists are pacifists, the philosophical anarchists are pacifists, the advocates of all the buttery theories so popular just now are pacifists. The people who are advocating—and advocating as a social theory—any such thing as free love, race suicide, or "the right of every man to live his own life" are singing "I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother," even if they do not sing it in words; and you will find the same crowd in every audience that enthusiastically applauds the singing of "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." For soldierhood and motherhood both represent the same primitive thing that this chocolate-fed generation is so nervously anxious to forget.

Making a Market for Apples.

What could be more commendable than a movement to assure a fair price to the farmers of New York for their apples? Yet Commissioner DILLON's circular regarding his proposed action has been called to the Governor's attention as "bringing discredit upon the city and upon the administration which is responsible for such statements." Commissioner DILLON's mistake is not uncommon with reformers. In order to emphasize the excellence of their intentions they describe in vivid colors the evils which they attack. It seems that "dealers go out and buy at low quotations from producers, and prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of producers." Commissioner DILLON proposes to remedy this by having a market the season through. His auction will establish the price for apples, and no dealer will dare to offer the producer less. The apples will be sold in the morning, and paid for before night. "For the first time in the history of the State apple shippers will be sure of a square deal in the New York market." In the opinion of the Merchants' Association this "reflects upon the business methods of merchants in this city in an entirely unwarranted manner, and should not have been issued by any public official."

We hope, to be sure, that the producer will sell dear and that consumers will buy cheap. It seems a little difficult to have it both ways, but Commissioner DILLON is ready to try it. The trouble is with the wicked dealers, not with the stupid farmers. It might be thought that the farmers would know their business as well as the Commissioner, and that there is no particular reason why the Commissioner should raise the prices to the producers of apples rather than of other commodities. But the Commissioner had to make a beginning, and apples are as good as anything to demonstrate how much better the State can sell apples than the New York City merchants.

Explicitness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the proposed fourth protest to Germany, it is respectfully submitted that length of communication, when the terms of strength permissible in diplomatic correspondence have been exhausted, is but indication of non-resolved mental attitude; is therefore non-persuasive and all the less apt to desired accomplishment. Firm intent, showing forth through brief though courteous form, is recognizable where its absence is equally discernible in redundant phrasing. It is indeed conceivable that utter lack of respect with all its unfortunate concomitants might arise on perusal of reiteration at a time when reference to former statement serves us all. But above all, new debate cannot arise if either new subjects or restatement of old matter in new terms be introduced. Polemics is an art in which the European chancelleries are trained. Simplicity, brevity and explicitness alone elude its employment.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON.
New York, July 17, 1915.

Womanhood Take Cognizance!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Mr. Richard Harding Davis and Mr. Everett P. Wheeler should write such letters as have appeared in your issues of yesterday and today is not perhaps surprising; that THE TIMES should publish them is amazing. Is American chivalry dead?

To attack such a noble woman as Miss Jane Addams as if she were a common politician is to confess one's self no gentleman. It would seem as if the organized womanhood of the city should take cognizance of this particular case.

A STENOGRAPHER-SUFFRAGIST.
New York, July 14, 1915.

How to be a Hero.

From The Sun.

He guzzles and drabs. The riotous folly of his feast makes Europe sneer at the country that produced such a specimen of the new rich. Coming back to the United States he marries his trull. One night, primed with highball virtue, he murders a man of genius. Then for years the courts are full of his fame, and the lawyers of his money. Insane in the act of murder, he escapes its consequences, if murder has any consequences save financial ones for assassins with the price.

At length the long, ignominious drama is ended. The paranoiac walks forth free, declared sane by a jury of his intelligent fellow-citizens; and he becomes, as he had previously become even in sober New Hampshire, a conquering hero, the idol of "the populace." Cheering crowds crush around him. Women weep over him. Men esteem it an honor to shake the hand crimson with the blood of Stanford White. Washington or Lincoln could not be more deified than this murderer "with the price."

In all this nauseous business we don't know which makes the gorge rise more, the pervert, buying his way out, or the perverted idiots that hail him with wild huzzas.

THE REASON.

Dear love of mine, who fain would know
The reason *why* I love you so—
Your very eyes, steadfast and true,
Would seem to ask the question, too;
In their gray depths I see it glow.

O clean, fresh winds that fragrant blow,
Be thou my messengers, and go
Whisper the answer to him, do!
"Dear love of mine,

You are so clean! No turbid flow
Of sullied thought runs thick and slow
Within your mind. No grimy hue
Soils or defiles the speech of you.
Therefore my heart sings, soft and low,
"Dear love of mine!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

TONGUES OF OPINION.

An Argument for the Benefits of Proportional Representation.

Tamworth, N. H., July 16, 1915.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarkable progress made by proportional representation abroad, even during the war, should be convincing evidence to the people of New York State, including the members of the Constitutional Convention, that the proposed amendment introduced at Albany some weeks ago by the New York State Proportional Representation League should not fail to receive the support of the convention. The amendment provides simply that the proportional method of electing representative bodies shall be constitutional, that is, that it may be introduced by the Legislature at any time for the election of either house of the Legislature itself or of any local representative body.

The new Constitution of Denmark, which was signed by the King and went into effect on June 5, not only gives votes to women on the same terms that apply to men but extends considerably the application of the proportional system to parliamentary elections. Since 1857 the Senate of Denmark has been elected by the proportional system. The Senate, however, is not elected by popular vote, but by an Electoral College. Under the new Constitution the system is applied to the election of the Electoral College itself and also to some of the members of the popularly elected lower house.

In New Zealand proportional representation was recently adopted for the election of the Legislative Council or Upper Chamber.

In Ottawa there is now on a movement, headed by some of the leading men of the city, including the proprietor of The Evening Citizen and Justice Idington of the Canadian Supreme Court, to introduce the proportional system there for the election of the City Council. The Honorary Presidency of the new Canadian Proportional Representation Society, which started the movement in Ottawa, has been accepted by Lord Grey, ex-Governor General of Canada.

One of the chief planks in the platform of the present Government of Greece is "reform of the electoral system by the adoption of proportional representation."

I wish the readers of THE TIMES, and especially the members of the Constitutional Convention, could have the opportunity I am having this Summer to question personally an eminent authority on government from a country which has used the proportional system some years. My nearest neighbor, here in the mountains of New Hampshire, is Professor L. Dupriez, who holds the Chair of Comparative Constitutional Law in the University of Louvain, Belgium. Professor Dupriez has nothing but praise for the effects of the system in his country since it was introduced in 1900. Indeed, when he had occasion to deliver four public lectures at Harvard last Spring he chose for his subject "Proportional Representation in Belgium." The coming academic year, by the way, he is to give at Harvard a regular half-year course on the use of the proportional system in various countries.

That some of the cities of New York will soon want to try the proportional method of election for their councils seems certain. On this point convincing evidence is furnished by the following letter from L. D. Upson, recently Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Dayton, Ohio, which is now governed under the City Manager plan:

I am only sorry that my own City of Dayton should not have been chosen to make the experiment [of electing its commission or council by proportional representation]. At the time our charter was passed I think all of us were convinced that the representation of interests should be included, but we believed that the presentation of two issues might lose them both. The experience of a year and a half has now demonstrated the need of a more satisfactory method of connecting public opinion with the Government itself. Our administration is honest, highly efficient, and has exceeded the most enthusiastic expectation so far as results are concerned. I feel, however, that its work would be strengthened if every element had a voice in the policy-making body, and were compelled to go on record regarding the very matters which they are now criticising.

I have said this publicly a number of times and in a number of published articles. I feel confident that the greatest success of our present type of government will come under some system of proportional representation.

Surely it is important that the Constitutional Convention should make it possible for the Legislature to introduce the proportional system in New York if it sees fit.

C. G. HOAG,
General Secretary American Proportional Representation League.

Why Are Suffragists for Peace?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has any one called attention to the fact that to a large extent the peace-at-any-price advocates are none other than the most ardent suffragettes? It is certainly true among my acquaintances that the women who recognize that there are some things worse than war, that there are times when every consideration of honor compels a nation to fight, are the women who do not want the ballot. Fear, we know, does not cause a suffragette to dread war. I think the suffragette's devotion to peace at any price is due to her fundamental conviction that women can do everything better than men, that is, women can settle international differences better than men, but women can't fight, whereas men can, therefore fighting is always the worst way to settle a difference.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Springfield, Me., July 16, 1915.

The Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted space to inform your correspondent that the harp device is altogether modern? The true flag of Ireland is a red sunblaze on a green ground. This is symbolical not only of Ireland's geographical position as the sentinel of the western gate of Europe, but of her traditional history.

It is supposed that Ireland was originally colonized from Egypt, or, alternatively, that both Egypt and Ireland were first peopled by fugitives from Atlantis when that continent was submerged. It may be that this is, after all, more than a fairy story.

ALEX C. CROWLEY.
New York, July 19, 1915.

Four Families in Need.

On the verge of blindness, Mr. S. has had three operations for cataracts in the last four months, and must undergo still another before the specialists will know whether sight can be restored. With his earnings cut off, his large family has not sufficient income for food and shelter, and $36 is needed for rent for the next three months. This is one of many homes on the upper west side in which the Charity Organization Society is helping to meet acute conditions of poverty this Summer. Three other families are the following:

Mrs. McC. is the mother of four boys. A month ago the eldest boy, having just finished school, went to work and began to share with his mother the burden of the family's support. Hardly had this hope been realized, when an old ailment of the mother's returned, and she has been ordered by physicians to keep off her feet for several months. To compensate for her earnings in this crisis $40 is needed.

Mr. S., a bricklayer, has been pronounced the victim of incurable heart trouble. He has a capable, ambitious wife and five small children. The mother will have steady work in the Winter, and earns a little now, but $25 a month extra is needed for the three Summer months.

Mrs. Y. has four little boys and girls to provide for, and, though she earns a small amount and is helped a little by the church, she needs $5 a week from the society, besides milk for the youngsters. Seventy dollars would provide for her during the hot months.

In all, the Charity Organization Society asks for these four families $225. That amount, used in the ways indicated, will bring material relief to twenty-five persons, will hasten the recovery of the sick, provide nourishing food for the children, and bring to all these homes comparative comfort and good cheer. Gifts may be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following gifts: From "E. B.," $5; "S. A. T.," $25; "M. A. C.," $2; "The Nicoll children," $5, in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES.

NOW GERMANY CAN MAKE WAR FOREVER.

She Enters the Second Year with Every Problem of Self-Sustainment Solved—Albumen and Calorie Enough for All.

By PROFESSOR MAX SERING,
Of the University of Berlin, in a Letter to an American Correspondent.

Richmond, Va., July 17, 1915.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herewith I beg to hand you a translation of a letter recently received by me from Professor Max Sering, the senior professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Berlin. During the eighties he twice visited this country and wrote a book entitled "Agricultural Competition of North America." Since that time he has written a great deal, particularly on agricultural subjects. He was actively engaged in the great work, undertaken many years ago, whereby the State bought up great tracts of small land parcels and redivided the whole into compact tracts, giving to each former owner the equivalent of his previous possessions and at the same time effecting great economic gains and establishing a helpful settlement of farmers in large portions of the eastern part of the empire.

As may be seen from the letter, Mr. Sering has been, since August of last year, busily engaged in working out the food problems arising out of Germany's isolation from transoceanic grain-producing countries. The information he gives is therefore authentic.

W. S. McNEILL.

The Letter.

My Dear Mr. McNeill:

Your letter of Dec. 3, 1914, gave me a great deal of pleasure. It was like a ray of sunlight breaking through the clouds of hatred and distrust which the English writers and press have drawn, like a curtain, between your and our country. From your letter and from your essay, "America's Attitude Toward the War," I saw how bravely and intelligently you have stood up for Germany and her moral rights in this war.

If, in spite of this, I have not answered any sooner, it was because you asked for information with regard to the question whether we would be able to get along with our food and war material supply. At that time, however, I was somewhat in doubt with regard to the matter, and did not want to confide my fears to a letter. It is evident that, in consequence of the attitude of America and other neutrals, we had to solve some very serious problems, for heretofore we have been in the habit of importing from one-fifth to one-fourth of all our raw materials and foodstuffs. Since the outbreak of the war very little is being imported. In consequence of this, very difficult organizations became necessary, the finding of substitutes, and a governmental regulation of the demand, which were to safeguard everything that was absolutely necessary for the conduct of the war and for the feeding of the population, even at the expense of the production and the consumption of things not so necessary or more easily spared. I, myself, have participated in the work of solving these problems.

Since the outbreak of the war I have worked on only this from morning until night, but now I can say that the problems have been solved completely and in every direction. We can now continue the war indefinitely. I have reported about all this in an address before the Academy of Sciences. As soon as this address has been printed I shall send you a copy. I shall mention only the most important part here.

The complete cutting off of the supply of Chile saltpeter during the war has been made good by our now taking nitrogen directly out of the air in large factories built during and before the war. With extraordinary rapidity the question has been solved how the enormous quantities of the needed ammunition were to be produced, a question which in England still meets with difficulties in spite of the help from America. It is, however, not only for the needed explosives that we take nitrogen from the air, but also for the nitrogen-containing fertilizers which we formerly imported in the form of Chile saltpeter.

As to our foodstuffs, you will know that the Government on Feb. 1, 1915, took over all the grain, and prescribed to each one a certain portion of bread and flour. In the beginning this portion was somewhat scant because we wanted to be sure that our supply would last until the new crop. Now, however, it has been found that the thrashing results of the last crop were more favorable than we had estimated. We are entering the new crop year with such large stocks that some weeks ago the prices for flour and bread could be reduced considerably and the bread portion of the working population could be enlarged.

Potatoes also, which for a while were very expensive, have lately become quite cheap, because, unexpectedly, large supplies were found when the potato pits were opened. The prices for bread and potatoes, and even for beef, are now much lower than in England, where things were allowed to regulate themselves.

As our industry fitted itself with the greatest elasticity to the problems brought about by the war, unemployment is less than before the war, the workmen receive higher wages, and the masses with us are well nourished. You would find in Berlin and in every other place in Germany a people enjoying good health, and who on every nice Sunday and holiday have plenty of relaxation and pleasure.

In the final analysis this success is due to the high degree of education in our population. Many little discomforts, which we were obliged to put on them, were borne cheerfully; people hardly talked about them. The first year of the war being happily behind us, we do not worry about the second year, as now we have accustomed ourselves to the new conditions, all organizations are working well, and the crops in Germany are sufficient to supply all the wants of the population generously. The supply of meat will become somewhat scant by and by, but that does not matter, as we have been in the habit of eating too much meat. The hygienically necessary quantity of albumen and calorie is at the disposition of every one.

We are, of course, very curious to learn how President Wilson will handle the Lusitania case, and are satisfied that a peaceful solution can be found if he does not insist entirely, as heretofore, on the English viewpoint.

England was the first to make a war zone of a hitherto free sea, the North Sea, and to sow it with mines; thereupon, we declared a war zone in the channel and the British coastal waters, defining it, as far as possible, with our submarines. Retaliation is a recognized principle of international law, and submarines are a much more humane weapon because they have eyes, while mines destroy any vessel which comes into contact with them, hostile or neutral. The commanders of the submarines take the utmost pains to save the crews and passengers, but this has been made very difficult through the English misuse of neutral flags, and made next to impossible through England's arming her merchant vessels, since the little submarine must fear to be rammed or shot at if it should open negotiations. There remained nothing for us but to warn American ships and passengers. That the Lusitania, because loaded with explosives sufficient in quantity to kill 50,000 German soldiers, could be destroyed in accordance with international law is not open to any doubt. The crime has rather consisted in allowing passengers on such a vessel, for it would undoubtedly have been possible to save every one of these unfortunates, if it had not been that the explosives on board were set off by the explosion of the torpedo.

I do not know what standpoint our Government finally will take. I hope it will retain its original position; that is to say, that England must give up its blockade of the North Sea and allow the importation of foodstuffs and raw material for the civilian population of Germany. In that case we can give up our retaliatory measure, the submarine war against merchant vessels, but not before.

We feel it as a breach of neutrality that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan insist on their formal right to permit the furnishing of munitions to England, while allowing that country to trample on the much clearer right of the American farmers to furnish our civilian population with cotton and wheat.

Should Germany be overcome in this war, something I consider out of the question, the strongest of the European national States would thereby be condemned to inertia; then there would be from Norway to the Persian Gulf only Russian or English vassal states. European culture, however, is based on a general mixture of different nationalities, of which each can unfold itself in a separate State. A defeat of our country would therefore be equivalent to the destruction of European culture. If you lived in our country it would give you pleasure to see with what calmness and absolute assurance of final victory our youths and our men march to the front, how proud and full of assurance their letters sound, and what an astonishing physical and moral strength an organized people of nearly 70,000,000 can put forward. Here everything is full of young soldiers, only now the recruits for the year 1915 have been called to the colors, (those 20 years old,) while the French are sending already to the battlefields 17-year-old boys, and even the Russians have called in already the recruits of the year 1916.

The attempt to destroy a great people, only because by diligence and thoroughness it has become uncomfortable for the idle and the rich in other countries, and because it insisted on being treated as an equal by States which surpass it in territory and in number of inhabitants, this dastardly plan of the British statesmen from Edward VII. to Sir Edward Grey will surely fail.

M. SERING.

INGERSOLL'S ETERNITY.

A Discussion of It Recalled by the Anniversary of His Death.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 21st of July, 1899, Robert G. Ingersoll passed out of this life.

The New York Sun said:

We observe that some clergymen have been assuming to exercise a divine function by passing sentence of eternal condemnation on the dead orator. This is an awful assumption of omnipotent authority by a human being. No man conscious of his own powerlessness before the Almighty would dare thus to arrogate to himself the judgment that belongs to God alone. Let men rather dwell on the virtues of Robert Ingersoll—his superb courage, his beautiful family life, his justice, his loving kindness.

Rear Admiral Schley telegraphed to Mrs. Ingersoll:

I am overwhelmed with your loss. I have the greatest sympathy with you all.

Stephen V. White telegraphed:

Accept my deep sympathy. Robert G. Ingersoll had a philanthropy broader than creeds. I admired him for his honesty and fearlessness.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, a famous clergyman, said:

Admitting that Colonel Ingersoll was sincere, and admitting also that he was wrong, can he be saved? How can any sane man answer that question except in the affirmative. God judges a man by the standard of motive, and therefore a great many people whom we would damn because we don't know enough to save them will sit in a high place in the hereafter.

The Rev. Sydney H. Cox of Brooklyn said:

The honest skeptic has, I believe, the same right to salvation that the most loyal upholder of the Christian faith has.

The Rev. Daniel I. McDermott, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia, said:

God condemns no man who supposes he is in the right.

The Rev. William B. Bodine, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia, said:

I do not know why an agnostic, if honest in his beliefs, should not enter the kingdom of heaven.

JOHN HENRY SMITH.
New York, July 17, 1915.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The Hindustan Gadar Says It Was Not Manufactured Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I request you to publish this note in your esteemed paper, which has stood for justice and fair play between contending interests and causes?

I have the honor to represent, as editor, the Hindu Nationalist organ, The Hindustan Gadar, published weekly in San Francisco. A number of misleading reports have been circulated in this country by the British official news agencies, which have a direct bearing on our work. Newspapers have published here that the powerful and numerous uprisings which have thrown India into turmoil were "hatched and plotted" by the staff of our paper, The Hindustan Gadar.

The object of the British Government in spreading such misinformation is twofold:

First—To bring us, if possible, into trouble with the authorities of this country.

Second—To persuade the civilized world to believe that the political unrest in India has been manufactured artificially by the enemies of England, or by a few Hindus who have lived abroad, and is not a natural reaction on the part of the people of India as a whole against the unbearable tyranny of the British Government.

The truth of the matter is quite the reverse. British rule in India is in grave peril. Nobody can deny that. But the British have entirely to thank themselves for it.

The revolt in India is as widespread as it is indigenous. It has not been artificially "hatched by the Germans or the Austrians" or even by the handful of Hindus who have come out of their country in search of a meagre living or of education.

As regards the work of The Hindustan Gadar, there has never been any secret. It is published by the Hindu residents of the United States, and is an uncompromising advocate of complete political independence and liberty for India.

RAM CHANDRA,
Editor The Hindustan Gadar.
San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1915.

MISS K. DAHLGREN HELD FOR SPEEDING

Daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren Again Summoned to Court in Lenox.

$1,000 GIFT TO LIBRARY

A Memorial from the Children of the Late John E. Parsons—Arrivals in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 20.—Miss Katherine Dahlgren, third daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, and a granddaughter of Rear Admiral John Dahlgren, was arrested this afternoon in Stockbridge on a charge of speeding her automobile ninety miles an hour on the main street and for operating the racer in a reckless manner. She will appear in the Lee District Court tomorrow morning to answer these charges.

This will be the second appearance of Miss Dahlgren in the Lee court this week. Yesterday she evaded responsibility of a charge made by David T. Dana that she had been running the car in Lenox with the muffler wide open, explaining to the court that her car was not of the ordinary make, but a racing type. The court continued the case.

The place of Miss Dahlgren's arrest was the same that Hugh Gurney, an attaché of the British Embassy, was arrested at ten years ago, which caused an international episode when the Judge of the Lee court sentenced Gurney to pay a fine of $25. Gurney paid, but the State Department took notice of the affair and the Attorney General of Massachusetts had to write an apology to the King of England for the arrest of his diplomatic representative.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold have issued invitations for a dinner for thirty guests at Wyndhurst on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold will entertain guests of the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop will start tomorrow for a trip by automobile through the Catskills.

Mrs. Alexander R. Lawton of Savannah, Ga., is a guest of Miss Isabel Shotter at Osceola House.

Miss Anna Blake Shaw gave a bridge party at the Homestead this afternoon.

Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Charles Butler, who have been in Stockbridge, returned to St. James, L. I.

Miss Anna Lyman of Boston is a guest of Miss Georgiana Sargent.

Mrs. William Marshall Bullitte has returned to Clovercroft in Stockbridge after being with her sister, Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis, on the north shore.

H. Coleman Drayton of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who gave a dinner party tonight for their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will start tomorrow for White Stone, L. I., to join F. Augustus Schemerhorn for a cruise in North Atlantic waters on the Freelance.

Herbert Parsons, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, and Miss Gertrude Parsons have given $1,000 to the Lenox Library Association for the purchase of books of merit as a memorial to their late father, John E. Parsons, who was President of the Library Association.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana gave a dinner tonight at Birchwood and went later to a theatre in Pittsfield.

Arriving at the Curtis Hotel tonight were Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Straus, Miss Straus, Isidor Straus, and Miss Morris of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Morton E. Snellingburg of Rydal, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Donnelly and Charles Lauriat, Jr., of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Starkweather of Chicago.

Justice and Mrs. Edward J. Gavegan have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schaff, Brewster Kearney, and B. H. McKee of New York; Mrs. I. W. Hollingshead of Philadelphia, and William McMaster Mills of New York arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. H. Rawitser, Victor Whitlock, Harvey M. Voorhees, and John G. Conner of New York registered at the Lenox Club today.

ARTISTS' WEDDING TOLD.

Samuel Theobold, Jr., Married Mrs. E. Sturtevant Bliss June 27.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—The marriage of Samuel Theobald, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Theobald of Baltimore, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sturtevant Bliss on June 27, at Rosebank, Staten Island, was announced here today.

The ceremony was performed quietly at the home of the bride, with only a few relatives and friends present. Dr. Warfield Longcope, also a former Baltimorean, now professor of medicine at Columbia University, was Mr. Theobald's best man.

Mrs. Theobald, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Sturtevant of the old New York family of that name, is a sculptress, besides being an artist of ability, having made a specialty of portraits.

Mr. Theobald, who is also an artist, studied under Andre Castaigne, and for a while made a specialty of hunting scenes. He also painted a number of prominent fox hunters of the day.

In the last few years Mr. Theobald has made a number of studies in canvas of scenes about Staten Island.

HARRISON CADY MARRIES.

Artist Weds Miss M. L. Eldredge, President of St. Christopher Circle.

The wedding of Miss Melinna Louise Eldredge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irving Eldredge of Brooklyn, and Harrison Cady took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Samuel McBride performed the ceremony.

The bride is prominent in Brooklyn society and is President of the St. Christopher Circle. Mr. Cady is a well-known artist in black and white and belongs to the Society of American Illustrators, the Salmagundi Club, and the Dutch Treat Club. He is the son of Mrs. Eleanor Cady and the late Edward Cady.

Mr. and Mrs. Cady will spend their honeymoon on the Maine coast, and will live in Brooklyn on their return.

MISS ELEANOR D. WOOD WEDS.

Marries Joseph C. Hoppin of Boston at Ellenwood, Islip, L. I.

The marriage of Joseph Clark Hoppin of Boston and Miss Eleanor Denniston Wood, a daughter of the late N. Denniston Wood, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's brother, Henry Duncan Wood, Ellenwood, at Islip, L. I.

Owing to mourning, the immediate relatives only were present. Miss Wood had no attendants and there were no ushers, but Mr. Hoppin had Randolph Grew of Boston as his best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry A. Pearce of the Bay Shore Congregational Church.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin will live in Boston.

WALL—LEVY.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. J. Wall of 106 Morningside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Wall, to Leo T. Levy. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Gwendolyn E. Austin to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Austin of 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, gave a dinner last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, at which they announced the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Ethel Austin, to J. Roland Hogue, son of the Hon. and Mrs. James Alexander Hogue of Sydney, Australia.

Left $267,152 to Her Sister.

Mrs. Louisa Kimberly, who died at her home, 137 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, in April last, left a net estate of $267,152, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. All of the property goes to her sister, Miss Annie Kimberly of the Hicks Street address.

TRIANGLE FILM FORMED.

New $5,000,000 Corporation Completes Its Plans in Los Junta, Col.

At a meeting held yesterday in La Junta, Col., the Triangle Film Corporation, a $5,000,000 company with some of America's foremost motion picture men as its officers, was formed. A wire received from J. J. McCarthy and Harry E. Aitken announced that the papers had been signed and the formalities completed. The officers of the new concern are: President, H. E. Aitken; Vice Presidents, C. O. Baumann, D. W. Griffith, Thomas H. Ince and Mack Sennett; Secretary, Adam Kessel; Auditor, Charles Kessel.

La Junta was chosen as the meeting place because of its location approximately half-way between the two seaboards, some of the men interested making the trip to the Colorado city from New York and others from California. Mr. Griffith, Mr. Ince and Mr. Sennett will be the art directors of the new company. Mr. Griffith is the producer of "The Birth of a Nation"; Mr. Ince's chief claim to fame is the feature picture, "The Battle of Gettysburg," while Mr. Sennett is the creator of the Keystone comedies.

The company's ambitious plans include the leasing of a chain of first-class theatres in the large cities of the United States; the engagement of as large a number of dramatic stars as possible; improvement of shorter films as well as of feature pictures, and the conquest of foreign lands by American films.

Subsidiary companies will be formed in all the civilized countries of the world for the distribution of the films of the parent company. These will be largely financed by foreign capital. Two of these, one in England and one in Russia, are already in process of formation.

A partial list of the players from the legitimate stage who are brought under the management of the Triangle by the coalition of interests includes Billie Burke, Mary Boland, Julia Dean, Bessie Barriscale, De Wolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock, Sam Bernard, Eddie Foy, Weber and Fields, Douglas Fairbanks, H. W. Warner, Dustin Farnum, Frank Keenan, Hale Hamilton, Willard Mack, W. S. Hart, Forrest Winant, Henry Woodruff, Orrin Johnson, Maurice Farkoa, Louis Dresser, House Peters, Jane Grey and William Desmond.

SAN FRANCISCO GETS HERTZ

Former Metropolitan Conductor to Lead Symphony Orchestra.

Word was received here yesterday to the effect that Alfred Hertz, who resigned last year as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, had been engaged for the coming season by the Musical Association of San Francisco as conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, which Henry K. Hadley had directed. Mr. Hertz has been on the Coast most of the Spring and Summer preparing the production of Horatio Parker's and Brian Hooker's prize opera, "Fairyland," which received its first performance on any stage at Los Angeles in the beginning of this month. It is supposed his new engagement grew out of his recent work in California.

When Hr. Hertz resigned from the Metropolitan last year, there was much speculation as to what form of musical endeavor he would engage in. His plans at that time were to make the "Fairyland" production and another special production of "Siegfried" at the Harvard Stadium in June, but he gave no indication as to any future plans. It is supposed the San Francisco music lovers were especially anxious to engage Mr. Hertz on account of his identification with the musical life of New York. When the Boston Symphony Orchestra played on the Coast this Spring, its work created little short of a sensation, and one of the leading critics voiced the general opinion when he said it would be well to remodel the local symphony orchestra along lines similar to those which prevailed in the large orchestras in the East.

In Mr. Hertz the San Franciscans realize, it is said, they will have at the head of their organization a man who has been conductor of one of the country's best orchestras, the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra.

Mr. Hertz is still in Los Angeles with his wife, all of the scheduled performances of "Fairyland" having not yet been given.

MARSHALL COMEDY REVIVAL.

Marie Tempest and Francis Wilson to Act in "Duke of Killicrankie."

Robert Marshall's comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie," will be revived early in the new season in the Empire Theatre with Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Graham Browne, and Ann Murdock in the principal rôles. Early last May Charles Frohman began plans for the revival, and these have been perfected by his successors. The engagement will follow that of Cyril Maude in "Grumpy." Miss Tempest will play the rôle of Mrs. Mulholland, a part in which she appeared last year in the Playhouse, London.

"The Duke of Killiecrankie" was first acted in New York in the Empire Sept. 5, 1904, with John Drew, Fannie Brough, and Ferdinand Gottschalk in the rôles that will be played in the revival respectively by Mr. Wilson, Miss Tempest, and Mr. Brown.

On the same bill a new playlet by Sir James Barrie will be given its first performance in this country.

The company that is to carry on Mr. Frohman's work was chartered yesterday in Albany by Secretary of State Hugo. Its corporate title is Charles Frohman, Inc., and its capital stock is $1,000,000. Of this $700,000 is preferred and is entitled to cumulative dividends of six per cent. per annum to be paid out of the surplus net earnings. The company is to carry on the business of theatrical managers and producers of plays, operas, and other theatrical performances of every character, to act as booking agents and play brokers, and to take and grant licenses.

The directors re Benjamin G. Paskus and Alfred L. Rose of the law firm of Rose & Paskus of 128 Broadway, Elek J. Ludvigh, and Harry Harris, also lawyers, with offices at 31 Nassau.

RABINOFF ENGAGES SINGERS

Giovanni Zenatello and Maria Gay for Opera with Pavlowa.

Giovanni Zenatello, dramatic tenor, and Maria Gay, mezzo-soprano, have been engaged by Max Rabinoff for the new opera company he is forming for joint presentation with Mlle. Anna Pavlowa and her Russian ballet next season in New York and on tour in the United States. Zenatello was introduced to the public by Oscar Hammerstein during the latter's season at the Manhattan Opera House. He later joined the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company and then was heard with the Boston company.

Mme. Gay has been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House and with other operatic companies here as well as in concert. With Zenatello and Titta Ruffo, she was one of the artists in the company which opened the new Opera House in Havana this Summer.

Woods Is Launching New Plays.

A. H. Woods has begun active preparations for his new season. Rehearsals of "Cousin Lucy," in which Julian Eltinge will be starred, have been begun in the Cohan Theatre under the direction of Robert Milton. On Monday in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, Zelda Sears's dramatization of Frank Danby's novel, "The Heart of a Child," will be presented. The cast of this play will include Kathleen Clifford, George Sidney, Miss Sears, Frazer Coulter, Mabel Carruthers, Catherine Calhoun, Alethea Luce, Lillian Brannard, Harry G. Bates, Earle Mitchell, Winifred Harris, Calvin Thomas and Duncan Harris. "Common Clay," in which Jane Cowl, John Mason, Russ Whytal, and Robert McWade will be seen next month in the Republic Theatre, will begin a preliminary season in Atlantic City Aug. 2.

JOHN B. HERRESHOFF, YACHT BUILDER, DIES

Blind Designer, with His Brother "Nat," of Cup Defenders, Expires at 74.

LOST HIS SIGHT IN YOUTH

Engines of His Design in Fast Torpedo Boats of Our Navy—Head of Famous Herreshoff Shops.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 20. — John B. Herreshoff, President of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, builders of many famous yachts, died early today. He had been ill for about a month, suffering from a general breakdown.

Mr. Herreshoff, with his brother, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, the boat designer, had been identified with the yacht building business all his life. The fact that he had been blind since boyhood did not interfere with his activities.

He was born in Bristol in 1841 and was twice married. His second wife survives, with one daughter, Mrs. Catherine J. H. De Wolf of this town. A third brother, J. B. Francis Herreshoff, is a New York chemist and inventor.

The death of John B. Herreshoff, known as the "Blind Boatbuilder," marks the passing of one of the most picturesque and widely known members of that family, world famous for many years for the building of cup defenders, yachts, and fast steam vessels.

He was the third of the seven sons of Charles Frederick Herreshoff, whose father of the same name came to this country from Germany in 1790. Charles Frederick Herreshoff, the first, located in Providence, R. I., a year after he came here and there was the guest of John Brown, then the largest shipbuilder in Rhode Island. In the course of time he married the shipbuilder's daughter and settled on a farm on Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay. John B. Herreshoff's father was born there and at an early age became interested in model yachts, and at the age of 12 built a sailboat and cruised about the bay. He died in 1888 at the age of 80.

True to the love of the sea and facility for boat building that the Herreshoff family inherited from John Brown, who was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and whose fleet consisted of more than forty vessels, John B. Herreshoff began whittling out toy boats as soon as he was able to handle a knife, and when 15 years old built a stanch, seagoing yacht which he sailed about Narragansett Bay. Shortly after this he became blind, a film growing over his eyes that forever shut out the sight of the boats and yachts of Bristol.

Yet he went on building boats—in fact, this marked the commencement of his serious boat designing work. He learned to design their lines from mental calculations based on what he had seen during his fifteen years of sight, instead of visually studying their lines like his brother, "Nat," the great yacht designer. His mind grew to be capable of remarkable concentration and became wonderfully acute, and his sense of touch soon was marvelously sensitive. He learned to recognize the strength and symmetry of lines by rubbing his fingers over models and his early success is attested by the many fast craft built in his younger days, like the old Qui Vive, which was the speediest thing afloat on the coast for several seasons.

In 1873 John or "John B.," as he was always known in Bristol, became interested with his brother, Nathaniel, in the building of steam vessels. He had been thinking over the coil boiler for some time, and at his suggestion it was applied to steam vessels and met with instant success. Out of this grew the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, of which John B. became President and "Nat" the General Superintendent and designer.

For a time the Herreshoffs gave up building sailing vessels and devoted all their energies to turning out fast steam craft. So famous did the Herreshoff shops become for fast steam vessels that the Government gave them contracts for more than twenty torpedo boats, which were the first fast boats of this description added to the navy. Numbers of fast passenger steamers and yachts also were turned out. The boats were designed by "Nat" always at the direction of John and a keel was never laid until the completed model had passed the test of his searching fingers. Always of a mechanical mind, John took great interest in the engines of these vessels. He suggested and invented many improvements, and so weird was his sense of touch and hearing that strangers often insisted that he was only pretending to be blind. On many occasions, when called upon to find the defect in an engine, he would have it started and stopped, and then, after feeling it over, unerringly point out the source of the trouble.

An instance of his remarkable powers was given in the late eighties, when the Consul of a South American republic, then on the brink of one of its periodical wars, sent for him to come to his office here. Mr. Herreshoff arrived at the appointed hour. The South Americans wanted three torpedo boats of a novel design built in sections so that they could be shipped in pieces and then assembled at their destination. They also wanted other innovations. Mr. Herreshoff listened intently and then said: "I must have time to think it over."

"How long a time?" they asked.

"Oh, about twenty minutes," the "Blind Boatbuilder" answered, and, true to his word, he made the intricate mental calculations necessary, and at the end of the time submitted his bid and obtained the contract.

Some of the earliest boats that were designed by "Nat" and engined by John B. Herreshoff were built for foreign powers. The Leila, a 100-foot yacht, made the then unprecedented speed of eighteen knots, owned by a Baltimorean, proved to be a revelation to the British Admiralty, and they ordered a torpedo boat from the Bristol yards, which, driven by John B. Herreshoff's engines, made sixteen knots in sixty minutes on the Thames. Russia then ordered a torpedo boat which made more than nineteen knots on its trial trip. England came back for two more the year later. All these boats broke records for speed with engines designed by the blind inventor.

Of recent years Mr. Herreshoff had devoted himself more to managing the business than to constructive work. The company developed younger men to take part of the work off his hands, although the creative work was still done by "Nat," and the business grew until John B. had all he could do to manage it.

His blindness precluded his taking pleasure in sailing yachts, but he delighted to go out in the fast torpedo boats and steam racing yachts. Among the most famous of these, both of which were designed by "Nat," but driven by his brothers' engines were the Say When and Now Then, the latter once a well-known racer in New York Bay. John B. Herreshoff used to take delight in feeling the speed boats go and speed was his greatest relaxation.

Although "Nat" was the designer of the Gloriana, Columbia, Vigilant, Navahoe, Colonia, Wasp, Defender and a number of others famous in American yacht racing annals, the construction of none of these ever commenced until their models had met with John B.'s approval. This co-operation was responsible for the pre-eminent place the Herreshoffs hold among the builders of racing yachts and made it possible to keep the America's Cup on this side of the Atlantic.

Wm. J. Gordon's Funeral Today.

The funeral of William J. Gordon of this city, who died on Friday in Reno, Nev., will take place at 4:30 this afternoon at St. Thomas' Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Beside his family, the funeral will be attended by his friends and fellow members of the Richmond County Country Club, the Union Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club, of which he was a former President. The interment will take place at Stoneridge, Ulster County, N. Y.

WOMEN TO PHONE TO 500,000

Suffrage Campaign by Wire Will Take Place July 29.

An average of telephone messages to be sent by the suffragists of New York City on July 29, when they will observe Telephone Day, is estimated at 500,000. An official schedule for the day has been sent to the New York Telephone Company, which has been asked to make arrangements to handle that many extra calls. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman's Suffrage Party, will be in charge of the arrangements for Telephone Day in New York, and the officers of the party, which is organized on party lines, will telephone to the city officials according to their rank.

Miss Hay, called the "Big Boss" by her friends, will telephone to Charles F. Murphy and also to the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic County Committees, Samuel Koenig and William Harmon Blake. The Borough Presidents will receive telephone messages from the respective Borough Chairmen of the party—Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Manhattan; Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Brooklyn; Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Queens; Mrs. William G. Willcox, Richmond, and Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Seeley, Bronx. The Borough Chairmen will also call up the County Chairmen of each political party.

Other city and county officials will be looked after by the City Committee of the party. This is composed of Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Secretary, and Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, Treasurer.

It may be that all the officers of the Woman's Suffrage Party will call up Mayor Mitchell, but the special kind of a message to be handed to him has not yet been announced.

DR. SHAW'S CASE UP TODAY.

Suffrage Leader Will Fight to Recover Her Seized Auto.

The first effort in the fight of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to keep her little yellow automobile, "Eastern Victory," from being sold for taxes is to be fired in Media, Penn., this afternoon. The case is to be brought before Judge Isaac E. Johnson of that place. Dr. Shaw's attorney, W. Roger Fronefield of Media, says Dr. Shaw can prove that she is a legal resident of New York State as far as her personal property is concerned.

The little yellow auto was seized to be sold for taxes in the absence of its owner, at Moylan, Penn., where Dr. Shaw spends her leisure time. These are taxes on personal property levied on Dr. Shaw in 1913 and which she refused to pay as excessive. Dr. Shaw having refused to make out of a statement of her personal property as a protest against what she called taxation without representation, the Assessor was said to have boasted that he would make the assessment so large that she would be obliged to do so. Since that time Dr. Shaw has acquired a residence in New York State.

ALDERMEN GIVE A DINNER.

Their First in 250 Years Is Held at Brighton Beach.

All the Aldermen went down to the Hotel Shelburne, at Brighton Beach, last night, for the first Aldermanic dinner on record in 250 years. Back in 1665 New York's five Aldermen met in the City Hall and cooked a dinner themselves in the big fireplace which at that time was part of the furniture of the building; but this custom was never revived, and last night was the first time that the New York City Government ever got together to do honor to its Aldermen. The entire board, seventy-three in number, was present, as well as Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. The only absentee was President George McAneny, who was in Tarrytown attending the burial in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery of Miss Agatha Schurz, daughter of General Carl Schurz, of whose family Mr. McAneny is a close friend.

Alderman Henry H. Curran presided at the dinner. Mayor Mitchel told the Aldermen that he had more hope now than three weeks ago of getting concessions in the way of home rule from the Constitutional Convention.

JOHN B. MORRIS DEAD.

Broker and Brother of Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., Dies in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—John C. B. Pendleton received a telegram from New York late tonight announcing the death of his brother-in-law, John B. Morris, at a hospital in that city this afternoon. Mr. Morris had been suffering from kidney trouble. His mother, who resides in Baltimore, was at Kennebunkport, Me., and immediately started for New York. Mr. Morris, who was 42 years old, had not resided in Baltimore since 1898. Mr. Morris's sister, Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., who was formerly Miss Louise Morris of this city and afterward Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt, is at present living in France.

Until recently Mr. Morris and his family resided at Old Westbury, L. I. He was a member of the brokerage firm of Taylor, Bates & Co. In 1910 Mr. Morris was married to Miss Violet Lee Willing of Philadelphia, who is a great-niece and second cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mr. Morris is survived by his wife and two sons, John B. Morris, Jr., and Bingham Willing Morris.

Mr. Morris for a long time was a member of the Maryland Club, Baltimore Club, and the Elkridge Kennels. He was also a member of the Cotillion Club, and even after he gave up Baltimore as his home he often returned here to attend social functions.

Mr. Morris's marriage to Miss Willing in 1910 was quite a surprise to the exclusive set in Philadelphia and New York. Mrs. Morris had been visiting friends in New York when the wedding took place. Without telling any one of their plans she and Mr. Morris went to the Little Church Around the Corner in New York, where they were married by the Rev. G. C. Houghton.

Mr. Morris was a graduate of Princeton and was a member of the Union Club in New York.

Dr. J. J. Bissett.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 20.—Dr. J. J. Bissett, at one time chief engineer of the United States Navy, and father of Dr. George Bissett of this city, died suddenly at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. William Henry, at Bridgeport, Conn., this morning. Dr. Bissett, who was about 79 years of age, had for some time made his home with his daughter, Mrs. William Way, of Pittsburgh, and was on a visit to his granddaughter when stricken. Besides his son Dr. Bisset is survived by two daughters, Mrs. William Way, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Walter Balliant of Exeter, N. H.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Rolling Stones," Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, was placed in rehearsal yesterday under the direction of the author. This will be Selwyn & Co.'s first production of the new season, and in it will be seen Charles Ruggles, Harrison Ford, Arthur Aylesworth, Frank Kingdon, Bertha Mann, James Kearney, Marie Carroll, Rae Selwyn, and George Smithfield.

Hall Caine has recently completed a new stage version of his novel, "The Manxman," and it will be acted here the coming season with the author's son, Derwent Hall Caine, in the principal role. A dramatization of the novel was acted here about twenty years ago by Wilson Barrett, under the title, "Pete." During his stay in America Mr. Caine will also present Louis N. Parker's spectacle play, "Drake," originally done by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's, London.

Maude Eburne has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for a role in Harry Lewis and Seymour Browne's farce, "Brother Masons," which he will produce next month.

Mary Miles Minter, who played the title role in Edward Peple's melodrama, "The Littlest Rebel," has been engaged by the Metro Pictures Corporation to act for moving pictures for them for a term of years.

The 400th performance of "Twin Beds" in New York will be given tonight in the Harris Theatre.

Arthur Row, who played the role of young Lord Monkhurst in "Milestones" last season, has been engaged to act Pitt Crawley in the motion picture version of "Vanity Fair," in which Mrs. Fiske will be the Becky Sharpe.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE DEAD.

Retired Iron Manufacturer and Prominent Churchman of Brooklyn.

William Henry Wallace, a retired manufacturer and long prominent in the social and church life of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 451 Clinton Avenue, from heart disease. Mr. Wallace was born in this city in 1831, and after a common school education he practiced mechanical engineering, becoming associated with the Allaire Iron Works of New York. Later Mr. Wallace went into business for himself as an iron and steel merchant, and before long he became the head of the iron concern of William H. Wallace & Co.

He was for many years a Vestryman and the Senior Warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah and a Trustee of the Diocesan Fund of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island and of the Brooklyn Hospital. Mr. Wallace was Vice President of the Franklin Trust Company and a Director of the Phoenix Insurance Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, the Schermerhorn Bank, and the Franklin Safe Deposit Company. He was also a Trustee of the Law, Union and Rock Insurance Company of London.

Mr. Wallace was a member of the Lawyers Club, the Hamilton Club, of which he was a former Vice President; the Society of Old Brooklynites, President of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and the oldest living founder of the Brooklyn Club. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and the oldest member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M. Mr. Wallace is survived by two sons, Edward C. and Gustavus S. Wallace.

Prof. Francesco Fanciulli Buried.

The funeral of Professor Francesco Fanciulli, former director of the United States Marine and the Seventy-first Regiment Bands, took place yesterday morning at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. Members of the New York Press Club, among whom were John Hennessey, Edward P. Howard, Henry F. Gillig, and David A. Curtis, were pallbearers. The Musicians' Club, of which Professor Fanciulli was also a member, was represented by Homer Bartlett and Chevalier Eduardo Marzo. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Harrison Williams.

Mrs. Katharine G. B. Williams, wife of Harrison Williams, the capitalist and railway executive of 60 Broadway, died yesterday at her home, 777 Madison Avenue. Before her marriage, which took place on Aug. 4, 1900, she was Miss Katharine Gordon Breed of Pittsburgh.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB STEINER, a retired cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 6 West 103d Street, in his seventieth year. His wife, Mrs. Fani Steiner, died four days before in her seventieth year, and sorrow was largely responsible for his death. Mr. Steiner was born in Bohemia, Austria, and came to this country forty-nine years ago. He was active in Jewish fraternal and charitable circles, and was a member of Napthali Lodge, I. O. F. S of I.; Phoenix Lodge, W. & C. A. S.; Progress Lodge, I. O. B. A., and the Justice Benevolent Association. Five daughters and a son survive him.

Miss JOSEPHINE MEIGHAN, daughter of William J. C. Meighan, an associate editor of Good Housekeeping, died in Litchfield, Conn., yesterday. She was 39 years old. The body was brought to New York for burial.

GEORGE M. KENDALL, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Westminster, Mass., and was a member of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers during the war. Mr. Kendall was for many yeears head of the Schermerhorn Kindergarten Supply System, and was a member of Lafayette Post No. 140, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SETH TODD, the wealthiest citizen of Amesbury, Mass., died there yesterday. He was President of the Provident Institute of Savings and a Director of the Powow National Bank. He was 74 years of age.

JAY NOVA, musical director for the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn and formerly at the Garden Theatre in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 616 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. Mr. Nova was a skillful violinist, pianist, and church organist, and had appeared as soloist at many of the churches in Brooklyn. He left a widow.

Mrs. CHRISTINE STRATH, wife of George Strath, for the last fourteen years golf instructor at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn and one of the oldest professional golf players in this country, died on Monday at her home, 155 Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Strath was 69 years of age and a native of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Mrs. LYDIA ANN WORTMAN, wife of James H. Wortman and long active in the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Home Department of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, is dead at her home, 94 Pine Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

JOHN J. BURNS, 38 years old, a fireman attached to Engine Company 212, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 103 Fresh Pond Road, Glendale, L. I., from heart disease. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ISABELLA M. SUMMERHILL, a member of Ridgewood Chapter, No. 76, O. E. S.; Lady Chisholm Lodge, No. 51, Daughters of Scotia, and of the Associate Matrons' Club, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Monday in her thirty-seventh year. She was the wife of Alfred Summerhill and lived at 180 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. WORTHINGTON, widow of George Worthington, a well-known yachtsman and former Commodore of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, died yesterday at her residence, 116 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARJORY EADIE REA, wife of Thomas L. Rea, Sr., and an old member of Plymouth Church, died at her home, 1,748 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. Besides her husband she left three sons and a daughter.

JOHN DUGGAN, active in politics in the Twenty-third Assembly District for more than fifty years, died on Monday at his home, 530 West 179th Street, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a native of Ireland and a member of the McAvoy Club. His widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH INGALLS, wife of J. S. Ingalls, a coal merchant of New Rochelle, N. Y., died on Monday at her home in that city. She was a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church and had lived in New Rochelle for thirty-five years. Besides her husband, two daughters survive her.

SIDNEY E. CARPENTER, formerly of this city and at one time in business with the firm of W. A. Macdonald & Co. of 81 New Street, died recently in Buffalo. He was born in that city and was formerly employed by the Buffalo & Northwestern Railway Company, and later was in business in Chicago, where he was treasurer and secretary of the Open Board of Trade.

T. D. FOSTER, a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, died yesterday at his home in Ottawa, Canada. He was head of the Morrell Packing Company and active in religious circles.

THOMAS F. FARNAN, former Marshal of Police of Baltimore, Md., died yesterday at his home in that city in his seventieth year. He had been a policeman for forty-seven years when he retired last year.

CORNELIUS BECANNON, one of the old Volunteer Firemen, died on Monday at his home, 600 West 187th Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in this city, and after being graduated from the public schools entered the gas fixture business. Mr. Becannon was a Mason and is survived by a son.

HENRY GAWTRY ROMAINE, for thirty years a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and a member of the firm of Curtis & Romaine, died on Monday in the Presbyterian Hospital, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a native of New Jersey and formerly was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Mrs. ELIZABETH G. O'KEEFFE, wife of John G. O'Keeffe, a retired banker, died on Monday at her home, 10 West 123d Street. Before marriage she was Miss Elizabeth G. Gilligan. Mrs. O'Keefe was born in Flushing, L. I., and was a graduate of St. Joseph's Convent. She was active in the establishment of the Children's Courts.

JOHN W. EWING of Braintree, Mass., an auditor of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Longacre Hotel. Dr. Montgomery Smith of the Hotel Woodward was called and said that death was caused by heart disease. His releatives were notified.

JOHN TEMPLETON, a dry goods merchant of Keyport, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Perth, Ont., and was a graduate of Toronto University. Mr. Templeton came to this city when 21 years old, and entered the dry goods business. He removed to Keyport in 1875. Mr. Templeton was a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DORFMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dorfman, a daughter, July 17, 250 West 112th St.

FRANK.—On July 19, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Frank, 454 Riverside Drive, a boy.

Married.

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANZ.—July 18, Elizabeth A. Rosencranz to Fritz Berlston.

HOPPIN—WOOD.—On Tuesday, July 20, at Islip, L. I., by the Rev. Henry A. Pearce, Eleanor Denniston Wood, daughter of the late N. Duncan Wood, to Joseph Clark Hoppin.

Died

BECANNON.—On July 19, in his 74th year, at the home of his son, Chas. M. Becannon, 600 West 187th St., Cornelius Becannon, husband of the late Eliza Ann Becannon. Funeral service 8:30 P. M. Wednesday, July 21. St. Louis papers please copy.

BRAUN.—Fredericka S. Braun, the beloved widow of John Braun and mother of Mrs. Al. Goldston. Funeral service at her late residence, 421 West 129th St., Wednesday, July 21, at ten A. M.

BUCHANAN.—On July 19, 1915, Edna Greene, beloved wife of Allan Buchanan and daughter of Mary Kelly and late Edward Greene, aged 26 years. Funeral from late residence, 512 West 179th St., Friday morning, 9 o'clock.

COLVER.—At Englewood, N. J., July 18, 1915, George W. Colver, husband of Eleanor Carrick Colver. Funeral service from St. Columba Chapel, Cathedral St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

CONNORS.—On Tuesday, July 20, Catherine, widow of James and beloved mother of James P., Peter H., and Cecelia N. Connors. Funeral from her late home, 415 West 115th St., on Thursday at 10 o'clock, thence to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., near Broadway, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

DAWBARN.—The West End Medical Society of New York: Members are requested to attend the funeral service of our fellow-member, Dr. Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, at his late residence, 105 West 74th St., on Wednesday morning, July 21, at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE W. JARMAN, M. D., President.
CHARLES BREWER, M. D., Secretary.

DIE.—At 12:30 July 20, 1915, Anson Brock Die, 2½ years at the Brooklyn Hospital. Funeral services at the home of his father, Mr. Emil Die, 311 Washington Av., Brooklyn, at 10:30 Thursday morning.

DONAHUE.—May. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

GOELLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 18, Charles Goeller, dearly beloved husband of Emily Shotwell. Funeral services at Merritt's Mortuary Chapel, corner 8th Av. and 18th St., on Thursday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GORDON.—William J. The funeral services for William J. Gordon, son of the late Charles Gordon and Mary Smythe Gordon, husband of Edith R. Gordon and brother of Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton and Mrs. Morton Stelle, will be held at St. Thomas's Church, New York, Wednesday afternoon, July 21st, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment at Stoneridge, Ulster Co., N. Y., Thursday, July 22, in the family vault. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

HOLLISTER.—Suddenly, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., July 18, 1915, of appendicitis, Arthur W. Hollister. Funeral at the home of Harold M. Swan, 157 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, July 21, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

HOWES.—July 20, 1915, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Concklin, 953 President St., Brooklyn, Melissa, widow of the late Elbert C. Howes. Funeral notice hereafter.

JAUDON.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., July 17, Lucy Bainbridge Jaudon, daughter of Ashbel G. and Lucy B. Jaudon, in her eighty-third year. Services at Cazenovia, Monday, July 19, interment at Philadelphia.

KENDALL.—On Tuesday, July 20, George M. Kendall, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Friday, train leaving Grand Central Terminal 8:58 A. M.

KENDALL.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, No. 140, Dept. New York, G. A. R.: Comrades are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, George M. Kendall, at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Ritual. Uniform or citizens' dress.
Official. By order
FRANK M. TIERNAN, Commander.
ALEX. M. LOWRY, Adjutant.

KENANE.—John Stuart, at the residence of his sister, 2 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on July 19. Funeral private.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, on July 18, at her residence in Salisbury, Conn., Alma Herrick, wife of Henry E. Knight and daughter of Hugh M. Herrick of Paterson, N. J., in her 61st year. Funeral services at Chapel of the Intercession, 155th St. and Broadway, Wednesday, July 21, at 2:30 P. M.

LEVENE.—David J. L. Levene, suddenly, in his 27th year, dearly beloved son of Janet Lewis and brother of Arthur, Samuel, Harold, Dorothy, Ethel, Minnie, and Judish. Funeral private. English papers please copy.

LOHN.—At his home, 2,632 Decatur Av., Bronx, Monday, July 19, 1915, George Lohn. Funeral service at Fordham M. E. Church, Marion Av., near Fordham Road, Wednesday, July 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

MEINIKHEIM.—On July 20, 1915, Harriet A., wife of Charles L. Meinikheim, at Castleton Corners, S. I. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas McFadden, 542 West 156th St., New York, on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

MORRIS.—John B., Jr., suddenly, July 20, in his forty-second year, son of John B. Morris, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., and beloved husband of Violet Willing Morris. Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Advent, Westbury, L.I., at 5 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, July 22, 1915.

O'KEEFFE.—On Monday, July 19, 1915, Elizabeth G., beloved wife of John G. O'Keeffe. Funeral from her late residence, 10 West 123d St., at 10 A. M. Thursday, July 22, 1915. Thence to All Saints' Church, Madison Av. and 129th St., where mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Members of St. Joseph's Alumnae of Brentwood are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

O'KEEFFE.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of All Saints' Day Nursery are requested to attend the requiem mass for their late revered President, Mrs. John G. O'Keeffe, at All Saints' Church, Thursday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M.
Mrs. JOHN FURLONG, Vice President.
HELEN C. BEGLEY, Secretary.

ROMAINE.—Suddenly, at Presbyterian Hospital, July 19, Henry Gawtry Romaine, husband of Lulu A. Stott. Funeral services at the residence of George A. Brand, 129 West 123d St., Wednesday, July 21, 8 P. M.

ROSENTHAL.—Marks N., beloved husband of Fannie and father of Alex, George, Leon, Edie, Blanche, and Mrs. Louis Ablowich. Funeral services at the home of his son, 16 Fort Charles Place, (near 225th St. and Broadway,) on Thursday, 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Texas papers please copy.

RYAN.—Suddenly, on July 18, James, beloved husband of Agnes Ryan. Services will be held at his late residence, 302 East 87th St., on Wednesday, July 21, at 11 A. M. London papers please copy.

SAGE.—At Hartsdale, N. Y., July 20, Elizabeth Sage, in her 72d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Robert H. Sage, Maple Av., Grey Rock Manor, on Thursday at 2 P. M.

SIMPSON.—On Tuesday, July 20, 1915, William Simpson, in the 82d years of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 619 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 22, at 2:30 P. M. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

SKINNER.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 19, 1915, Frank C. Skinner, beloved husband of Elizabeth A. Geelan. Funeral from his late residence, 1,807 Church Av., on Thursday, July 22, at 8:30 A. M., thence to Church of the Holy Cross. Syracuse and Mexico, N. Y., and Minneapolis, Minn., papers please copy.

SPEAR.—On Tuesday, July 20, 1915, Alfred W., son of the late Alfred W. and Agnes K. Spear. Funeral services Friday morning, 11 o'clock, at his late residence, 71 East 56th St. Kindly omit flowers.

STEINER.—Entered into eternal rest July 16, 1915, in her 70th year, Fani Steiner, beloved wife of Jacob Steiner. Buried from her late residence, 6 West 103d, July 18.

STEINER.—Entered into eternal rest on July 20, in his 70th year, Jacob Steiner beloved husband of the late Fani Steiner. Relatives, friends, and members of Naphtali Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I., Phoenix W. & O. A. S.; Progress Lodge, I. O. B. A., and Justice Ben. Assn. are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 6 West 103d, Thursday, July 22, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery.

WALLACE.—At his home, 451 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 20, 1915, William H. Wallace, in his eighty-fifth year. Funeral from his late residence Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

CHARITIES.

A LITTLE DISTURBED

Why? well—just wanting to do so much—to improve more of the many sick babies in the tenements—to give the mothers sound instruction—a little advice as to the care of things generally.

When conditions are right, the babies themselves are the best responders to kindness, cleanliness, good food, good air—why shouldn't they be?

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

WE SAID "WAIT"

We advised the owners of this property not to sell now, just when conditions are beginning to improve.
The owners said "This syndicate has got to be wound up. We are prepared to let the public make their own prices and to take our medicine."

So Come to the
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
Edgemere Crest
EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND
This Saturday
On THE GROUND

Rain or Shine. In a Tent.
400 CHOICE LOTS
Easiest terms ever offered. Title Policies Free.
7 NEW HOUSES
Write for Illustrated Edgemere Booklet.

MORGENTHAU JR. CO. & FITZJAMES E. BROWNE
ASSOCIATE AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Died.

WATERMAN.—On Monday, July 19, 1915, of typhoid fever, Eveleen A., beloved wife of Dr. I. S. Waterman and daughter of Mrs. Edith Delmar. Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 11 A. M. from St. Matthew's Church, 84th St., near Central Park West. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—At her residence, 777 Madison Av., on Tuesday, July 20, Katharine Gordon Breed Williams, wife of Harrison Williams. Funeral services at her late residence Friday morning, July 23, at 11 o'clock.

WORTHINGTON.—On July 20, 1915, Charlotte Bloomer, wife of the late George Worthington. Funeral services at her late residence, 116 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, July 22, at 3 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

FITZGERALD.—Mrs. D., 788 9th Av., July 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITZWILLIAMS.—Mary, 2,104 Amsterdam Av., July 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FLOOD.—Michael, July 18. Funeral 501 East 14th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

GARRY.—Elizabeth, 1,247 Park Av., July 19. Funeral service today.

LANE.—John H., New York Cancer Hospital, July 18.

LOSER.—Katharine, 354 East 51st St., July 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGOVERN.—Martin, 842 9th Av., July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

McGUIRE.—John, 316 West 14th St., July 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MAGUIRE.—John F., 424 East 57th St., July 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MARSH.—Annie J., 260 West 152d St., July 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Mary A., 531 West 125th St., July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Michael, 410 East 79th St., July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'HARE.—Patrick, 230 East 83d St., July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REILLY.—Ann N., 2 Lewis St., July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Bartholomew J, 346 East 42d St., July 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TANFIELD.—Elizabeth, July 19. Funeral 223 8th Av., today, 10:30 A. M.

TYRRELL.—Nellie K., Arrochar, S. I., July 18. Funeral today.

WHITELEY.—Lillian G., 286 Burnside Av., Bronx, July 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Ralph, Seaside Hospital, July 18.

BYRNES.—Patrick, 37 Poplar St., July 19, aged 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

CONWAY.—Catherine, 61 Talman St., July 20. Funeral July 23.

CROTTY.—Mary, 578 Vanderbilt Av., July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DALY.—Ann, 711 McDonough St., July 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DIRKES.—George J., 176 South 9th St., July 18, aged 49.

DOVE.—Mary, 136 Linden St., July 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FARRELL.—Michael P., 273 Pearl St., July 19. Funeral notice later.

FORD.—Katherine G., 435 Gold St., July 19.

GUERRIN.—Edward, 28 Throop Av., July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAYDON.—John, 990 Bushwick Av., July 20, aged 44. Funeral service tomorrow.

HOWES.—Melissa, 932 President St., July 20. Funeral notice later.

KELLY.—William F., 5,223 2d Av., July 18, aged 31. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

KOCH.—Margaret G., 77 Schaffer St., July 19, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LANIGAN.—Margaret M., 456 17th St., July 18, aged 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCONNELL.—Catherine, 158 55th St., July 19, aged 8.

McCUDDEN.—John J., 530 Bainbridge St., July 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

NOVA.—Jay, 616 Nostrand Av., July 20. Funeral service tomorrow.

PATTON.—Alexander A., 235 87th St., July 20. Funeral notice later.

PUCKHABER.—Johanna L., 77 Hewes St., July 20. Funeral private.

RAE.—Marjory E., 1,748 76th St., July 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPINELLA.—Anna M., 25 Wyckoff St., July 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SUMMERHILL.—Isabella M., M. E. Hospital, July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TEYHAN.—Catherine, 225 Cooper St., July 19. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

WALSH.—Mary, 446 47th St., July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WORTMAN.—Lydia A., 94 Pine St., July 18, aged 65.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAETZ.—Anna, 82 Madison St., Hoboken, July 18, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BURGESS.—John, 74 Palisade Av., Jersey City, July 20. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

BUSH.—Edward R., 80 Gautier Av., Jersey City, July 19.

COMSTOCK.—Horace J., 51 Summit Av., Jersey City, July 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONNICK.—John F., 35 Prospect St., Jersey City, July 17, aged 12.

CORDES.—John H., 489 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, July 19, aged 70.

COUSIN.—Madison, Newark, July 19. Funeral July 23.

DAHL.—Andrew, 29 Gardner Av., Jersey City, July 18.

DENNIS.—David, Jersey City, July 19. Funeral service today.

GRIMES.—Patrick J., 112 Badger Av., Newark, July 19, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

HEFFERAN.—Bartholomew, 79 Myrtle Av., Jersey City, July 20.

HOFFMANN.—Arthur, 517 Walnut St., West Hoboken, July 18, aged 24.

HOLZWARTH.—Louis J., 380 Littleton Av., Newark, July 19, aged 21.

KINGSTON.—Thomas, 41 Yates Av., Newark, July 19. Funeral service today.

KOEHLER.—Jacob, 58 Hutton St., Jersey City, July 18, aged 73.

LEISENTRITT.—Adam, 587 15th Av., Newark, July 19, aged 70.

McCANN.—Clifford, 383 Central Av., Newark, July 20.

McGREEVY.—Michael, 352 Bloomfield Av., Newark, July 18, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MURRAY.—William F., 60½ Hamburg Av., Newark, July 20. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

NICHOLAS.—Sarah A., 379 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, July 19.

O'GRADY.—Joseph P., 384 Central Av., Newark, July 18, aged 31.

ROONEY.—Charles S., 197 Railroad Av., Jersey City, aged 12.

TEMKEWICZ.—Helen, 89 Adams St., Hoboken, July 18.

ZEHNICH.—Frank Z., 39 Logan Av., Jersey City, July 18. Funeral today.

Long Island.

BACKUS.—William, 211 Young St., Long Island City, July 17, aged 8 months.

BOYLAN.—Patrick, Astoria, July 18.

CICIO.—Jennie, Woodhaven, July 17, aged 28.

CLAPHAM.—Thomas, Roslyn, July 19, aged 76.

HARTMANN.—Della, Glendale, July 17, aged 29.

KOLYER.—John M., Union Course, July 18, aged 76. Funeral private.

LINCOLN.—Edna M., 127 Hunter Av., Long Island City, July 18.

MACHALSKI.—Mary, Maspeth, July 17, aged 5 months.

MARTIN.—Anna, Corona, July 18, aged 45.

PILZ.—Edward, Woodside, July 18, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RICHER.—Jane, Whitestone, July 17, aged 60.

SCHIFF.—Helen, Woodhaven, July 17, aged 30.

SCHULTZ.—John V., Ridgewood, July 17, aged 74.

SEITZ.—Anatona, Union Course, July 17, aged 76.

SHAUGHNESSY.—Bridget, Richmond Hill, July 17, aged 68.

SULLIVAN.—Thomas, Ridgewood, July 17, aged 69.

UTTERMARK.—Katharina, Ridgewood, July 17, aged 58.

In Memoriam

COOKE.—Requiem mass in memory of Sara Louise Cooke at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Wednesday, July 21, at 10:45 A. M.

KLEBAN.—Joseph M., died July 22, 1914. Gone, but not forgotten by his dear friend, Morton C. Langfelder.

TONE.—A solemn mass in month's mind of Mary Tone will be sung in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., on Thursday, July 22, at 10 o'clock.

CUNNANE.—Michael J., mass St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Mary E., mass Church of the Sacred Heart, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY
Telephone Murray Hill 1842 and have complete information placed before you. City Office, 103 Park Avenue.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Lots of small size for sale. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

UNDERTAKERS.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.

Looking Toward The Future

This generation can never escape the consequences of the great world war. The career of every individual is profoundly modified by its events. Its history will be the overshadowing influence of this generation and that to come.

It is, therefore, of prime importance to you to possess an authoritative, first-hand history in permanent form of this great world epoch. You can now obtain such a record in

The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY
the first six numbers of which, comprising Volume I., are now reissued
IN BOOK FORM

This book contains 1,238 pages, 6½x9½ inches, 96 full-page rotogravure portraits, 48 full-page views of the war, 28 full-page cartoons from foreign periodicals, a 9-page Analytical Index and a complete Chronological Record. Bound in durable seal-brown, embossed cloth, with gold lettering. Price $2.00, delivery charges extra.

Current History
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

LOSING DAY FOR GIANTS, YANKEES AND DODGERS—SARATOGA WINS HANDICAP

LONG'S HARD BLOW SPILLS THE GIANTS

With Two on Bases, Cardinal Batsman Slams Homer Over Snodgrass's Head.

The only thing that the Giants did to the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds yesterday was to give them a huge scare. The little thing that the Cardinals did to the Giants was to beat them 3 to 1. In getting that lone run, the Giants gave Manager Huggins a fright which will deprive him of a year's growth, if he hasn't already stopped growing.

Up to the ninth inning, Dan Griner shut out the Giants with three hits. The Cardinals were jubilant and each player wore a smile like that which wreaths the face of a Subway guard when the train pulls out and he leaves you flat on the platform. Each member of the Giants looked as if he had just had a tooth pulled.

Now comes the scare which made Miller Huggins shiver in his shoes. Burns cracked a single to left and Davey Robertson walked. Huggins ran out to Dan Griner and told the big pitcher to put some lead in his shoes. Griner was nervous, but was as cool as a mint-julep compared with Huggins.

Griner was sent to the bench and Huggins wigwagged the S. O. S. message to Slim Sallee. Sallee seemed to be as anxious to work as the only son of rich parents. He tramped across the field as if keeping step to the funeral march from Saul. After a fifteen minutes' walk, he reached the pitcher's box. Huggins wanted to whisper some advice in Slim's ear, but Huggins is so short and Sallee so tall, that Slim had to bend himself into the shape of a hair-pin to get the conversation. The bean-pole pitcher gave no indication that he had heard a thing. He just unraveled his left arm and let the ball flip at Eddie Grant. Eddie's bouncer sputtered on the carpet near Butler, who fielded the ball as if he was shuffling a deck of cards.

The bases were as full as the harvest moon. No one out. Fletcher at the bat.

Fletcher pasted the ball to the left field bleachers. The crowd stood on one foot, yelling like auctioneers, and the three runners on the bases began to hot-foot. It's a home run. No it isn't. Only a foul.

Fletcher then slammed a long fly to the left field terrace which Bescher grabbed, Burns scoring. Merkle grounded to first, sending Robertson and Grant to third and second respectively. Sallee then gave Lobert an intentional pass, filling the bases again. Chief Meyers limped into the game as a pinch-hitter and the big stands resounded with all the war-whoops of every Indian tribe in the books. The Chief couldn't do anything better than roll to Beck at third, who forced Grant and ended the game. Great beads of perspiration stood out on Miller Huggins's brow and he was very pale.

Rube Marquard pitched for the Giants and did quite well, aside from an unfortunate little occurrence in the sixth inning. Rube got into occasional trouble, but was able to pitch his way out again. For example, in the first inning, the Cardinals got three hits and filled the bases, but Cozy Dolan, instead of cleaning up as the situation warranted, simply flied to Robertson and gave Rube a much-needed breathing spell.

In this situation, which is about to be recalled, Fred Merkle unintentionally spilled the mucilage all over the inning and gummed it up considerably. Merkle was Mr. Gum of Gumville. Snyder, the first man up, flied to Snodgrass. Butler hit a single to left. He tried a delayed steal and when he got a big lead off first, Dooin whipped the ball over to Merkle. Merkle stood as if in a trance when he saw that Butler was not coming back to first. Instead, Butler went on to second, while Merkle was dreaming and was safe by the time Fred woke up and threw the ball. Dolan then tried to bunt, the ball bounding into Red Dooin's hands. Red tossed the ball down to Merkle, who muffed the throw.

None of that can be blamed on Marquard, but what happened next was plainly Rube's own fault. Long hit a long fly high over Snodgrass's head to the centre field fence for a home run and three runs rushed over the plate. Beck was thrown out at first by Lobert and Griner walked. Bescher was thrown out at first by Marquard for the third out.

Griner pitched the kind of ball which is hard to beat. Grant got a single in the first, Burns in the third, Merkle in the seventh, and Burns in the ninth and that was the sum total of the batting the Giants did. Which is not enough to beat hardly anybody.

Yesterday's games brought about another tie-up in the National League. The Giants are now on even terms with St. Louis and Pittsburgh for fourth position. The score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	5	0	1	4	0
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Miller, 1b.	5	0	1	10	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	2	3	1
Butler, ss.	4	1	2	2	2
Dolan, cf.	3	1	0	4	0
Long, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
B'tzel, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Griner, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	27	9

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
R'bt'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Grant, 2b.	4	0	1	8	0
Flet'r, ss.	3	0	0	1	10
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Snod's, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Bab'n, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Dooin, c.	3	0	0	3	4
Marq'd, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Doyle	1	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Brain'd	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	19

*Batted for Marquard in sixth inning.
†Batted for Ritter in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Babbington in ninth inning.
Errors—Butler, Merkle, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Bescher, Snyder. Home run—Long. Stolen bases—Burns, Butler. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Griner, Dolan. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Griner, 1; off Sallee, 1; off Ritter, 1; off Schupp, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 8 in six innings; off Ritter, 1 in two innings; off Schupp, none in one inning; off Griner, 4 in eight innings, (none out in ninth inning;) off Sallee, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Ritter, 1; by Schupp, 1; by Griner, 3. Passed ball—Snyder. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Cubs Go to Pieces in Eighth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Bad pitching and fielding by Chicago in the eighth inning enabled Philadelphia to score six runs and win today's game 8 to 6. For five innings the home team did not get a man to first base, but four hits off Lavender in the sixth produced two runs. Chicago tied the score in the seventh and took a lead of three runs in the eighth. With one out in the home team's half of the eighth, Zabel, who took Lavender's place in the seventh, gave Byrne a pass and was succeeded by Pierce. An error and a pass filled the bases and Cheney went in to pitch. Cravath's single and Niehoff's double scored four runs and Cheney's wild throw on Whitted's bunt and Cheney's two wild pitches sent in two more. Demaree succeeded Rixey in the ninth and yielded one run. Saier injured a ligament in his right leg in scoring on a double steal in the seventh and was taken to a hospital. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3
B'nc't, ss.	4	1	1	2	5
Becker, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Dem'ee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4
Whit'd, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0
Burns, c.	4	1	1	4	1
Rixey, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Pask't, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
‡Stock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	8	6	27	14

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
Fisher, ss.	5	1	1	3	3
Mur'y, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
Zim'n, 2b.	3	1	0	2	5
Saier, 1b.	2	1	0	10	0
Archer, 1b.	0	0	0	3	1
Will's, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Phel'n, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Bres'n, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Lav'd'r, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Zabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
†Schulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	10	24	16

*Batted for Lavender in seventh inning.
†Batted for Cheney in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Becker in eighth inning.
Errors—Phelan, Cheney.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	.	—8
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	—6

Two-base hits—Murray, (2,) Williams, Fisher, Luderus, Niehoff, Burns. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Saier, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Archer. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 2; off Pierce, 1; off Rixey, 2; off Demaree, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Rixey, 3. Hits—Off Lavender, 4 in three innings; off Zabel, none in one and one-third innings; off Pierce, none, no putouts; off Cheney, 2 in two-thirds inning; off Rixey, 9 in eight innings; off Demaree, 1 in one inning. Wild pitches—Cheney, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4. (Ten innings.)
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 1.
Newark, 6; Kansas City, 0.
Buffalo, 8; Pittsburgh, 5.
St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 6; Rochester, 3.
Buffalo, 3; Toronto, 2.
Harrisburg, 9; Richmond, 5.
Harrisburg, 8; Richmond, 0.
Providence, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Providence, 13; Jersey City, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	43	34	.559
Chicago	43	38	.531
Brooklyn	43	38	.531
New York	38	39	.494
St. Louis	42	43	.494
Pittsburgh	40	41	.494
Boston	39	43	.476
Cincinnati	32	44	.421

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	52	29	.642
Detroit	52	31	.626
Chicago	53	33	.616
New York	42	41	.506
Washington	42	42	.500
St. Louis	33	49	.402
Philadelphia	29	53	.354
Cleveland	29	54	.349

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	34	.585
Chicago	49	35	.583
St. Louis	46	36	.561
Pittsburgh	43	38	.531
Newark	43	41	.512
Brooklyn	37	48	.435
Buffalo	38	51	.427
Baltimore	31	52	.374

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	47	24	.662
Buffalo	41	30	.577
Harrisburg	39	34	.534
Montreal	38	37	.507
Richmond	35	41	.461
Rochester	33	40	.452
Toronto	35	44	.443
Jersey City	29	47	.382

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond at Harrisburg.
Providence at Jersey City.
Rochester at Montreal.
Toronto at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Finneran Defeats Chifeds with Three Hits—Kauff Loses Batting Eye.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Joe Finneran allowed Chicago only three hits today and Brooklyn won, 3 to 1. Simon's hitting being mainly responsible for the visitors' runs. Brennan pitched a fair game. Kauff struck out four times in five times up. The score:

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
And's'n, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Magee, 2b.	5	0	1	8	1
Cooper, lf.	5	0	2	0	0
Kauff, cf.	5	0	0	2	1
B'dley, 1b.	3	0	2	7	0
Myers, 1b.	1	1	0	2	1
Holt, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4
F.S'th, ss.	2	1	0	0	4
Simon, c.	3	0	3	5	2
Fin'r'n, p.	4	0	1	1	2
Total	37	3	11	27	15

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
H'f'rd, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Flack, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Wilson, c.	3	0	0	9	2
Zw'l'g, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fritz, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
J'kson, 1b.	2	0	0	7	1
Mann, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
J.S'th, ss.	2	1	2	0	3
Bren'n, p.	1	0	0	1	1
P'gast, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Fischer	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	1	3	27	13

*Batted for Brennan in eighth inning.
Errors—Magee, Holt, (2,) Zeider, Jackson, J. Smith.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Simon. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Sacrifice hits—F. Smith. Double plays—Fritz to Zeider to Wilson; F. Smith to Magee to Bradley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brennan, 2; off Finneran, 3. Hits—Off Brennan, 10 in 8 innings; off Prendergast, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Finneran, 1. Struck out—By Brennan, 7; by Prendergast, 1; by Finneran, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Howell and McCormick. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Plank Outpitches Bender.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A pitchers' duel between Plank and Bender, in which neither walked a man and which the home team won 4 to 1, was the treat given St. Louis today in a double header, which the locals divided with Baltimore. In the first game Plank held Baltimore hitless until the seventh inning, when Knabe doubled, and on Duncan's single and Tobin's fumble brought in the run which saved Baltimore from a shut-out. In the second game Davenport and Crandall opposed Conley and Quinn. The latter pair, granting St. Louis only four hits, defeated the home team 7 to 4. Both teams played errorless ball in this game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	4	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	.	—	4	7	1

Batteries—Bender and Owens; Plank and Chapman.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—	7	10	0
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	4	4	0

Batteries—Conley, Quinn, and Jacklitsch; Davenport, Crandall, and Hartley.

Liner Knocks Out Pitcher Main.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—Moseley held the locals to three scattered hits today, Newark taking the final game of the series, 6 to 0. Main was knocked unconscious by a drive from Moseley's bat in the fourth. He was carried from the field, Henning replacing him. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	4
Newark	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	—	6	10	1

Batteries—Main, Henning and Brown; Moseley and Rariden.

Buffeds in Heavy-Hitting Mood.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Buffalo won from Pittsburgh today in the Federal League, 8 to 5. Both sides were forced to change pitchers. Krapp relieved Lafitte for the visitors in the fourth and held the home team safe, but Hearn was no improvement on Dickson. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	—	8	16	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	9	2

Batteries—Lafitte, Krapp, and Allen; Dickson, Hearn, and Berry.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes. Sutton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

YANKEES DROP LAST GAME TO BROWNS

400 See American Leaguers Play, While 7,000 Attend Federal Double-Header.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—The Yankees participated in a regular stage and story book ball game with the Browns this afternoon and came out on the bottom with the score 3 to 2. The Browns won in the ninth inning just as all were settling back in their seats and resigning themselves to late suppers. The score was small and tight and the end was thrilling, but this is about all that can be said for the game. It was one of those dull kind that the fans don't like.

Carroll Brown pitched for the Yanks and did nice work throughout. It was not his fault that New York lost.

The much-touted Sisler was the Browns' nomination for the mound. Sisler was chiefly responsible for the loss of one of yesterday's games, and was so anxious to get back and show those Yanks that they really did not have anything on him that Branch Rickey listened to his pleadings and gave him another chance. After hitting Doc Cook, the first man up, and walking three more in the first inning, he was withdrawn and Carl Weilman was assigned to pitch. The game at once settled down to a duel between Weilman and Brown. Neither one really had any edge on the other.

New York got a running start in the first inning, when Cook was hit by Sisler. Peckinpaugh walked, and Maisel forced him, Pratt to Lavan. Mullin walked. Cree did likewise, forcing Doc home. With Hartzell up Sisler started out to travel along the same old route, handing him one ball. That was enough. Weilman came in. Hartzell lined the first ball pitched to Austin, who stepped on third base, forcing Mullin. Austin's throw to Howard completed a fast double.

The Browns came right back in their half of the first inning and bagged two runs.

Neither side was able to score again until the fifth. Brown rolled to Pratt and Cook went out, Austin to Howard. Peckinpaugh singled and then stole second. Maisel came along with a single, and on Walker's fumble Peckinpaugh went home, Maisel prancing to second. Mullin flied to Walsh.

Inside baseball by Weilman did a lot to keep the Yanks from getting the lead in the eighth. In the two previous games they had downed St. Louis in this inning, and things looked as if they were going to repeat and make it thrice in the same place.

Cree, who has developed an aversion to stick work and a preference to free passes during his short stay in St. Louis, was the first man up and waited until he got a base on balls. Hartzell made a pretty sacrifice, sending him to second. Boone hit one a mile high. It finally landed in the hands of Walsh. With two out, Weilman took no chances on Nunamaker, who had poled off one single in the second and another in the sixth. He was purposely passed. Brown swung wildly at two curves and finally managed to connect with the ball. Austin grabbed it, touching third and putting out Cree.

Three clean hits clinched the game for the Browns in the ninth.

The crowd at the game was one of the smallest ever seen on a clear day in St. Louis, less than 400 fans being present when "Play ball" was called. Virtually all the patrons were in the grand stand, not more than twenty-five persons being in the beachers. In contrast with this, the St. Louis Federals and Baltimore played to 7,000 in a double-header.

The series with the Yanks has been the first one in the history of St. Louis in which outlaw ball has outdrawn organized ball, and the American League magnates were in no cheerful frame of mind to night. The Yanks played to a crowd in only one game, Monday. And, as bad luck would have it, that was the day on which the Browns played a game weird enough to drive away the fans for evermore. The score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	2	4
How'd, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	2	2	4
W'ker, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Walsh, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	5	2
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	4	3
Sisler, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'lm'n, p.	4	0	1	1	2
Total	32	3	10	27	15

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	3	1	0	3	0
P'k'gh, ss.	3	1	1	0	4
Maisel, 3b.	3	0	2	0	1
Mul'n, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Cree, cf.	2	0	1	2	0
H'tz'll, lf.	3	0	0	4	1
B'm'n, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1
Boone, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4
Nu'ker, c.	3	0	2	1	0
Brown, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	28	2	6	*26	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Nunamaker, Walker.

New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—Shotton. Stolen bases—Boone, Peckinpaugh. Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Hartzell, Austin. Double plays—Austin to Howard; Bauman to Mullin; Lavan to Pratt to Howard. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Sisler, 3; off Weilman, 6; off Brown, 3. Hits—Off Sisler, none in 1-3 inning; off Weilman, 6 in 8 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sisler, (Cook.) Struck out—By Brown, 1; Weilman, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

White Sox Drop to Third Place.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Ernest Shore today held Chicago to two hits, one a scratch, and Boston shut out the locals 3 to 0. The defeat, with Detroit's victory, relegated the locals to third place in the pennant race. Boston's two runs in the second inning came when E. Scott singled, and, after two men were out, Shore lined to left field. Murphy misjudged the ball, and it went for a double. Hooper followed with another double to right field. Their other run was made in the fifth inning on singles by Speaker and Gardner, with a batter hit by a pitched ball coming between. Russell held the visitors down after the sixth inning. Manager Rowland received word from President Johnson that he had been indefinitely suspended as a result of a dispute with Umpire O'Loughlin at the close of yesterday's game. Score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	0	1	5
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Hobl'l, 1b.	2	0	1	12	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
G'rd'r, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
E.Sc't, ss.	4	1	2	4	2
Th'mas, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Shore, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Total	34	3	10	27	13

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	0	4
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Felsch, cf.	3	0	0	5	0
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	4	0
B'kb'e, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	4
*Leibold	1	0	0	0	0
Russell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	2	27	12

*Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.
Errors—Shore, Cicotte.

Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Shore, Hooper. Stolen bases—Hoblitzel, Speaker. Earned runs—Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Thomas. Double play—Blackburne and Fournier. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 4. Hits—Off Cicotte, 9 in 6 innings; off Russell, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Hoblitzel;) by Russell, (Hoblitzel.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; by Shore, 1; by Russell, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Left Fielder Graney Seriously Hurt.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Cleveland defeated Washington 5 to 4 in ten innings today, thus breaking its losing streak. Walker outpitched Shaw, but errors let Washington take the lead in the seventh inning. Cleveland tied it up on three hits in the ninth inning, and won in the tenth on Wambsganss's single and O'Neill's double. Leftfielder Graney was carried from the field in the first inning, believed to have fractured his right ankle. The score:

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Eschen, cf.	5	1	1	4	0
C'man, ss.	4	1	3	6	1
G'ney, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
S'w'th, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	5	1	1	6	0
Smith, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
B'bare, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3
W'g's, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
O'Neill, c.	5	0	2	9	5
W'ker, p.	3	0	1	0	1
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Hoffman	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	5	14	30	13

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Foster, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
Milan, cf.	2	1	0	3	0
Sh'ks, lf.	3	1	1	2	1
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
A'sm'h, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Henry, c.	2	0	0	5	1
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Neff, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
Con'ly, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
Shaw, p.	3	0	0	0	1
B'ling, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†W'ms	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	4	6	‡29	12

*Batted for Walker in ninth inning.
†Batted for Neff in seventh inning.
‡One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Eschen, Chapman, Southworth, Foster, Milan.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 2. Two-base hit—O'Neill. Three-base hit—Foster. Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Stolen bases—Chapman, Southworth. Hits—Off Shaw, 12 in 8 2-3 innings; off Boehling, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Walker, 6 in 9 innings; off Hagerman, none in 1 inning. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 8; off Shaw, 3. Struck out—By Walker, 6; by Shaw, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Washington, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Tigers Clean Up the Series.

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—Detroit made it four straight from Philadelphia today, winning a hard-fought game, 6 to 5. In the ninth inning Steen weakened and filled the bases after two were out and one run had scored. Dauss came to the rescue, and on his first delivery pitched a low ball that bounded off Stanage's glove and landed a few feet in front of the plate. Kopf tried to score, but Dauss recovered the ball and tagged him out. A great stop by Bush in the ninth averted a tie score. The victory puts Detroit in second place. Score:

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	1	3	1
Young, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
C'ford, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Veach, lf.	2	2	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Bush, ss.	2	0	1	2	2
St'ge, c.	4	0	0	5	2
Steen, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Dauss, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	30	6	7	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ley, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3
Walsh, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Str'k, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
Sch'g, lf.	2	1	0	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	2	4
McI's, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Lapp, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
K'lson, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Wyckoff	0	0	0	0	0
†H. Davis	1	0	0	0	0
‡Malone	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	8	24	11

*Ran for Lapp in ninth inning.
†Batted for Knowlson in ninth inning.
‡Ran for H. Davis in ninth inning.
Errors—Kopf, Bush, Steen, 2.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	.	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—5

Two-base hits—Lajoie, Walsh. Three-base hit—Veach. Home run—Burns. Stolen base—Bush. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steen, 5; off Knowlson, 4. Hits—Off Steen, 8 in 8 2-3 innings; off Dauss, none in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Steen, 4; by Knowlson, 4. Wild pitch—Knowlson. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Giants Rearrange Schedule.

The Giants have rearranged the list of double-headers they are to play with the Pittsburgh Pirates this week. In order to give the players a day's rest between double-headers two games will be played tomorrow and Saturday and on Monday of next week. Only one game will be played on Friday.

Giants Release Larry McLean.

The New York Club last night lifted the suspension on Larry McLean and then gave him his release. McLean was under sixty days' suspension for violating the training rules. Under the twenty-one player limit rule the Giants cannot carry another player in his place, so Manager McGraw decided to release him.

Yankees Buy an Outfielder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—Outfielder Eugene Layden of the Columbia (S. C.) team of the South Atlantic League has been sold to the New York Americans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—	3	5	1
Montreal	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	.	—	6	14	3

Batteries—Palmero, Hoff, and Williams; Wanamaker, Miller, and Madden.

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2	10	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.	—	3	9	0

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Fullenwelder, Baker, Onslow, and Lalonge.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Richmond	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	5	10	1
Harrisburg	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	.	—	9	13	3

Batteries—Morrisette and Schaufele; Lee and Snow.

SECOND GAME.

								R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2	4
Harrisburg	2	0	1	4	1	0	—	8	9	0

Batteries—Morrisette, Cram, and Schaufele; Chabek and Heckinger. (Seven innings by agreement.)

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	5	10	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—	4	10	4

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Bruck and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	2	3	4	1	2	—	13	18	1
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	10	2

Batteries—Eayres and Casey; Ring and Reynolds.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Louisville, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 3; Columbus, 0.
At Kansas City—Indianapolis, 9; Kansas City, 2. Indianapolis, 9; Kansas City, 8.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 14; Cleveland, 6. Cleveland, 9; Minneapolis, 6.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Binghamton, 7; Syracuse, 2.
At Wilkes Barre—Wilkes Barre, 6; Troy, 1.
At Utica—Elmira, 7; Utica, 3. Elmira, 2; Utica, 1.
At Scranton—Scranton, 7; Albany, 2. Albany, 5; Scranton, 4.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Lawrence, 1.
At Portland—Manchester, 5; Portland, 4.
At Lowell—Lowell, 1; Worcester, 0.
At Fitchburg—Lynn, 7; Fitchburg, 1. Lynn, 5; Fitchburg, 1.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; New Haven, 6.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Pawtucket, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Brockton, 3. Hartford, 5; Brockton, 3.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Chattanooga, 1; Mobile, 0.
At New Orleans—Memphis, 7; New Orleans, 4.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 9; Little Rock, 8.
Nashville at Atlanta—Postponed; rain.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT BELMONT PARK

By Empire City Racing Ass'n

LADIES DAY TODAY

Ladies accompanied by a gentleman admitted to Grand Stand FREE.

$1,000 Eastview Steeplechase

Gramatan Handicap

and 4 Other Attractive Races

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

Special Trains leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. Also by trolleys.

General Admission, $1.

Grand Stand and Paddock, $3.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P.M. Giants vs. St. Louis.

CELESTINS VICHY

Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN

Ask your Physician.

PITTSBURGH CHECKS SPEEDING DODGERS

Bob Harmon's Pitching a Stumbling Block for Robinson's Hustlers.

The Pirate sluggers were not at all baffled by Phil Douglas's moist ball at Ebbets Field yesterday and they clouted the big twirler's delivery hard and often. The only persons Phil fooled with his profusely moist service were his own teammates and the ball squirmed around in their hands like an eel. Four times Phil's lubrication was too much for the infielders and errors resulted. The Dodgers were defeated 6 to 2, but inasmuch as Philadelphia downed the Cubs, Brooklyn retains its tie for second place.

Bob Harmon was on the firing line for Pittsburgh and during the first six innings he allowed two hits. One of the brace was a triple by Hummel, but the right fielder was left at the third station. In the seventh, the 4,000 Brooklyn fans cheered loudly for a rally and the Dodgers scored twice on a triple, two singles and a walk. In the ninth Cutshaw slashed a single to right, making six hits that Harmon gave the Dodgers.

There is a fellow named Byron who is a daily attendant at the games over at the Flatbush ball ground. Byron is an umpire and he is as popular with the Brooklyn fans as the Kaiser is with the allied armies. Byron is merely criticised for his decisions when the Dodgers win, but whenever they lose he is the target for a deluge of abuse and yesterday the Dodgers lost.

In the first inning Douglas struck out Carey. Joe Collins, who has been treating the ball very harshly in this Brooklyn series, walloped a triple to the fence between centre and right. He tried to score on Johnston's tap to Daubert, but Jake's throw caught him at the plate. There were two down and the Brooklyn fans gave a sigh of relief, for that Collins triple had worried them. Hinchman doubled to right, sending Johnston to third, and both men came rushing home when Hans Wagner slammed a triple to deep centre. Hummel grabbed Viox's high fly, making three out.

It was not until the seventh inning that the Pirates scored again. Harmon was safe when Miller threw wild to Daubert and Carey and Collins singled, filling the bases. When Johnston's grounder reached O'Mara it felt as if it had been dropped in a well and Ollie could not handle it. Harmon scored and still the bases were loaded with none out. Hinchman slapped a single to right, scoring Carey and Collins. Johnston came tearing home when Wagner hit to O'Mara, but the shortstop had sanded his glove and stopped the ball. He threw to Miller, who tagged the runner. While this was going on Wagner was speeding toward second and Miller threw to catch him. Cutshaw quickly returned the ball when he saw Hinchman pass third and dash for the plate. After the whole Brooklyn team had chased Hinchman up and down the third-base line for a while Daubert jabbed the ball in his back. Then Douglas fanned Viox. Three more runs for the Pirates. They added another in the ninth on Getz's error and Wagner's single.

Brooklyn's two runs came in the seventh. O'Mara walked and took second when Daubert went out at first. Wheat tripled to centre, scoring O'Mara, and he crossed the plate when Cutshaw ripped out a single. Hummel forced Cutshaw and Getz singled, but Miller went out at first base, retiring the side. At all other times the Dodgers were helpless before Harmon's offerings.

Yesterday's game was the first in the last twenty-four that Hi Myers did not get a hit. The score:

PITTSBURGH.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
C'llins, cf.	5	2	3	1	0
J'hn'n, 1b.	4	1	0	16	0
H'ch'n, rf.	5	1	2	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	5	0	2	1	3
Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	2	6
Baird, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Schang, c.	3	0	0	3	0
H'mon, p.	4	1	1	0	5
Total	38	6	10	27	16

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
O'M'a, ss.	3	1	0	0	3
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
Wheat, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	4	0	2	3	4
Hum'l, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	2	0	2
Miller, c.	3	0	0	12	1
Doug's, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Dell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	2	6	27	14

*Batted for Douglas in eighth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, (2,) Getz, Miller.

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Three-base hits—Collins, Wagner, Hummel, Wheat. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert; O'Mara, Miller, Cutshaw, Getz, Douglas, and Daubert. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; off Harmon, 2. Hits—Off Douglas, 9 in 8 innings; off Dell, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Douglas, (Carey, Schang.) Struck out—By Douglas, 9; by Harmon, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Braves Crush Reds in Second.

BOSTON, July 20.—Boston batted Benton hard in the second inning today and scored five runs on three singles, a triple, and two bases on balls, winning over Cincinnati, 6 to 2. McKenery, formerly of the Northwestern League, made his first appearance in the box for the visitors and created a favorable impression. The score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	2	2	1	1	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Egan, lf.	2	0	1	1	0
Con'ly, lf.	1	0	0	3	0
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	7	0
S'midt, 1b.	4	1	3	6	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	2	3	1
M'v'le, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Ragan, p.	0	1	0	0	1
Hughes, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Tyler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	9	27	6

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
H'zog, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Rog's, 2b.	4	0	0	4	1
Kil'fer, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
G'fith, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Wingo, c.	4	0	0	4	6
W'ms, cf.	3	1	2	0	0
M'witz, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	2
McK'y, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Von K'z.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	20

*Batted for Benton in third inning.
†Batted for Ragan in fourth inning.

Boston	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Williams, Killifer, Griffith, Groh, Magee, Moran. Three-base hit—Maranville. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double plays—Wingo and Mollwitz; Herzog, Rodgers, and Wingo. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 3; off McKenery, 2; off Ragan, 1; off Hughes, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 4 in two innings; off McKenery, 5 in six innings; off Ragan, 4 in four innings; off Hughes, 3 in five innings. Struck out—By McKenery, 2; by Ragan, 2; by Hughes, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

Brickley Johns Hopkins Coach.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—Charles Brickley, the famous Harvard athlete, has signed a contract to coach the Johns Hopkins football team next Fall, it was announced here today.

SINGLE RIG FOR RESOLUTE.

Many Changes Being Made on Cup Defender at Herreshoffs'.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 20.—The racing sloop Resolute of the cup defender class was dismantled of all her racing gear here this afternoon and hauled out on the marine railway at the Herreshoff shops to be burnished up for her races, beginning at Newport next Monday with the Vanitie. Designer Nat Herreshoff and Robert W. Emmons, 2d, the manager, and Charles Francis Adams, 2d, the helmsman, decided today to make an entire change of rig on the yacht for subsequent races.

The old main mast was laid ashore and a steel spar, which was used part of last season, was made ready to be stepped. Resolute, it was announced at the boat shops this evening, will take on a single head rig instead of a double one, but the gaff and club topsail spars will be lengthened to a degree that will admit the fitting of the craft with a sail area the same as under the double-head rig. It is the idea that Resolute can in this way be made to show as much speed as under the double-head gear. It is figured that the yacht will be in shape to show better work off the wind under the single-head rig. In close haul work, the speed may not be quite as good.

FIGHT FANS DISPLEASED.

Promoters Postpone Dundee-Rivers Bout at Ebbets Field.

On account of the small number of spectators at Ebbets Field last night, the ten-round boxing bout between Johnny Dundee and Mexican Joe Rivers was postponed until Friday night. The crowd of about 2,000 spectators expressed their disapproval, and many of them refused to stay to see the two ten-round bouts the management furnished free. Rain checks given out will be honored at the gates on Friday night.

Hundreds of men remained in the rotunda of the ball park and demanded their money back. The business of giving out the rain checks was poorly managed, and some of the spectators were treated with little consideration. It was not until Charles H. Ebbets, owner of the park, was informed of the condition of affairs that the protesting spectators were finally calmed.

Up to the time that the show began there had been no rain at Ebbets Field, but it showered in other parts of Brooklyn and kept down the attendance.

The bout between Willie Jones and Eddie Wallace was a hummer, and full of action from the start. The referee stopped the bout in the sixth round, when both of the youngsters had pummeled each other soundly and were covered with blood. Wallace started out like a whirlwind, and for the first few rounds gave Jones a severe lacing. Jones's ear was cut in the sixth round, and both boys became spattered with blood. Jones was weathering his punishment well when the bout was stopped.

The other ten-round bout brought together Jem Mace and Joe Daly. Daly had the better of it.

Lewis Boxes White Tonight.

Ted Lewis, the British lightweight, will have a chance to join the topnotchers of his division tonight when he boxes Charlie White of Chicago ten rounds at St. Nicholas Rink. Although Lewis has done all that has been asked of him since his arrival in this country he has not faced the best men. He brought with him the lightweight and welterweight championship of Australia and has made a favorable impression on the patrons of boxing. White has an enviable record and usually ends his bouts with a knockout. Should Lewis win from White, bouts with Willie Ritchie and Freddie Welsh are in prospect.

Manager Jimmy Johnston has set aside three boxes for a contingent of suffragists who will act as an escort for Mrs. Francis H. Brewer, who will deliver a ten-minute suffrage speech between the first and second bouts. Mrs. Brewer replaces Miss Alice Carpenter, who was originally announced as the speaker.

Twyford Seeks New Boxing License.

The dullness of the boxing game in New York was reflected in the weekly meeting of the State Athletic Commission yesterday, when only one matter of even passing importance received the attention of the board. Jimmy Twyford, former manager of the Federal A. C. and other clubs, filed an application for a license on behalf of the Claremont A. C., with headquarters in the old Claremont Avenue skating rink, Brooklyn. The application was turned over to Major Dixon for investigation. Counsel for Johnny Harvey again appeared against the 135th Street Club in quest of money he alleges is due his client for breach of contract, but the representative of the club could not be present, and the case was continued for another week.

Bartfield to Box Silent Martin.

Soldier Bartfield, who boxes Silent Martin at the Brighton race track Saturday night, will box Mike Gibbons at Madison Square Garden in August if Gibbons accepts. Silent Martin was substituted for Jimmy Clabby to give Clabby more time to train. Martin has won his last twenty fights, many with knockouts. The Brighton Club offers another match between Young Ahearn, the Brooklyn middleweight, and George Rodel, the heavyweight.

Baldwin and Gallant Draw.

BOSTON, July 20.—Matty Baldwin of Charlestown, appearing as the New England lightweight champion, and Gilbert Gallant of Chelsea boxed twelve rounds to a draw here tonight. The decision was well received.

Auto Racing for South America.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Automobile racing is to be introduced to several South American cities within a year, according to Tex Rickard, who promoted the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno, Nev., July 4, 1910. Rickard was here today to inspect the Chicago motor speedway. He is representing a syndicate of Buenos Aires business men who propose building a two and one-half mile track. The South American metropolis, Rickard says, plans to offer a purse of $100,000 for its first race, which is to be over a distance of 500 miles. Speedways will be constructed in a number of cities of South America, he said.

Leda Wins 300-Mile Yacht Race.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Leda, a sloop owned by George B. Currier of Evanston, won the twelfth annual 330-mile Chicago-Milwaukee race today, according to advice to the Chicago Yacht Club tonight. Second to finish was Larrikin, and the third was Vavourneen. By a liberal time allowance, however, Mavourneen got second place. The three sloops were the only yachts that had finished at 9 o'clock tonight.

PLATER SARATOGA SHOWS STAKE CLASS

Outruns Field of Good Three-Year-Olds in Knickerbocker Handicap.

It is doubtful if Saratoga will be pitchforked into any handicap race hereafter with only 100 pounds on his back. Nor will he be entered in any selling race for $400 horses. He was graduated from that sort of thing at the Belmont Park track yesterday when he won the Knickerbocker Handicap for three-year-olds at a mile and a sixteenth, beating The Finn, Tetan, Trial by Jury, and Coquette, all of which have been considered of stake class. John E. Madden, who sold Saratoga to D. J. Leary, on the supposition that he was selling a "plater," and getting only a plater's price for him, was chagrined to think that for once he had made a mistake and let a racer go for only a trifle of his apparent value. It is not his habit. His chief consolation came in the fact that he had also sold The Finn, which did not win, but that he got a stake horse price for him.

All the starters had to give Saratoga weight in the race for which The Finn, even at the top weight of 126 pounds, was an even-money favorite. H. C. Hallenbeck tried his hardest to get the stewards to let the suspended jockey, Byrne, ride The Finn in this race, but they were obdurate, and so he had to put up Burlingame. That fact is the alibi for the winner of the Withers, the Belmont, the Hamilton Derby, and which was beaten by a nose only for the Canadian Derby after he had been sent away to a bad start. Future races will have to show whether it is a good one.

Yesterday The Finn ran like a cart horse; a race too bad to be a true one. He followed the pace set by Trial by Jury, which Captain and Mrs. Cassatt had come up from Philadelphia especially to see win the race, but never was a contender with him at any part of the journey, and a mile and a sixteenth in 1:45 is by no means a measure of the merit of such a horse as The Finn has shown himself to be in past races. Trial by Jury led the field well into the stretch, with Saratoga running close up all the time. In the last sixteenth Turner gave Saratoga his head and he ran away from the rest of the party, getting home eight lengths in front of Trial by Jury, which was simply run off his feet in that last whirlwind struggle. Vladimir, which was twenty lengths or more back of The Finn and Tetan at the three-eighths pole, this pair then running in the rear and waiting for the pacemakers to come back, went around his field on the turn, eating up space like a sure enough race horse, and coming like a streak down the straight, snatched third honors from Tetan by a couple of lengths, the latter in turn beating The Finn by a length. The race was a complete reversal of racing form that was staggering to all who saw it, a destruction of form charts for which there seemed to be no accounting.

White Hackle confirmed all his previous performances by winning a five and a half furlong dash by ten lengths from the marvelously speedy Ildiko, confirming Mr. Madden's declaration that White Hackle was "good enough to make the ordinary stake two-year-old of this year look like the marked-down goods left over after a bargain sale in a bankrupt department store." He had the rest of the field beaten so badly at the end of the first half-mile of the run that he was able to canter home without turning a hair. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $500; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53 2-5.
Polly H., William Cahill's b. f., 4 years, by Heno-Folly, 97 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart)....1 nk
O'Sullivan, James McManus's ch. h., 5, 112, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Burlingome)....2 3
Napier, J. W. Hedrick, Jr.'s, b. g., 6, 104, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, (O'Brien)....3 ½
Camellia, Penalty, Sandow, Stonehenge, El Biod, Easter Star, Patron, and Gold Color also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have not won $500; five and a half furlongs straight. Time—1:06 2-5.
White Hackle, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Star Shoot-Mary Talbott, 111 pounds, 1 to 10 and out, (Buxxton)....1 10
Ildiko, J. G. Oxnard's b. f., 108, 10 to 1 and 7 to 10, (Turner)....2 2½
Sun God, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. c., 111, 15 to 1 and 6 to 5, (Davies)....3 6
Pussy Willow and Tattletale also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $500; six furlongs, straight. Time—1:12 1-5.
True as Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 4 years, by Broomstick-Loyal, 107 pounds, 12 to 5 and even, (T. McTaggart)....1 1
Grumpy, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 3, 98, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Allen)....2 4
Duke of Dunbar, E. J. Travers's b. g., 3, 93, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, (Henry)....3 h
Striker, Evelyn C., Devil Fish, Battery, Lord Marshall, Mr. Spees, Humiliation, Woodfair, Prairie, and Flossie Crockkett also ran. Maryland Girl and Czar Michael were left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Fifth running of the Knickerbocker Handicap for three-year-olds; value to the winner, $2,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45.
Saratoga, D. J. Leary's br. c., by Ogden-Unsightly, 100 pounds, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Turner)....1 8
Trial by Jury, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. c., 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Davies)....2 1
Vladimir, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. s., 97, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, (J. McTaggart)....3 2
Tetan, The Finn, Coquette, and Royal Martyr also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600. About two miles. Time—4:16.
Old Salt, E. A. Burke's b. g., 6 years, by Seahorse II.-Sallie Thomason, 143 pounds, even and out, (Burke)....1 3
Syosset, L. Jacobs's br. g., 5, 140, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, (Tuckey)....2 1
Jim Hanson, Bayard Tuckerman Jr.'s b. g., aged, 143, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Henderson)....3 4
Senegambian, Little Hugh, Zellwood, and Sixty-four also ran. Alberfeldy fell at the last hurdle but one and did not finish.

Winner entered to be sold for $800, bid up to $1,200 by J. McLaughlin, Jr., trainer of Syosset, and bought in by owner for $1,205. E. A. Burke, owner of Old Salt, claimed Syosset for $1,050.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $400. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00.
Hidden Star, G. F. Johnson, Jr.'s blk. f., by Burgomaster-Black Venus, 112 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Buxton)....1 1
Royalist, John Sanford's ch. f., 112, 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, (Davies)....2 1½
Dorados, Mrs. Godfrey Preece's b. f., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, (Hoffman)....3 nk
Maggie Quinn, Keziah, Smoothbore, Madame Herrmann, Edith Olga, Corfu, and Tatiana also ran.

Notes of the Turf.

Roly was scratched from the race for the Knickerbocker Handicap at the Belmont Park track yesterday because he had been sold in the morning by C. J. Quinn to S. C. Hildreth, trainer for August Belmont. The price paid was not made public, but track gossip had it that the purchase was an investment of part of Mr. Hildreth's winnings on Friar Rock, when that colt beat Ormesdale and Paddy Whack in the race for the Whirl Stakes on Saturday.

Dr. Ingild Hansen, attached to the United States Army post at Governors Island as chief veterinarian, was a visitor at Belmont Park yesterday. He was there to inspect some of the thoroughbreds as possible future sires for army horses. Incidentally, the doctor looked over the horses entered for the third and fourth races while they were in the paddock and picked out True as Steel and Saratoga as two that would make perfect types of officers' chargers for cavalry service. The two won their races. Clubhouse loungers, who had heard of the doctor's preferences, backed his judgment to their large ultimate profit, and hope he may come around often and find more "suitable chargers" which are to start in races at long odds. The Government veterinary is not a racing man, but is interested in the Government's scheme of horse breeding for cavalry remounts, and hopes to see its management transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the War Department, where the thoroughbred cross for remounts is more highly thought of. Dr. Hansen was connected with the Swedish Cavalry service before becoming attached to that of this country.

John G. Cavanaugh has made arrangements for the usual "horsemen's" special train to be run to Saratoga for the races at that point during the month of August. It will leave the Grand Central Station on Aug. 1 at 2 P. M.

Entries for Belmont Park Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; selling; one mile.—Little Nearer, 111 pounds; Sir Denrah, 100; Lasuit, 107; Jesse, Jr., 105; Old Ben, 98; Harry Shaw, 112; Lady Teresa, 104; Carlton G., 100; Tale Carrier, 112; Ben Quince, 99; Colonel Ashmeade, 97; Orotund, 99; Ray o' Light, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs straight.—Whimsy, 104 pounds; Mustard, 112; Sky Pilot and Lord Rockvale, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; mares; selling; six furlongs; main course.—Lou Blue, 98 pounds; Amana, 100; Azylade, 111; Peaceful, 111; Dinah, 100; Charmeuse, 114; Yadopeep, 111; Fenmouse, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; the Gramatan selling handicap; one mile.—Thornhill, 116 pounds; Wooden Shoes, 110; Virile, 120; Polarius, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; the East View steeplechase; about two miles.—Ballybay, 145 pounds; Shannon River, 150; Election Bet, 135; Cabaret, 142; Skibbereen, 144; Mission, 152.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs.—Stellarina, 101 pounds; Tralee, 104; Navigator, 107; Ventura, 104.

Want Marathon Date Changed.

That the Eastern athletes who will journey to San Francisco for the American Modified Marathon of fifteen miles on Aug. 10 might have a chance to compete in the Olympic Marathon, scheduled for the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Sept. 25, Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee of the A. A. U., yesterday wired the fair authorities, asking if they would move the latter event forward about a month. He expects a favorable reply, for the weather in August will be cool enough at San Francisco to warrant the staging of a full-distance Marathon. About seven men will go from the East for the fifteen-mile event. Eduard Fabre, the Canadian who won the Boston Marathon, will be one of the favorites for the grueling contest. Charles Horne, the Dorchester (Mass.) distance runner, who finished second to the Canadian, will also make the trip. The New York contingent will be made up of Nick Giannakopulos, the sturdy Millrose A. A. athlete, who has a record that compares with that of any one entered in the fifteen-mile race; Charley Pores, also of the Millrose A. A., who earned the trip by capturing the Brooklyn-to-Sea-Gate Marathon; Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C., who was runner-up to Pores; Joe Organ of Pittsburgh, who on Saturday won a big distance event in his home city; probably Jole Ray of Chicago; Willie Kyronen of the Millrose Club, who has shown a number of good performances over long distances, and Hannes Kolehmainen, the great Finnish athlete of the Irish-American A. C. Kolehmainen will not start in the Marathon, but before leaving here he declared he expected to annex the honors in the fifteen-mile race. He is the superior of any man who will participate in the exhibition. The fifteen-mile race will be run around the Exposition grounds.

Pony Kicks Goal for Rumson Reds.

RUMSON, N. J., July 20.—After G. Jason Waters, playing for the Reds in a polo match with the Whites on the Rumson field today, had carried the ball almost the length of the field, his pony kicked a goal that helped the Reds defeat the Whites by the score of 10 goals to 7. Three pretty goals by Howard S. Borden for the Whites and a spectacular goal from the side board by J. Berens Waters, who played a brilliant game throughout, featured the close match.

Power Squadron Cruise Postponed.

The annual cruise of the Hudson River Power Squadron has been postponed from July 31 to Aug. 14. The squadron will rendezvous in Manhasset Bay on Saturday, Aug. 14, to witness the Gold Cup races, and cruise eastward on Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Sheepshead Bay Races Postponed.

The cycle races and the one-hour motor-paced race, scheduled for last night at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, were postponed because of a wet track.

OLD CROW

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

RYE

America's Finest Rye

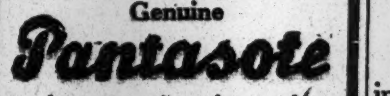
WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.



Not *all* good cars are as *yet* covered with Pantasote tops —*but* you can *always* take

Genuine

Pantasote

as the *sure* sign of a good car

It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a *big* thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new, and *stay-new* appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

The Pantasote Company

1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Down to a quarter!

4538 bat-wing ties.

Fancy printed silks—rafts of patterns.

Special purchase — quality, pattern and shape the same as our own stock.

50 cent values.

25 cents.

From our own stock—

1556 fancy grenadine four-in-hands.

50 cents formerly.

25 cents.

In the revision class—

Straw Hats.

Summer Shirts.

Boys' wash suits.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

LAWN TENNIS—WESTERN GOLF

YOUNGSTERS HELP TENNIS TOURNEY

New Players Improve Standard of Game in Rockaway Hunting Club Matches.

The introduction of young players in the invitation tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., has resulted in enveloping the outcome in a greater degree of uncertainty than in former years. Several newcomers in the ranks of invitation tournaments have made the older players speed up to save them from elimination, while the standard of the game has been improved. Although Harold A. Throckmorton, the junior metropolitan champion, fell before the attack of Walter Merrill Hall yesterday, several of the other young players came through in creditable fashion.

Vanderbilt B. Ward, who has won several State championships this year, disposed of Alfred S. Dabney of Boston in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. The youngster was never in danger from the New England veteran, and held his opponent safe throughout the two-set match. Ward's left-hand service was puzzling to Dabney, and his returns were swift and sure. He displayed good judgment, and kept Dabney busy racing all over the court.

Unable to maintain the speed that carried him to victory against E. P. Larned on Monday, Frederick C. Baggs lowered his colors to Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale student. Baggs played a good game, but not good enough to win from Man, whose net game was almost flawless. The former Yale player repeatedly passed his opponent, after getting him out of position, and made a number of clever placement shots. Baggs brought off a number of overhead smashes, but was no match for Man, who was at his best.

The match between Theodore R. Pell and Cedric A. Major was one of the best of the day, and went to the first-named player at 9—7, 6—3. Major showed to advantage in the early part of the first set, and appeared to hold the winning hand until Pell cut loose with his smashing and turned apparent defeat into victory. He succeeded in bringing the first set to 5 all, and as each player won his own service, the games were reeled off with clocklike precision. In the fifteenth game Pell resumed his smashing tactics, and broke through Major's service. This was followed by capturing his own and the set. Major continued to play good tennis, but by this time Pell had reached the top of his form, and was not extended to make it a stright-set victory.

Throckmorton's downfall came through Hall's ability to come into the net and chop off the youngster's drives. He made a plucky stand in the first set and appeared to have an excellent chance of pulling through, when Hall brought his court experience into play, and kept Throckmorton in the back court, in which position the youngster could not show his best form. Throckmorton forced the set to extra games, but failed to turn the tide in his favor, and was an easy victim in the second set. The score was 8—6, 6—2.

Fred C. Inman showed a marked improvement in his match with Clarence C. Pell, although the latter forced him to three hard sets to win. Inman was accurate in his placement shots and was good with his cross-court shots at the net. S. Howard Voshell found Roy Pier of the Rockaway Hunting Club a difficult proposition, and was carried to an extra game set. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club Invitation Men's Singles.—First Round—Walter L. Pate defeated Arthur W. Lovibond by default; Robert Le Roy defeated J. A. Hill by default; Roy Pier defeated Leonard Beekman by default.

Second Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Cedric A. Major, 9—7, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 8—6, 6—2; Frederick C. Inman defeated Clarence C. Pell, 6—3, 6—8, 7—5; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Alfred S. Dabney, 6—4, 6—3; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 8—6, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated Roy Pier, 6—3, 7—5.

FOR HUDSON RIVER TITLE.

Tennis Tournament at Park Hill Advances to Semi-Final Round.

Several interesting matches were played in the men's and women's singles tennis tournament for the championship of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the clay courts of the Park Hill Country Club near Yonkers. With the default of Herbert L. Bowman, the Yonkers schoolboy champion, the four favorites came through to the round before the semi-final. In the upper half of the draw J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. Jora two sets to one at 3—6, 6—2, 6—1. Steinkampf did not attempt to show his real form until the second set, when he ran away from his opponent as he pleased. He will play Herbert W. Forster, the brilliant youngster who was runner-up in the metropolitan junior championship, in his next round.

In the lower half of the draw Abraham Bassford, Jr., Homer Guernsey, the playing through champion, and Allen Behr are among the survivors. Behr got a default from Forster and defeated Colonel L. H. Holt in the second round 6—1, 6—3. Bassford took a straight-set victory from E. Sheets at 6—1, 6—1, and Guernsey eliminated T. Moore 6—4, 6—1. Bassford and Guernsey will clash tomorrow, and the winner is expected to go through to the final round.

In the women's singles Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. K. Bailey reached the semi-final round. Miss Grove scored a double victory, both in straight sets. She won from Miss E. Armstrong in the first round 6—1, 6—4, and followed with a victory over Miss W. Kaltenbach 6—0, 8—6. Mrs. Bailey advanced through a double default. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles.—First Round—W. C. McGuire defeated E. Kelly by default, F. Wupperman defeated G. Walker by default, Allen Behr defeated H. L. Bowman by default.

Second Round—J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. Jora, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; H. W. Forster defeated E. C. Spalding by default; A. H. Rowe defeated P. D. Nash, 6—4, 6—3; Allen Behr defeated Colonel L. H. Holt, 6—1, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated E. Sheets, 6—1, 6—1; Homer Gournsey defeated T. Moore, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Singles—First Round—Miss Katherine Browning defeated Miss M. Lowerre, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss E. Armstrong, 6—1, 6—4; Miss W. Kaltenbach defeated Miss L. Sheets, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. K. Bailey defeated Mrs. H. McCallam, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Royall Victor a bye.

Second Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss W. Kaltenbach, 6—0, 8—6; Mrs. K. Bailey defeated Mrs. Royall Victor by default.

Casino Tennis for Dolan Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—The first round in handicap mixed tennis doubles was played at the Casino today for cups given by Clarence W. Dolan. The playing was the best there in years, the match between T. Suffern Tailer and Miss Margaret H. Busk and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames and J. Gordon Douglas lasting nearly two hours, resulting in a victory for the former by the score of 8—6, 11—9. The results of the other matches: Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and William P. Burden defeated Mr. and Mrs. William T. Delano, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Edna Barger and Willing Spencer defeated Miss Julia Brown and Louis Hobbs, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle defeated Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Maurice Roche, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Christine Biddle and F. E. Dixon defeated Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Oliver Perrin, 7—5, 6—2. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, who arrived today, and Mrs. Vincent Astor watched the playing.

70 MILES AN HOUR BOAT.

Tiddlewink, a Hydroplane, Makes Wonderful Speed in Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 20.—In a preliminary trial made off Stamford today Tiddlewink, a hydroplane designed and built by A. E. Luders of this city for Charles Chesbrough of Northport, L. I., attained a speed of seventy miles an hour. The craft was built to take part in the international gold trophy race. It embodies ideas of Mr. Chesbrough, who is also owner of the Restless, another speed boat. It is 19 feet over all and 12 feet wide. Three feet of the width lies in wings, tapering from 8 inches in thickness at the centre to 2 inches at the end. The rudder is forward instead of aft. The motive power is an eight-cylinder 250 horse power motor. An official time trial will be made tomorrow afternoon over the Government course off Glen Cove.

POINT JUDITH POLO STARTS.

Two Practice Matches Open Tournament for the Championship.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 20.—Two practice matches made up the opening program of the annual championship polo tournament which started here this afternoon. It was necessary to postpone the first game for the Randolph Cups, presented by P. S. P. Randolph, for teams whose handicap does not exceed eight goals, which was scheduled for today, as E. S. Burke, Jr., of the Chagrin Valley Freebooters, had to leave for Cleveland. The Freebooters were down to play Point Judith.

One of the largest crowds of polo enthusiasts which has been seen at the Pier in many years traveled out to the polo fields this afternoon. Even the waterways were crowded, as a number of parties made the trip across the Bay from Newport in yachts. The clubhouse, with its picturesque porches, and the grand stand at Point Judith Club were all crowded. Everything was in spick and span order and the turf as smooth and level as the proverbial billiard table.

None of the players speak of their "ponies" nowadays; it is their "mounts." This change has been brought about by reason of the new rule of the Polo Association, which terms the ponies by the new title, and sets the maximum height at 15.1 hands. The old polo pony of 14.2 is rapidly becoming extinct and is seldom seen on the field today. The latter limit was more often honored in the breach than in the observance.

Nearly every barn at the Pier, including the club stables, is filled to capacity with well-trained mounts, and more are arriving on every train. An unusual scene was witnessed by hundreds of persons this morning, when seventy-five mounts were taken down in strings of fives for a swim, or to wade in the ocean, to cool sore tendons and to receive other beneficial effects from the salt water.

The first game was between Bryn Mawr and Point Judith. The former won by 11 to 4 goals, which would have been a goal more, except for penalties. The Philadelphians were in rare form, every man on the team adding one of more goals to the total.

Aiken Redbirds easily defeated the Wanderers in the second match. The score was 16 to 4 goals. J. C. Cooley, playing away above his handicap, made nine of the points tallied by his team.

There will be nothing but informal practice tomorrow, the first match for the Randolph Cups will be played on Thursday, between Camden Grasshoppers and Aiken Redbirds. Line-ups:

FIRST GAME.

Bryn Mawr—John R. Fell, E. W. Hopping, R. E. Strawbridge, A. Brown.

Point Judith—Philip Stevenson, P. S. P. Randolph, Sr.; Joshua Crane, Wister Randolph.

Summary: Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 12; less penalties, 1; by handicap, 0. Total—11. Point Judith—Goals earned, 4; less penalties, 0. By handicap, 0. Total—4.

Individual goals—Hopping, 6; Strawbridge, 3; Fell, 2; Brown, 1; Stevenson, 1; Randolph, Sr., 1; Crane, 1; W. Randolph, 1. Penalties—Fouls against Fell and Brown. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

SECOND GAME.

Aiken Redbirds—L. Gorton, J. C. Cooley, Max C. Fleischmann, Henry Le Roy Whitney.

Wanderers—Lieutenant Wendell, E. E. Strawbridge, Jr.; A. D. Baldwin, Thomas White.

Summary: Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 16; goals by handicap, 0; less penalties, 0. Total—16. Wanderers—Goals earned, 4; goals by handicap, 0; less penalties, 0. Total—4.

Individual goals—Cooley, 9; Gorton, 3; Whitney, 3; Wendell, 3; Strawbridge, Jr., 1. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

LARCHMONT LADIES' DAY.

Water Sports Carnival, Dinner and Dance at Clubhouse.

Water sports constitute the attraction at the Larchmont Yacht Club on Tuesday of each race week. In times past they have been open to amateurs in the good graces of the Amateur Athletic Union, and they have been managed by officials selected in accordance with the rules and methods of procedure of that body. This year the club decided to dispense with some of the formalities, restrict the entrants to sons of members and their friends, and members of the amateur crews of the yachts entered for the week's racing, and make a water frolic of the affair, rather than a regular athletic event. And so the water sports that were held yesterday—Ladies' Day—were of interest to the ladies, who assembled on the lawn and on the clubhouse verandas, rather than to people who are devoted to athletic sports. It was an ideal day for a water frolic, and the assemblage was large enough to comfortably fill the space between the clubhouse and the seawall.

In honor of the day all the yachts in the harbor dressed ship at noon, on signal from the flagship, the schooner Katrina. In the evening there was the customary ladies' night dinner on the veranda, and there was dancing in the clubhouse annex, known as "Pandemonion," until a late hour.

The affair was managed by Butler Whiting and Fleet Captain James D. Sparkman. The winners of the various events were as follows:

Swimming Race, open to sons of members and their friends, not over 16 years old.—Won by Hicks; Kane, second.

Swimming Race, open to sons of members and their friends, over 16 years and not over 20 years old.—Won by Smith; Ralph Manny, second; Hicks, third.

Relay Race, open to Amateur sailors of the race week fleet.—Won by J. C. Shields and C. Parsons of the crew of the Barbara.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by Hirsch; Ralph Manny, third.

Goose Chase.—Won by J. G. Alley.

Ladies' Swimming Race.—Won by Miss McDaechin; Miss Dean, second.

Tub Race.—Won by Allen Smith; M. Whiting, second.

Pillow Fight.—Won by Canavan; Zoirin, second.

Obstacle Race.—Winning crew, Swain, Griffing, Smith, and Ford.

Harlequin Race.—Won by W. Foster; Donald McDaechin, second.

WANT PELTON ON BOARD.

Oarsmen Start Campaign to Elect Brooklynite to N. A. A. O.

Long Island oarsmen have started a campaign to elect Robert H. Pelton of the Seawanhaka Boat Club to membership in the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in place of R. L. Williamson of Baltimore, whose term expires this year. Since the death of Judge J. G. Tighe in 1911, Brooklyn has not been represented in the National Association. With eleven clubs in the Long Island Rowing Association and a membership of 3,500, Brooklyn rowing men feel that they are entitled to representation. Mr. Pelton, who is President of the Long Island Rowing Association, was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the N. A. A. O, and is thoroughly familiar with the duties of a committeeman. President Pelton has been active in Long Island Rowing circles since 1880, and is the oldest active member of the Seawanhaka Club.

In soliciting votes for Mr. Pelton the Campaign Committee points out that he rowed in the champion four-oared and pair-oared crews of Long Island from 1883 to 1889; won the national pair-oared in 1888, and captured the Long Island junior sculls in 1891 and numerous other events in different sections of the country. The candidate is a member of the Veterans' Associations of the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments, member of the B. P. O. Elks; Brooklyn Lodge 22, Royal Arcanum; the old Williamsburg Athletic Club Alumni Association, and helped organize and was President of the Greenpoint Athletic Club in 1879. Mr. Pelton organized the Long Island Rowing Association in 1885, and was Secretary-Treasurer for seven years. He also helped organize the Long Island Navy League, and was its first President for two years.

SEVERAL STARS FAIL IN WESTERN GOLF

Paul Hunter Wins Medal Honors with 150 for 36 Holes at Mayfield.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—When the smoke had cleared away late this afternoon on the Mayfield golf course several stars of the Western field had fallen, among them being H. K. B. Davis of San Francisco, Panama-Pacific champion; Mason Phelps of Chicago, former Western champion, and E. M. Byers of Pittsburgh, former national champion. Phelps and Davis failed to qualify, and Byers was defeated in the first round of match play by Ned Sawyer of Chicago, 5 and 4.

It was a history-making day, several thrills being furnished the large gallery in upsets and low scores. W. O. Fownes, who made the course in 72 in the last 18 holes of the qualifying round, set a record for the Mayfield course as it stands today.

The former amateur record was 71, held by Joe K. Bole of Cleveland, but the tees recently were moved back, increasing the par from 72 to 73. Fownes was one stroke above Paul Hunter of Chicago, who won the 1915 medalist honors with 150 for the 36 holes.

Besides the final eighteen holes of the qualifying round today, the first round in match play was staged. While there are a few dark horses in the sixteen contestants left, it is a high-class field and one from which some great golf is expected in the remaining days of the tournament.

Of the California contingent only one remains in the running, Jack Neville defeating C. L. Weems, of Quincy, Ill., in the first round this afternoon. Harry Davis had been figured from the first as one of the real factors in the tournament. Neville has been showing in-and-out form, but seems to have struck an even gait.

"Chick" Evans won his way through the opening round over J. C. Dillworth of Pittsburgh, 4 and 3. Joe K. Bole, Mayfield crack, eliminated George S. Lyon of Toronto, Canadian champion, 2 and 1.

Some real tussles are expected tomorrow. Ned Sawyer and Paul Hunter, Chicago entrants, oppose each other in match play. Joe Pole will play DeWitt Balch of Cincinnati. Both are former State champions. Match play results follow:

First Round.—E. H. Bankard, Midlothian, defeated W. G. Adair, Atlanta, A. C., by default; D. E. Sawyer, Chicago, defeated F. M. Byers, Pittsburgh, 5 and 4; Jack Neville, Oakland, Cal., defeated C. L. Weems, Quincy, Ill.; 6 and 4; Paul Hunter, Chicago, defeated J. Teyburn, Louisville, 4 and 3; W. H. Diddell, Indianapolis, defeated W. Rautenbush, Chicago, 4 and 2; "Chick" Evans, Chicago, defeated J. C. Dillworth, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; K. P. Edwards, Chicago, defeated W. C. Crowdus, Chicago, 4 and 2; G. A. Miller, Detroit, defeated D. Edwards, Chicago, 1 up; A. Stillwell, Chicago, defeated H. Potter, St. Louis, 5 and 3; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated J. Marshall, Jr., Louisville, 4 and 3; H. P. Bingham, Cleveland, defeated Ira S. Holden, Cincinnati, 1 up; J. K. Bole, Cleveland, defeated G. S. Lyon, Toronto, 2 and 1; Dewitt Balch, Cincinnati, defeated R. Hayne, Burlingame, Cal., 1 up; W. H. Gardner, 2d, Buffalo, defeated W. I. Howland, Jr., Chicago, 4 and 2; J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, defeated M. H. Wilson, Jr., Cleveland, 8 and 7; H. B. Lee, Detroit, defeated F. R. Blossom, Chicago, 1 up.

News for the Golfers.

Walter J. Travis, metropolitan amateur golf champion, plans to be a competitor in the annual invitation tournament of the Shawnee Country Club which gets under way tomorrow. Travis probably will go up today to practice. Maxwell R. Marston, the New Jersey title holder, also expects to start, as does Frank W. Dyer of Montclair, who won the Pennsylvania State title last week. Conditions arranged provide for three sixteens, the first of which will compete for the Buckwood trophy, which must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, to become the permanent property of a player. R. S. Worthington of the home club has two legs on the trophy.

Jerome D. Travers, national open golf champion, will play in a mixed foursome match over the new links of the North Jersey Country Club of Warren Point, Paterson, N. J., July 31. Max R. Marston, New Jersey State champion; Archibald Graham, former New Jersey State champion, and Roger B. Taft, North Jersey Country Club champion, will play with him. This new eighteen-hole course includes the old nine-hole course and a nine-hole extension. It was not expected that the new links would be ready for play for another six months. At the exercises opening the links, Dr. Walter B. Johnson, President of the club, will try to drive a "gold" ball over the new water hole, a carry of about 140 yards.

Engineers' Club on Wykagyl Links.

Seventy or more members of the Golf Club of the Engineers' Club played golf yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club at New Rochelle. As usual, foursomes were run off in the early hours, with a medal handicap in three classes later in the day.

G. E. Sly and J. H. Dinwiddie were the winners in the first-named event, with a card of 196, 34—162. There was a tie for second prize, E. W. Van Houten and C. E. Parsons having 190, 22—168, and Francis E. Donohoe and Albert Taylor returning 189, 21—168.

Class A of the handicap was won by Albert Taylor with 92, 14—78, while second award was carried off by J. G. Deericks, 88, 9—79. In the second division the winner proved to be C. G. M. Thomas, 97, 21—76, with W. I. Babcock second, 98, 19—79. Paul McJunkin captured the top position in the third division with 111, 35—76. J. R. Vandyck was second with 116, 36—80.

In view of the fact that no player could take two prizes, it left the disposition of the thirty-six-hole award a matter of doubt. This, however, will be settled in a few days. Following the day on the links, a dinner was held in the Wykagyl clubhouse. N. M. Garland presided. The next gathering will be at Greenwich on Aug. 20.

BONDELLA'S SWEEPSTAKES.

Tommy Murphy Drives Winner in Feature Race at North Randall.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Bondella, the little daughter of Walnut Hall, was the sensation of today's program of the grand circuit racing at North Randall track. Superbly piloted by Tommy Murphy, she won the North Randall Sweepstakes for trotters without apparent effort, outclassing her field and stepping a mile in 2:07¾, which clips a quarter of a second off the local track mark for three-year-old trotters, set a year ago by Lee Axworthy.

The 2:12 pace was the day's best race. Judge Ormonde and Peter Farren fighting it out in every heat, the former taking the purse by winning two of the three great sprints to the wire.

Lelia Patchen, thanks in large part to the driving of Will Snow, paced Del Ray into the ground in the 2:05 pace, carrying him to breaks in three terrific drives.

As had been predicted by the talent, Bud Murphy had a good thing in the 2:19 trot in Al Mack. Al won in straight heats, beating the crack Western mare, Loe Blossom. The summary:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200.

Al Mack, b. h., (Murray)	1	1	1
Loe Blossom, ch. m., (F. Childs)	2	2	2
Todd McGregor, ch. h., (Rodney)	6	4	3
Sarah Douglas, ch. m., (Floyd)	3	5	6
Emma Dillon, ch. m., (Nolan)	5	3	8
Allerta, ch. m., (Snedecker)	4	6	5
King Bellini, b. g., (Dickerson)	7	7	7
Lusitania, blk. m., (Marvin)	8	8	4

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¼; 2:10¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Judge Ormonde, blk. h., (Valentine)	1	1	2
Peter Farren, b. g., (Murphy)	2	2	1
Clara Walker, b. m., (Cox)	7	3	3
Imbro, br. h., (M. Childs)	3	4	4
Hedgewood Patchen, ch. g., (McDonald)	4	5	6
Bud Elliott, br. g., (Geers)	5	6	5
Hedger, ch. g., (Rea)	6	7	7
Present Queen, br. m., (McAllister)	8	dis.	

Time—2:05¼; 2:05¼; 2:07¼.

North Randall Sweepstakes.—2:18, 3-year-old trot; value, $1,570:

Bodella, b. f., (Murphy)	1	1
Colorado Range, b. c., (McDonald)	2	2
General French, b. c., (Murray)	3	4
Leonore McKinney, b. f., (Andrews)	5	3
Prince Todd, b. c., (Moore)	4	6
Deroche, ch. c., (Geers)	6	5
Harlem Express, (Dickerson)	Dis	
Denali, b. f., (Cox)	Dis	

Time—2:09; 2:07¾.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200:

Lelia Patchen, blk. m., (Snow)	1	1	1
Del Rey, b. h., (Cox)	3	2	2
Nutmoor, b. h., (Majers)	2	4	4
Strathstorm, b. h., (Murray)	5	3	3
The Assessor, ch. g., (McMahon)	4	5	Dis

Time—2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Capt. J. Bugge, 21st Inf., now on leave, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the President, General Court Martial at that place, as a witness. On completion of this duty he will return to the place of the receipt by him of this order.

Following Captains of the Medical Corps, after arrival in United States, and after any leave granted, will proceed to post specified for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Department: T. L. Ferenbaugh, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and J. S. Lambie, Jr., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Orders of June 9, relating to Lt. Col. G. Hutcheson, Cav., (assigned to 9th Cav., Oct. 1,) amended to direct him on arrival at Manila, to report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty with a cavalry regiment, and to join the 9th Cav., on its arrival in the Philippines.

Orders of June 9, relating to Lt. Col. G. O. Cress, Cav., as refers to his assignment to and relief from the 9th Cav., is revoked. He will be assigned to duty by Commanding General, Philippine Dept., on departure of the 8th Cav., from that Department until Oct. 15, when he will proceed to the United States.

2nd Lt. R. S. Brown, 1st Cav., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. R. N. Bodine, Ord. Dept., will report to Commanding Officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for temporary duty until Aug. 31, then to his station.

Orders of July 9, relating to 1st Lt. J. A. Pearson, 11th Cav., revoked.

Major J. Frazier, 1st Inf., is transferred to 26th Inf. He will join the regiment after his present leave of absence.

Major P. W. Davison, 26th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Leave: Capt. J. W. Grissinger, Med. Corp., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander W. T. Cluverius, the North Dakota, to command the Dubuque.

Junior Grade Lt. G. A. Trever, to command the H-1.

Mid. H. O. Tovey, Academy, to the Birmingham.

A. Surgeon C. I. Wood, San Francisco Training Station, to the Colorado.

Gunners P. J. Gundlach, the Milwaukee, to the Maryland, and J. L. McKenna, the Maryland, to the Milwaukee.

Chief Carps. F. Johnson, the San Diego, to the Maryland, and A. W. Jones, the Maryland, to the San Diego.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Machias, at Vera Cruz; Adams, at New York Yard; Amphitrite, at Pensacola; Eagle, at Monte Christi; Mars, at Norfolk Yard; Texas, at Roanoke Point; Vixen, at Provincetown; Hull and Hopkins, at San Diego, and the Cleveland, at Topolobampo.

Sailed: Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Balboa for San Diego; Hannibal, Grand Caixman for Guantanamo; Reid, Boston for Charleston; Dupont, Boston for Provincetown; Denver, Mazatlan for San Blas; Burrows, Ammen, Paulding, Trippe, Patterson, Cassin, Cummings, McDougal, Aylwin, Balch, Benham, and Downes, Newport for Long Island Sound; Arkansas, at Point Judith; Florida, South Carolina, Michigan, and Utah, Newport for Provincetown; Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia, Newport for Rockport, Mass.; Louisiana and New Hampshire, Newport for Boston; Birmingham, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Albany, Tacoma for Seattle, and the Glacier, Topolobampo for Guaymas.

The Georgia will arrive at Boston Yard about July 26 for about three weeks' repairs.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALLEN, GEORGE W., (March 31, 1909;) assets, a remainder interest, appraised at $782, in 353 W. 21 St. and 415 W. 24 St., and deposits, $8.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM H., of Montclair, N. J., (April 14, 1915;) value of entire personal estate, $3,800. Assets taxable in New York State: Property at Shelter Island, $3,300; no deductions enumerated. Widow and son beneficiaries.

CLAPP, GEORGE S., (March 22, 1914;) net estate, $310,831; Mrs. Eliza F. W. Clapp, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Notes and mortgages, $1,573; stocks and bonds, $119,748, and decedent's interest in the firm of Carter, Macy & Co., $206,213. Larger holdings of stocks and bonds were: 650 shares Erie R. R. common, appraised at $19,337; 800 shares Kansas City & Southern R. R. common, $20,400; 45 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., $5,850; 45 shares Great Northern Ry. preferred, $5,085, and 45 shares Northern Pacific Ry., $4,305.

COOK, LAURENS A., (April 23, 1912;) net estate, $18,019; Mrs. Birdie F. Cook, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $3,500; insurance and personalty, $1,446; decedent's interest in firm of Cook, Elsasser & Co., manufacturers of waists, $29,499; interest in firm of Cook & Son, $241.

FACHNER, LEON E., (Feb. 3, 1914.) Assets: Deposits, $1,853; a motor boat, $500; stock and fixtures of barber shop in Waldorf-Astoria, appraised at $2,305; stock and fixtures in barber shop at 299 Broadway, $196, and there were accounts good and collectible of $655. The larger debts were for rent, as the decedent owed the Waldorf-Astoria $1,250 and there was a liability on the lease at 299 Broadway, which is placed at $596. Mrs. Madeline Fachner, widow, beneficiary.

KNOTT, Mrs. MARGARET, (Oct. 28, 1913;) net estate, $12,426; David H., William J., and James E. Knott, sons, each received $4,142; rest passed to grandchildren; equity of $6,881 in premises 36 Washington Square, appraised at $105,000; deposits, $3,307; furniture and other personalty, $5,173; stocks, $1,796; decedent's one-third interest in Hotel Earle, 103 Waverley Place, $3,616; decedent's interest in the Judson Hotel Company, $5,178.

SCHWARZ, FREDERICK, (Jan. 7, 1915;) net estate, $21,433; Mrs. Antoinette Schwarz, widow, and Florence S. Sharp and Antoinette M. Montgomery, two daughters of decedent, beneficiaries, each receiving one-third. Assets: Deposits, $9,831; notes, $750; stocks and bonds, $12,351; membership in N. Y. Produce Exchange, $500.

SICKELS, Mrs. ELOISE A., (Feb. 10, 1911;) net estate, $14,206; David B. Sickels, husband, life estate in $14,007, and remainder after life estate and residue of estate passed to sister and five nieces. Assets: Leasehold interest in 220 East 117 St., $2,000; fifth interest, $11,040, in 15 Frankfort St., appraised at $67,000; fifth interest, $720, in realty on Staten Island, appraised at $3,500; interest in lot on Staten Island, $112; deposits, $1,147; personalty, $259; accrued income from estate of William Mackellar, deceased, $290.

SMITH, HENRY E., (Feb. 28, 1912;) net estate, $25,163. Under the will, Marion Chase Currey, not related to decedent, was given a life estate in $25,163, and the remainder after the life estate passed to the sister and other relatives of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $9,796; library and personalty, $419; stocks and bonds, $21,715.

WRIGHT, WILMER, (Oct. 11, 1914;) lace business conducted by decedent at 3,785 Broadway, appraised at $6,913; net, $4,297; Mrs. Viola I. Wright, widow, beneficiary.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GREEN, NOAH, (July 15;) personalty over $10,000; widow, Felicie, gets residue; daughters, Marcelle G. Levy and Adele P. Marcus, each get $5,000; Mary Gunning, former employe, gets $300; there is a contingent bequest of $2,000 to the Society of Ethical Culture.

NEUBERGER, AMELIE M., (July 2;) personalty $100; daughter, Amelia, gets all.

PHIPPS, JAMES H., (details elsewhere.)

TRAGESER, MARIE A., (July 6;) personalty about $10,000; realty about $25,000; all to widower, William C.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bellgrano, at Callao, July 19.
SS Oristano, at Cardiff, July 18.
SS Ardgowan, at Havre, July 17.
SS Pascal, at Manchester, July 19.
SS Missourian, at St. Nazaire, July 16.
SS Memnon, at Sekondi, July 11.
SS Kansan, at St. Nazaire, July 15.

Sailed.

SS Minas Geraes, from Santos, July 19.
SS Galileo, from Hull, July 19.
SS Policastria, from Liverpool, July 19.
SS Walton Hall, from Shanghai, July 17.
SS Le Coq, from Bilbao, July 16.
SS America, from Naples, July 14.
SS Ultonia, from St. Nazaire, July 16.
SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Hortensius, from Barbados, July 19.

Passed.

SS Richmond, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Ulrich Holm, New York for Norresundly, passed Torr Head.
SS Stampalia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Buenos Aires, New York for Cadiz, passed Sagres.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 22, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Shanghai, June 25; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, July 1—which arrived per steamer Aki, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 16, and mails dated Hongkong, June 11; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, June 30, which arrived per steamer Chicago, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 17. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 21.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:46|Sun sets..7:26|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:06	2:52	8:22	9:25
Governors Island	1:57	2:56	8:39	9:54
Hell Gate	3:47	4:46	10:19	11:34

Arrived—Tuesday, July 20.

SS Touraine, Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Neches, London, July 9.
SS Jupiter, St. Lucia, July 10.
SS Brabant, Tampico, July 10.
SS Pinar del Rio, Sagua, July 15.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, July 14.
SS San Ricardo, Manchester, June 29.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 18.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, July 17.
SS Huron, Mobile, July 13.
SS Havana, Havana, July 17.
SS A. A. Raven, Guantanamo, July 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Oscar II	Christiansand	July 10
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Aboukir	Balboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Monginesso	Lisbon	July 2
Banilla	Balboa	July 11
Dwinsk	Archangel	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Rotterdam (tank)	Avonmouth	July 6
Nickerie	Haiti	July 15
St. Joseph	Lisbon	July 7
Montanan	Cristobal	July 14
Radiant	New Orleans	July 14
El Valle	Galveston	July 15
DUE TOMORROW.		
Dante Alighieri	Palermo	July 10
Samland	London	July 10
Narragansett	London	July 10
Proteus	New Orleans	July 17
Monadnock	London	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 13
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 17
DUE FRIDAY.		
Arabic	Liverpool	July 14
Large Law	London	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 17
Great City	St. Nazaire	July 9
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 20
Colon	Cristobal	July 17
Mayaro	Grenada	July 16
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comal	Galveston	July 17
DUE SATURDAY.		
Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Achilles	Marseilles	July 9
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
St. Stephen	London	July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	1:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliança, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
R. M. Thompson, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Roma, Lisbon	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 20.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 350 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Florence Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 355 miles S. of Balboa at 8 P. M. 19th.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 75 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 98 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Santa Clara, Balboa to New York, was 208 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Parthian, Norfolk to New York, was 6 miles N. E. of Brigantine at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 108 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 190 miles S. at noon.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 80 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 5:30 P. M.
SS Navajo, Balboa to New York, was 235 miles S. of New York at 8 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru....July 22
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion....July 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina....July 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria....July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE — To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE — Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE — To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE — To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

CUNARD

Established 1840

EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

Orduna.......Thurs.,July 22, 10 A.M.
Saxonia.......Thurs.,Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Orduna.......Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.......Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.......Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.

*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS

Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Vacation Voyages

of 5 to 21 days, permitting shore visits to interesting and picturesque spots on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf. Direct connections for the famous resorts of the Southeast, Southwest and

CALIFORNIA

Short sea trips at $32 to $80, including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Ask for illustrated folders and full information.

CLYDE-MALLORY LINES

Pier 36, North River, New York. City Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 Broadway.

A Restful Vacation Trip on Delightful Seas

TO

NOVA SCOTIA

"Where life is ideal for summer outing, swept from shore to shore by refreshing breezes from the broad Atlantic."

GO VIA PLANT LINE

"Under the American Flag."

The palatial twin-screw "EVANGELINE," the largest and finest ship to the Provinces, sails from Boston every Tuesday and Saturday, connecting at Halifax for all points in N. S., C. B., and P. E. I. Send for ill. booklets and list of inexpensive tours.

THE PLANT LINE, Commercial Wharf, Boston.

American Line

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Under the American Flag

N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon

New York..July 24 | Philadelphia..July 31

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon

†Cymric......July 23 | †Arabic......July 28

†Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.

Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.

Cretic, July 21, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Aug. 12

Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

To Vacation Resorts

THE most popular vacation regions in the North, the Catskills, Saratoga, Lake George and points East and West, are best reached through the service and connections of the palatial Day Line Steamers running between

NEW YORK and ALBANY

ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; West 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Bear Mountain or West Point.

AFTERNOON BOAT for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "Robert Fulton."

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

(Albany Day Line)

DESBROSSES ST. PIER. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.

CALIFORNIA

TWO EXPOSITIONS

Canadian Rockies — Grand Canyon
Yosemite — Yellowstone

Splendid Choice of Routes. Stopovers Permitted Anywhere. Luxurious Train Service. Best Hotels. Side Trips by Automobile.

Send for Booklet.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AUSTRALIA

Honolulu and South Seas

Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time

"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"

10,000-ton American Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)

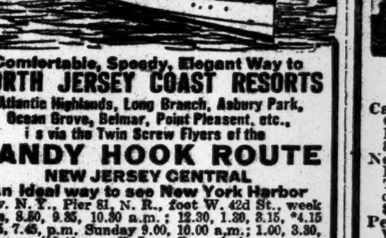
$130 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50

SAILING DATES

HONOLULU—Aug. 3, Aug. 17.

SYDNEY—Aug. 3, Aug. 31.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. Or H. E. Burnett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.



Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS

Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Point Pleasant, etc., is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

An Ideal way to see New York Harbor

Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.00 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.35, 7.45, p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)

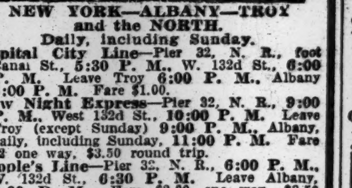
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)

*Except September 6th.

First-class Meals at popular prices.

Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00. Round trip can be made except on Steamers leaving W. 42d St., week days 5.35, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 5.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 11.10p.m.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE



NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.

Daily, including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.

Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.

Largest River Steamships in the world.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

A Vacation Cruise for Two to Boston

All-the-Way-by-Water on the Metropolitan Line's Great Express Passenger Steamships "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill."

$25.00 FOR TWO — $12.50 each includes transportation, staterooms, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach.

For itineraries, reservations and tickets, apply to

GEO. E. MARSTERS

1246 Broadway, New York.

Iron Steamboat Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Public is cautioned that the ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH ST. is on the DOWNTOWN SIDE of dock. IRON STEAMBOATS are NOT operated from WEST 23D ST. STEEPLECHASE is the only landing at CONEY ISLAND.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN Deep Sea Fishing Str. TAURUS

Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.

CONEY ISLAND

Strs. Leave W. 129TH ST. & PIER 1, N. R. Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"

Lve. Yonkers, 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M., *1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M.; 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.

*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."

INTER-STATE PARK — HIGHLAND LAKE

BEAR MOUNTAIN

45 MILES

UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays. Lvs. Battery 9:15. West 23d St. 9:45. Yonkers 10:45 A. M.

DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.

Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs. W. 42d St. 10:20. W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Str. "NEWBURGH" Sundays and Holidays.)

Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.

McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952 & Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141.

For Your Vacation—

Go To BERMUDA

9-Day Tour—All Expenses $45.50 up

Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.

Twin Screw "Bermudian"

Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats.

Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Cook & Son, 245 & 2,081 B'way, 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 1 Madison Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

To BOSTON

METROPOLITAN LINE

Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service. Main Deck Dining Rooms—Excellent Service

To PORTLAND

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Steamships North Land and North Star Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P. M.; also Monday, 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-Mile, 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Lines East of Boston

Boston to Bangor, Penobscot Bay, Mt. Desert and Blue Hill section. To Bath and Kennebec River points, Boothbay section. To Portland and St. John, N. B. Coastwise service to St. John, Yarmouth, and all points in Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces.

Through Tickets to All Points. Baggage Checked Through.

FARES LOWER THAN BY RAIL

Tickets and information at Pier, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.

25 Cts. EACH WAY — Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M. " Battery Pier 10:30 A. M. " Atlantic Highlands 5 PM Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.

NIGHT TRIP UP THE HUDSON

$1.00 ROUND TRIP — Lvs. Battery 7:30 P. M. " W. 131st St. 8:30 P. M. Ret. to W. 131st St. only.

REFRESHMENTS. DANCING PALM ROOM.

Tels.: Pier, Morn., 4399. Broad 179-3263.

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"

GLEN ISLANDS

Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 10.30, 11.15 A.M., 1.30, 2.30, 4.00 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

POSTAL SERVICE

Sailings for BORDEAUX

TOURAINE . . July 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . July 31, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY

COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden, ($1.00,) Catskill, and Hudson. FARE $1.25. Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION

Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75

ROUND TRIP $3.30.

COLONIAL LINE

First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 3491.

ANCHOR LINE

Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines

NEW YORK to GLASGOW

TUSCANIA, Sat., July 24, 10 A. M.

CAMERONIA, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 A. M.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY

LLOYD ITALIANO

CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11

TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.

Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS

VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES

SANT' ANNA....July 22 | PATRIA (new)...Aug. 12

Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona

ROMA......July 26 | ROMA......Sept. 21

Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

BAY STATE LINE

$2.55 BOSTON $2.55

Via Boat and Trolley, $3.25. Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.

STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write for Illustrated Folder.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT

Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P.M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P.M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.

BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

CALIFORNIA TOURS

Send for Free Book.

FRANK TOURIST CO.

398 B'way, New York. Tel. 4530 Franklin.

ALL LINES—ATTRACTIVE RATES.

Europe, Bermuda, Panama, West Indies, South America, California, Honolulu, Newfoundland and Great Lakes Cruises. E. H. Low, Agt., 1123 B'way, N.Y. Tel. 3930 Farragut

OLD DOMINION LINE.

To all points south and West. Every week day at 3 P. M., Pier 25, North River. Tel. 3900 Franklin.

TAKE AN INVIGORATING SEA VOYAGE. Low Fares to All Points SOUTH. OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

TO BRAZIL.—Neutral passenger steamers. Lloyd Brazileiro, 17 State St., N. Y.

To California—Washington Sunset Route. Offices, 39-306-1158 Broadway. 184 Fifth Av.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

*West Pt., Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129 St., 4:30 P. M. Newburgh, Highland Falls, etc., Franklin St., 5; W. 129 St., 5:30 P. M. *Str. connects for boat to New York. $1 round trip.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT

MANHATTAN LINE

$1.00 TO ALBANY

Dining Room Service a la Carte. THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS. Autos and Horses at Low Rates. Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 5226 Spring.

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE

River Breezes Away from Heat and Dust. POPULAR YACHT CLIFTON twice daily from foot West 42d St. 10:30 (50c); 2:30 (75c). Sat. and Sun. 75c. Morn., $1.00 Aft. Cruise 40 Miles; 3 Hours. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 3624.

CONEY ISLAND

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TIME TABLE FOR TODAY Strs. ROSEDALE and CIMBRIA

Will Leave West 129th St. 9:30, 10:30; W. 23rd St. 10, 11; Battery Pier 10:30, 11:30; Coney Island 6, 7; Rockaway 5, 6.

EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO

Interstate Park Landings

(ALONG THE PALISADES.)

STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
115 Devonshire St. BOSTON
17 Wall St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit
Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Investments That Pay Well
are described in our latest investment circular which we shall be glad to provide those who write or call for Circular No. 171.
William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
are exempt from the Federal Income Tax, do not have to be included in returns, and no certificate of ownership is necessary to collect coupons.
They are payable from taxes levied on the land and other property in the municipality, and are therefore the safest form of investment.
We are offering an attractive issue of Municipal Bonds to yield 6%.
Write for Circular L
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

A Good Investment
has been the cornerstone of many a fortune, while a poor investment has swept away the savings of a lifetime. Conservatism in the selection of securities pays in the final count.
Write for Circular B 1.
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
64 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

July Investments
yielding
4¼% to 6%
Circular "T-75" on request
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St.—New York

Municipal Bonds
Free From Income Tax
To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
List "T" sent on request
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

$150,000
City of St. Paul, Minn.,
4½s July, 1935
Coupon or registered
Price 101¾ and interest
Yielding 4.37%
Circular "T" 107 on request.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Confused Price Movements—A Few War Stocks Bid Up—Trading Less Active.

The stock market yesterday was a confused one. There was a further show of strength in some railroad stocks which had resisted the heavy selling in the industrial group on Monday, there was a renewal of the rapid upbidding of a few war order stocks, and a continuance of liquidation in many industrial shares. Notwithstanding the abnormally large operations in a few stocks singled out by traders, the dealings as a whole were much below the total of the previous day.

The more optimistic opinion in the Street has been rather sobered by the spread of labor troubles, which are suspected of being fomented for political purposes, and by recent indications that our relations with Germany were not as certain of a satisfactory adjustment as they seemed a while ago. Against this attitude is the commitment of part of Wall Street with more or less public support to unrestrained speculation in the stocks of companies which are being called upon to supply war munitions. The working out of the problem involved in our relations with Germany is a matter of much moment and of no little consequence is the appearance of labor unrest on an important scale; but such matters do no fall within the purview of those who would capitalize in the market immediately the profits which are to be made out of war orders. Words of caution from those connected with some of the companies which figure in these war orders are denounced by traders instead of being welcomed. There are cautious speculators, but the speculators who have been supplying the spectacular movements in the market are not of that type.

In the present attitude of the trading element in the stock market a prolongation of the war would mean chiefly a prolongation of war orders with consequent increases in earnings; but that is not the view of the great majority of those whose views make up business and financial sentiment. The real interest of the world as of ourselves lies in as early a peace as is consistent with the long maintenance of peace when peace is at last made. From the beginning Germany has talked of a short war and the Allies of a long war. It has already lasted almost a year, a period beyond the supposed German expectations, and still the Allies are talking of a long war. A banker of international standing who has lately had special opportunity to gain afresh the viewpoint of those high in the councils of the Allies expressed the opinion privately yesterday that the war would last for a long time yet. Two years more of warfare, he said, is what the Allies expect. Man cannot boast of prescience, but such views as this are worth recording as an indication of the factors which are entering into the calculations of those holding important place in the world of finance.

Against this uncertainty of war stands the fact that in some respects this country has never been better prepared to go forward in trade at home and abroad. The path of trade, however, is never entirely smooth in time of war, and a financial and business viewpoint which takes count of that fact and of other inevitable effects of war, while at the same time giving due weight to those favorable factors which underly the business situation in this country, is the viewpoint which commends itself to those whose interests lie not in violent market fluctuations, but in the actual upbuilding of industry, of trade, and of credit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	3½	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Sixty days 2⅛@2¼
Ninety days 2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	2

ON TIME.
60 days 2¼@2½ | 5 mos 3@3¼
90 days 2½@2¾ | 6 mos 3@3¼
4 mos 3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
4 months 3¼@3½ | 6 months 3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days 3 @3¼
Other Names.
4 months 3½@3¾ | 6 months 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76½	$4.76⅜	$4.76 7-16
Cables	4.77 1-16	4.76 13-16	4.76 15-16

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅝	4.76 13-16
Paris	5.62	5.61
Berlin	.81¾	.81⅞
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	..	30.00
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	25.70	25.75
China—Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜
India—Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.15	6.14
Japan—Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—Buenos Aires	41.75	41.90
Rio	25.50	25.60
Spain	19.25	19.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers 60 Days.	Bankers 90 Days.	Commercial 60 Days.	Commercial 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.
New York Clearing House exchanges, $366,829,907; balance, $22,195,608; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $393,932.

Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.81¼ premium.

Bar Silver.
London, 22 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 47⅝c, off ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	69.41	68.44	68.96	+.33
Industrials	72.31	70.72	71.89	+.39
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+.28
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+.15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+.70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.56	+.30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	−.03
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	−.47
July 20	70.81	69.58	70.42	+.36

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jy. to date	70.99	July 16	66.96	July 10	70.42
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.78	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.42
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	448,382
Same day last year	270,839
Year to date	69,120,735
Same period last year	41,570,939
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.42 + .36
Same day last year	66.25 + .44

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34⅛	34¼	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅞	35	34⅛	34¼	−½
22⅞	22¾	26,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23¼	24½	22⅛	22½	−1½
61¾	62¼	2,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	61	62¾	61	62	−½
73½	73¾	12,400	Amalgamated Cop	72¾	74⅞	72½	73⅝	+⅝
93	95	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	...
47½	48	100	Am. Beet Sugar	47½	47½	47½	47½	−⅛
103	105¼	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	−⅜
53¾	54	55,900	Am. Can	49⅞	54	49⅞	54	+3¾
104⅛	105⅛	600	Am. Can pf	103	105	103	105	...
56¼	56½	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	56	56⅝	55⅞	56¼	−¼
132½	135	2,250	Am. Coal Products	133¾	134¾	125¼	134¾	+1¼
114	117	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	+⅛
44½	46½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45	...
6¼	6⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	+¼
33½	34½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34	34	34	34	−½
25½	26	200	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	26	26	...
10	11	100	Am. Linseed	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	...
48¼	48⅜	2,010	Am. Locomotive	48	48⅞	48	48⅜	−¼
78½	78¾	4,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78	79¼	78	78½	+⅝
107	108	10	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	...
79	81	20	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	80	80	80	80	...
38½	39	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	38⅝	39	38⅝	38½	−⅞
60	67	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	65	65	65	...
121⅛	121½	490	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121⅛	121⅛	...
81	86	100	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	85	85	...
34¾	34⅞	5,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅝	35¼	34¼	34¾	+⅛
4	5½	500	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5	5	−2½
100⅝	100⅞	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	101⅛	100½	100⅝	+⅛
99⅞	100¼	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	...
71¾	72	11,750	Baldwin Loco	71	71⅞	70⅛	71⅞	+⅞
102½	102⅞	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½	+½
77½	78	6,100	Baltimore & Ohio	77	78⅛	77	77⅞	+⅞
71	72	400	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71⅞	71	71⅞	+⅞
196	197	11,115	Bethlehem Steel	183	198½	183	196	+13
120	123	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	121	121	121	121	+1
86¾	87¼	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	−⅜
75	95	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	80	80	80	80	...
70	70½	1,200	Butte & Superior	70¼	70¾	70	70	+¼
..	13	200	California Petrol	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
30	32	200	California Pet. pf	31¼	31½	31	31	−2
143¾	144	6,120	Canadian Pacific	144¼	145⅝	143⅝	143⅞	...
41½	41¾	1,225	Central Leather Co	41⅝	41⅞	41½	41½	...
38½	39	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	38	39¾	38	38⅞	+1⅛
11	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
28⅝	29	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28½	...
81⅜	82	2,165	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81⅜	82⅜	81¼	81½	−¼
122½	124	100	Chi. & Northwest	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	−1¾
13	13⅜	2,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	13¼	13½	13	13	−¼
45¼	45⅞	1,400	Chino Copper	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝	−⅛
60	65	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	61	61	61	61	+1
34⅝	35	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	35⅛	34¼	34⅞	+⅝
10	12	4,000	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	−1
127	128	200	Consolidated Gas	128	128	128	128	−¼
67½	70	200	Continental Can	68	68	67½	67½	+½
99½	101	200	Continental Can pf	100	100¾	100	100¾	+¾
14⅝	14¾	600	Corn Products Ref	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+⅝
78½	79½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79⅞	79⅞	78½	78½	−1
40¾	41	40,240	Crucible Steel	39½	41⅞	39	40⅝	−1
95½	96	500	Crucible Steel pf	95	96	95	96	−1
95	99	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	90	99	97	97	−3
143½	144⅝	100	Delaware & Hud	144	144	144	144	+2
24¼	24½	1,000	Distillers' Secur	24	24¾	23⅞	24¼	−1
22¾	22⅞	4,800	Dome Mines	22¼	22¾	21¼	22¾	+¼
2	6	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	4	4	4	4	...
90	..	100	Dupont Powder pf	90	90	90	90	...
26¼	26⅜	7,375	Erie	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅜	+⅝
40¼	40⅜	4,400	Erie 1st pf	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+⅜
32½	33½	100	Erie 2d pf	33	33	33	33	+½
49	52	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	...
272	280	130	Gen. Chem. odd lots	280	280	265	272	...
108	110	10	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	110	...
165¼	166	400	General Electric	166	166	165¼	165¼	+1¾
183	185	2,250	General Motors	184⅞	185	180	185	+2
106	107	200	General Motors pf	106	106	106	106	−1
50	50½	4,535	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	49	50¼	49	50¼	+1
104	105⅛	100	Goodrich pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+⅞
116½	117	1,700	Great Northern pf	116⅞	117⅛	116⅞	117	+⅝
37	37¼	2,600	G. N. certs.ore prop	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	−½
61	61¼	1,200	Guggenheim Explor	61⅛	62	61	61⅛	−⅛
81	81½	100	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	81	81	81	81	−½
31⅛	31¼	11,300	Inspiration Copper	30½	31⅝	30	31	+¼
19¼	19½	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	−¼
72	73	200	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72	72	−½
19¼	19½	100	Interboro Consol	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
71	71⅞	200	Interboro Consol pf	71⅞	71⅞	71	71	−⅞
9⅝	10	400	Int. Paper	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+¼
36	37½	100	Int. Paper pf	37	37	37	37	−1⅝
24⅝	24¾	300	Kansas City South	24½	24½	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
77	83	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.pf	80	80	80	80	−4½
130	137	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	134	134	134	134	−1
47	47¾	100	Lackawanna Steel	47	47	47	47	−1¾
142½	143	1,500	Lehigh Valley	142½	143¼	142	142½	+½
92	98	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	92	92	92	92	+2
108	108⅛	600	Louis. & Nash. x d	108½	111	108½	111	+3
65	66⅝	200	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	−1
83⅝	84½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+½
31½	33	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	32	32	32	...
71⅝	71⅞	400	Mexican Petroleum	71	71½	70¾	71⅛	−⅜
27	27⅝	520	Miami Copper	27	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅜
13	15	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	+1
112	113½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	112	112	112	112	−1½
5⅞	6	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	6	5⅝	6	+¾
15½	17	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15	15	15	...
3	3⅛	2,700	Missouri Pacific	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
120	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	−1⅛
18¾	19	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	18½	19¼	18½	19	+¼
61⅝	63	700	Nat. Lead Co	63	63	61⅝	61⅝	−1¼
14½	14¾	200	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	...
99	99½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	99	99	99	99	−1⅛
86½	87	1,200	N. Y. Central	86⅛	87	86⅛	87	+1
58⅛	59	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	58	59	58	58¼	+¼
27	27½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	+1
103¼	104½	900	Norfolk & Western	103	104	103	104	+1
73½	74	100	North American	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	−¼
104⅛	104⅝	2,100	Northern Pacific	104⅝	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	−½
34¼	34⅝	1,000	Pacific Mail	34	35	33⅝	34⅝	−⅛
106⅛	106¼	910	Penn. R. R	106	106⅛	106	106⅛	...
115	117½	100	People's Gas, Chi	117	117	117	117	+½
62	67	500	Pettibone, M. & Co	64	64	63	63	−2
79½	80	5,100	Philadelphia Co	78	81½	78	80	+4
23	23¼	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅝	23⅝	23	23¼	−⅛
93	94	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	94½	93	93½	−¾
48¼	49	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	48½	49	48½	48⅝	−½
99	100	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	−⅛
98½	107	100	Public Service N. J	100	100	100	100	−4½
2⅛	2½	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
4	4½	200	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	...
32¼	32⅝	200	Railway Steel Sp	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−1¼
22⅞	23	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	23⅛	23¼	23	23	−¼
146⅝	147	6,500	Reading	146⅝	147⅝	146⅝	146¾	+¼
33¾	34	6,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	33⅝	34¼	33	34	+½
91	91½	1,400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	91	91½	90½	91	+1
2⅞	3	1,200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅜
8	9	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	7	8	7	8	+2
4⅞	5	400	St. Louis & San F	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅝
9½	11	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅝
5⅞	6	995	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅞	+½
12⅞	13	700	Seaboard Air Line	12½	13	12¼	12⅞	−⅛
32½	32¾	300	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33	32½	32½	...
146¾	147¼	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	145¼	146½	145¼	146½	−¼
37½	38	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	37	37	37	37	−2½
37½	38	75	do., odd lots	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	...
84⅞	85	9,000	Southern Pacific	84⅜	85⅜	84¼	84⅞	−⅛
14	14¼	1,100	Southern Railway	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½	+⅜
46½	48	100	So. Railway pf	49	49	49	49	+1½
80	80½	3,100	Studebaker Co	80	81	79½	80	−¼
99	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	−¼
37½	37¾	1,000	Tennessee Copper	37½	38	37½	37½	−⅛
132	133	300	Texas Co	131½	133	131½	133	+¾
51¼	51½	400	Third Avenue	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	...
97	99½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	99	99	99	99	+½
6½	6¾	1,900	Union B. & P. Co	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6½	...
127	127⅛	16,600	Union Pacific	126⅛	127⅞	126⅛	127	+⅝
..	..	200	Union Pacific war	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½	+1
80¼	81	200	Union Pacific pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+⅝
80¼	81	60	do., odd lot	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
58	60	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	58	58	58	58	−1⅞
21	21⅜	4,800	United Rys. Invest	20⅝	21⅜	20	21⅛	+⅞
37¾	38	2,500	United Rys. Inv. pf	37	38⅜	36¾	37⅞	+⅞
60	67	100	U. S. Express	62	62	62	62	...
33	37	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	35	35	35	35	...
45	46	1,300	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46⅜	45	45	−1¼
103	105	517	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103½	103⅝	103¼	103¼	−¾
63	63¼	54,600	U. S. Steel	62¾	63½	62½	63⅛	...
111	111⅜	100	U. S. Steel pf	111	111	111	111	−½
66¼	66¾	4,600	Utah Copper	66	67⅜	66	66¼	−¼
31	32½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	−1¾
42	44	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44½	44½	44½	44½	+½
⅛	¼	100	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
69¼	69½	200	Western Union Tel	69	69	69	69	...
101	101¼	25,900	Westingh. E. & M	100¼	101½	99⅝	101	+⅜
135	137	700	Willys-Overland	135	135	134	135	−2
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...
104	105	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	105	105	105	105	−¾

*Cents per share.

GREENHUT PLAN ASSURED.

Mrs. Frank E. Vogel, Bondholder, Abandons Her Opposition.

It became practically assured yesterday that a settlement of the affairs of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company would be effected along the lines indicated in the decree of sale proposed by the Trustees in bankruptcy, and in the reorganization plan agreed upon by the committees representing a large majority of the creditors.

The obstacle to this settlement raised by the objections of Herbert R. Limburg, of counsel for Mrs. Frank E. Vogel, who owns $253,000 of the bonds of the bankrupt, seemed to disappear yesterday, when Mr. Limburg announced his willingness to confer with the Trustees and the counsel representing the various interests in the settlement for the purpose of coming to an agreement with them. Mr. Limburg made this announcement at a hearing held yesterday by Referee Peter B. Olney.

The hearing was adjourned until Aug. 27, when, it is expected, all arrangements for the settlement will have been made. The sale of the property of the bankrupt will probably be held on Aug. 12, it was announced.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 20.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 65 centimes.

LONDON TRADING DULL.

First Installment of the New War Loan Put on Market.

LONDON, July 20.—The first installment of the war loan and payment in full totaling around £300,000,000 left the market much indebted to the Bank of England where these huge transactions are being carried through satisfactorily. Business in discounts was practically suspended. Time and short loans were firmer.

The stock market was dull with most business done in the war loan. Gilt-edged and Russian securities were weak while the rest of the market was stagnant.

In the American section a moderate business was transacted in United States Steel, Canadian Pacific and a few gold bonds. Others were neglected, but the final tone was steady.

Rock Island Demurrer Denied.

Justice Philbin, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the demurrer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in the suit of Sadie Hidden, and gave the defendant permission to amend pleadings and serve an answer. Otherwise he directed that judgment be entered for the plaintiff, who sued for the return to the company of several hundred dollars alleged to have been expended improperly.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

American Can's Contract.

American Can's advance to a new high record price of 54 yesterday was accompanied by a rumor that the long-discussed war contract had actually been signed. The Street has been told that $90,000,000 was involved, of which many millions would come to the company as net profits. A Director of the company said when the renewed story was brought to his attention that the order was still the subject of negotiations, although it was thought by the management that details would be concluded shortly. The Director thought that $90,000,000 was rather large, even as an estimate that might have grown in the recounting. It was learned that the proposed contract actually calls for about $38,000,000 worth of various supplies for the allied armies, parts of which will go to the Baldwin and Westinghouse Companies.

No Smokes for Allies.

The financial district was interested yesterday in a reported order by the Allies of 400,000,000 cigarettes, said to have been taken by the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company. T. J. Maloney, President of the company, in a statement to THE TIMES last night, denied that any such order had been consummated or was under consideration. The company was making 10,000,000 cigarettes a day, he said, but all that output was for home consumption.

Bethlehem Approaches 200.

Using a football simile, the bullish party in Bethlehem Steel lacked 1½ yards on the fourth down yesterday to make a touchdown. The stock sold at 198½, but there was not quite enough buying power to send the shares up to the 200 mark. Still a net gain of 13 points was not so bad for the session, even for Bethlehem Steel. Two hundred was the price frequently mentioned as the goal in the persistent advance from around 90, when a shortage in the floating supply was first detected, and the bulls thought as the market closed that there would now be no great difficulty about seeing their hopes realized.

Finding Use for Idle Capacity.

Increased activity in recent weeks at the South Bend, Ind., plant of the Studebaker Corporation has given rise to rumors in the Middle West that the company was planning to move its Detroit works to South Bend. The rumors went so far as to set an estimate of $800,000 as the probable expenditure to be made in buying additional property for the extended plant. A Director of the corporation yesterday denied the reports and explained that efficient production is being pushed at the Indiana factory, and as a result capacity that formerly was idle is now in operation. Before the corporation was stimulated by the injection of new blood in the management two years ago it had been the custom to buy around 75 per cent. of the automobile bodies for Studebaker chasses and also a substantial amount of steel castings used. Now practically the entire output of bodies is manufactured at South Bend, and a greater profit on the automobiles sold is derived from this home production.

No Rock Island Prosecution.

It was reported from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission would institute criminal proceedings against certain Rock Island officials. Later these reports were denied in Washington. The first reports indicated that the minority interests were prompting criminal action. It was said here yesterday on behalf of the minority interests, however, that no request for such prosecution had been made. It was pointed out that the evidence regarding the Rock Island "receivership scandal" was all in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission and that no prompting by individuals would be necessary. The two volumes of testimony bearing on the receivership, it was contended, while containing hints of questionable transactions did not contain any specific statements charging crimes.

A Splitting of Hairs.

When is an assessment not an assessment? It was suggested yesterday in Frisco circles that the $50 payment which must be made on the stock in the Frisco reorganization plan was not in reality an assessment. This was so, it was explained, because the man who paid the $50 would get securities in return with a par value of at least $50. This is a soothing explanation. Allowing for a shrinkage in the market value of the new securities, it was figured out, the stockholder making his donation would not be out more than $12 or $15. It may require persuasive appeals to convince the man who is drawing $50 out of the bank that he is being assessed only $15.

The Bridgeport Strike.

Brokers on the New York Stock Exchange watched very carefully yesterday the strike situation in Bridgeport. One house which has many dealings in war stocks received a number of telegrams and telephone messages. Each message minimized the trouble. At the very moment when a news ticker flashed a report that 500 men had walked out of the Remington shop a private wire brought word that two men had quit work. "The situation is regarded as a joke by those who know," read one of the messages.

The Seamen's Act.

Robert Dollar, the Pacific Coast shipowner, commenting on the Government's stand on the ship laws, was quoted as saying: "The Seamen's bill is out and out a labor bill; the father of it was frank enough to say that the object of it was to get all sailors to desert in American ports, and for this purpose twenty-one treaties had to be abrogated. Is it not rather small business for Congress to be a party to inducing and opening the way for foreign seamen to break their agreements and desert? Is it reasonable to expect twenty-one nations will willingly consent that any agreements their sailors sign in their own country shall be nullified as soon as the ship arrives in an American port?"

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
6s	Sept., 1916	102½	102⅞	102⅜	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	June, 1965	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4¼s	March, 1964	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98½
4¼s	March, 1962	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98½
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98½
4¼s	March, 1930-60	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98½
4s	May, 1959	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞
4s	May, 1957	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞
4s	Nov., 1956	93½	94	93½	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93½	94½	93½	94½
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98⅜	..	98⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84	..	84	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84¼	85¼	84¼	85¼
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85½	84½	85½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales July 20, 1915	$1,803,500
Same day last year	1,481,500
Year to date	427,679,700
Same period last year	401,862,600
Average price and change 40 bonds	81.99 — .17
Same day last year	85.65 + .08

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	85.57	July 20
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, Ger stp
1,000.......... 76
2d Series
2,000.......... 73¼
German stamp
28,000.......... 71
2,000.......... 71½
3,000.......... 71
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
1,000.......... 96½
N Y City 4¼s, 1964
5,000.......... 98
3,000.......... 98¼
4½s, 1965, temp rcts
15,000..........101⅞
4½s, Nov, 1957
1,000..........101⅝
4½s, 1963
5,000s3f..........101¾
10,000..........101¾
N Y State 4¼s, 1965
1,000..........104½
Adams Expr 4s
5,000.......... 75
4,000.......... 75¼
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
5,000.......... 92¾
Am Dock & I 5s
1,000..........103
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000..........102¼
Am Sm Secur 6s
4,500..........105
Ann Arb 1st 4s
5,000.......... 58½
Armour & Co 4½s
2,000.......... 91¾
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
4,000.......... 90⅛
500.......... 90⅝
5,000.......... 90⅝
21,000s30f.......... 90⅝
10,000.......... 90⅝
500.......... 90⅞
3,000s30f.......... 90½
500.......... 90⅞
500.......... 90⅞
5,000.......... 90⅝
adj 4s, stpd
1,000.......... 82
2,000.......... 81¾
1,000.......... 81⅞
conv 4s, 1960
2,000s20f..........100⅛
At, T & S Fe 5s
25,000..........101¾
Trans S L 4s
1,000.......... 85½
Atl C Line 1st 4s
1,000.......... 89
B & O pr lien 3½s
7,000.......... 90¼
gold 4s
1,000.......... 86
10,000s30f.......... 86
1,000.......... 86⅛
9,000.......... 86
conv 4½s
10,000.......... 85⅝
P, J & M 3½s
2,000.......... 86½
S W Div 3½s
18,000s30f.......... 87¾
6,000.......... 87½
Beth Steel ext 5s
12,000..........101
1st & ref 5s
13,000.......... 94½
B R T gold 5s
1,000..........102½
5s, 1918
20,000..........100
Bklyn U El 1st 5s
5,000..........100
Cal Gas & El 5s
1,000.......... 93¼
Canada So con 5s, Series A
1,000..........102¼
Cent Leather 5s
3,000.......... 99⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000s30f.......... 86
3,000.......... 86⅛
19,000s30f.......... 86
6,000.......... 86
2,000.......... 86¼
gtd 3½s
12,000 c.......... 85¼
1,000.......... 86
C & O gen 4½s
1,000.......... 82¾
conv 4½s
2,000.......... 71
1,000.......... 71¼
Chi & Alton 3½s
4,000.......... 43¾
C, B & Q gen 4s
1,000.......... 91¾
joint 4s
9,000.......... 96
3,000.......... 96⅛
18,000s20f.......... 96
3,000.......... 96
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
2,000.......... 87½
4s, 1934
5,000s30f.......... 86¼
conv 4½s
6,000.......... 94¾
refund 4½s
15,000.......... 89½
10,000.......... 89¼
5,000.......... 89⅛
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
22,000..........102⅝
C & P Wn 5s
5,000..........102¼
2,000s30f..........102¼
C, R I & P gen 4s
5,000.......... 82½
2,000.......... 82
refund 4s
2,000.......... 62
Chile Copper 7s
10,000..........115
5,000..........114½
1,000..........114¾
2,000..........115
Con Gas conv 6s
3,000..........115⅝
16,000..........116
3,000..........115⅞
500..........115½
1,000..........115⅞
Den & R G con 4s
1,000.......... 71
Det U Ry con 4½s
3,000.......... 69
Dist Sec Corp 5s
5,000.......... 64½
Du P de N P 4½s
3,000.......... 95¼
2,000.......... 95⅛
Erie 1st con 7s
7,000..........109
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000.......... 65⅝
Erie conv 4s, Series A
1,000.......... 61
Erie conv 4s, Series B
4,000.......... 67
Fla East Coast Ry 1st 4½s
2,000.......... 87
Gen Elec deb 5s
34,000s30f..........102
6,000..........103
16,000s30f..........102¼
Gt North ref 4¼s
1,000s30f.......... 95½
5,000.......... 95⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000s30f.......... 81⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
5,000s20f.......... 81
5,000.......... 80½
7,000s30f.......... 80½
Ill Cent ref 4s
4,000.......... 86
Westn Line 4s
1,000.......... 85
Ill Cent & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, Series A
3,000.......... 99⅝
Ill Steel 4½s
3,000.......... 86½
Indiana Steel 5s
1,000..........100⅝
2,000..........100⅝
5,000..........100⅝
4,000..........100⅝
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
10,000..........127½
10,000..........128¼
5,000..........128⅝
6s, 1922
10,000..........127½
10,000..........128
10,000..........129
5,000..........128⅝
11,000..........129
10,000..........128⅝
20,000..........128
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000.......... 74⅝
1,000.......... 75
39,000.......... 74⅝
6,000.......... 74⅝
7,000.......... 74⅝
Int Rap Trans 1st & ref 5s
4,000.......... 97⅛
1,000.......... 97
1,000.......... 97⅛
10,000.......... 97⅛
Int Mer Marine col tr 4½s
2,000.......... 55¼
ctfs of deposit
3,000.......... 54½
Int Paper 6s
12,000..........100
Int Steam P 5s, ctfs of deposit
10,000s30f.......... 56
17,000s30f.......... 56
K C, Ft S & M 6s
1,000..........106
Kan City So 3s
1,000.......... 67¼
Lack St'l 5s, 1950
10,000.......... 73
1,000.......... 72¾
L S & M So 4s, 1928
7,000.......... 91
10,000.......... 91¼
1,000.......... 91
5,000s30f.......... 90⅝
3,000.......... 91
10,000.......... 91¼
1931
1,000.......... 90
Louis & N unif 4s
1,000.......... 90½
5,000s30f.......... 90½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
6,000.......... 75⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
2,000.......... 51⅛
Mo, K & T s f 4½s
3,000s30f.......... 56¼
Mo Pac 1st 6s
1,000.......... 98½
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
10,000.......... 80
Mo Pac 4s
11,000.......... 34
Mo Pac cv 5s
10,000.......... 35
Mon Pow 5s, Series A
500.......... 90⅝
N Y A Brake 1st cv 6s
1,000.......... 98
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rects full paid
105,000..........103¼
14,000..........103⅜
gen 3½s
1,000.......... 77¾
16,000.......... 78
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
2,000.......... 87½
L S col 3½s ctfs of depos
1,000.......... 77⅝
N Y, G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
1,000.......... 81¼
N Y Rys adj 5s
1,000.......... 50⅝
N Y Tel 4½s
1,000.......... 94⅞
Norf & Wn con 4s
500.......... 87⅞
1,000.......... 87½
conv 4½s
4,000..........103¼
4,000..........103
10-20 cv 4s
1,000..........102⅛
10,000..........102⅝
North Pac 4s
3,000.......... 90⅝
5,000.......... 90½
17,000s30f.......... 90¼
1,000.......... 90⅝
25,000s30f.......... 90⅝
13,000.......... 90¼
Nor Pac 3s
3,000.......... 62¼
7,000.......... 62⅝
5,000.......... 62½
20,000s30f.......... 62¼
5,000.......... 62⅝
5,000s30f.......... 62½
10,000.......... 62⅝
5,000s30f.......... 62⅝
Ore & Cal 1st 5s
2,000..........100½
1,000..........100⅝
2,000..........100⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
7,000.......... 88¼
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s
1,000..........103
Ore Short Line gtd refg 4s
1,000.......... 89½
Oreg-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s
500s20f.......... 80¼
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
2,000.......... 97¾
2,000.......... 97⅞
Penn conv 3½s
4,000..........100⅝
6,500..........100⅝
Penn 4s, 1948
3,000.......... 97⅛
Penn gtd 4½s
2,000..........100⅛
Penn R R con 4½s, tem ctfs, full pd
3,000..........102⅝
36,000..........102⅞
10,000..........103
gen 4½s, temp ctfs
11,000.......... 97½
9,000.......... 97⅝
1,000.......... 97½
P, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser A
2,000s20f.......... 97⅝
gtd 4½s, Ser B
2,000.......... 97⅝
5,000.......... 97⅝
1,000s20f.......... 97⅝
Pub Serv C s f 5s
1,000.......... 86⅝
1,000.......... 86½
1,000.......... 86⅝
Ray Consol 1st 6s
1,000..........117
Reading gen 4s
2,000.......... 92¾
4,000.......... 92⅝
2,000.......... 92⅝
2,000.......... 92½
8,000.......... 92¼
Jer Cen col 4s
2,000.......... 92
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
10,000.......... 92¾
1,000.......... 92½
1,000.......... 91¾
St L, Ir M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s
1,000.......... 58
St L & S F Ry gen 6s
2,000..........106¼
St P, M & M 4½s
6,000..........100⅛
5,000..........100⅞
Seab A L ref 4s
15,000.......... 67⅛
adj 5s
1,000.......... 63½
So Pac col 4s
3,000s30f.......... 80½
5,000.......... 81½
2,000.......... 81¼
conv 4s
81,000.......... 80
conv 5s
5,000.......... 97½
1,000.......... 97⅝
32,000.......... 97½
1,000.......... 97⅝
5,000.......... 97½
1st ref 4s
8,000.......... 85⅛
3,000.......... 85
5,000.......... 85¼
San Fr Ter 4s
5,000.......... 80⅝
Southn Ry gen 4s
1,000.......... 61¼
10,000.......... 61
1st 5s
1,000s30f.......... 99
1,000.......... 99⅛
Texas Co conv 6s
4,000.......... 99⅞
Third Av ref 4s
10,000.......... 79¾
adj 5s
500.......... 76
2,000.......... 75½
Un Pac 1st 4s
4,000.......... 93¼
1,000.......... 93
2,000.......... 93¼
conv 4s
1,000.......... 88¾
1st & ref 4s
2,000.......... 86¼
U R Rs of S F 4s
1,000.......... 41¼
1,000.......... 41½
1,000.......... 41¾
2,000.......... 42¼
7,000.......... 42
9,000.......... 42¼
3,000.......... 42½
2,000.......... 42⅝
1,000.......... 42¼
9,000.......... 42¼
7,000.......... 42¼
Un Rys Inv 5s, Pittsbgh issue
2,000.......... 65
10,000.......... 68
U S Rubber 6s
2,000..........102
U S Steel C s f 5s
4,000s30f..........101½
1,000..........101⅝
3,000s30f..........101½
5,000..........101⅝
9,000..........101⅝
6,000s30f..........101⅝
3,000s30f..........101⅝
5,000s30f..........101⅝
3,000..........101½
10,000s30f..........101½
13,000..........101½
1,000..........101⅝
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
1,000.......... 96
9,000.......... 95⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000..........100¼
Wab R R ref & ext 4s
1,000.......... 19¾
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep
3,000.......... 17⅝
stamped
11,000.......... 15
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Trust ctfs
5,000.......... ⅞
1,000.......... 1
4,000.......... ⅞
12,000.......... ¾
3,000.......... ⅝
2,000.......... ¾
4,000.......... ⅝
2,000.......... ⅝
6,000.......... ⅝
18,000.......... ½
Colum Tr ctfs for Cent Tr ctfs
4,000.......... ⅝
Westch L Co 5s
4,000..........101
Western Elec 5s
5,000..........101
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s
42,000..........105¼
ctfs of dep
1,000..........104⅝
6,000..........104⅝
15,000..........105
4,000..........104⅝
Wheel & Lake E 1st con 4s
1,000.......... 52

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	89	91½
Am Ag Ch.	50	52
Am B Sug pf.	83	89
Am B S & Fdy pf.	159½	168
Am Car & Fdy pf.	113½	116⅝
Am Coal.	80	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	89½	94
Am Exp.	86	90
Am Lin pf.	26	30
Am Loc pf.	95	97
Am Malt.	5½	6
Do pf.	25	28
Am Snuff.	145	160
Do pf.	103	108
Am Sug pf.	107½	109
Do pf.	113½	114½
Am Tob.	225	230
Do pf.	105½	106
Am Wool.	18	26
Am Wr P pf.	5⅝	7½
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
A, T & S F pf.	97	98
Batop Min.	1⅛	1½
Booth Fish.	..	40
B Un. Gas.	125	129
Brown Sh.	23	30
Do pf.	66	77
Bruns'k T.	5	6½
B, R & P pf.	101	..
Butt'k Co.	28	30
Canada So.	54	54⅝
Case (J I) pf.	70	79
Cent Leath pf.	103½	104¼
C R R of N J.	240	300
C & S A T.	121	..
Chi & Alt.	..	9
Do pf.	12½	25
C, M & St P pf.	124	125
C & N W pf.	160	170
C, St P, M & Om.	110	125
Do pf.	126	150
C, C, C & St L.	30	32¼
Cleve & P.	155½	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Do pf.	101½	103½
Col South.	24	28
Do 1st pf.	45	49
Do 2d pf.	37	45
Crex Carp.	40	45
C-Am Sug pf.	103	104½
Deere & Co pf.	85	95
D, L & W.	400	422½
D & R G.	4	7
Do pf.	7	8½
D M & Ft D.	5	..
Do pf.	26	..
Det Edi.	114	115
Det & M.	70	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det Un Ry	58	63
D, S S & A	2	4
East Kod.	500	..
F M & Sm.	30	34
Granby C.	..	87
Hav El Ry, L & P pf	..	98½
Helme (G W) Co.	170	180
Do pf.	110	118
Hock Val.	..	112
*Homes'ke.	118	..
Ill Central.	101	103
Int Agric.	8½	12
Do pf.	22	29
I H N J.	99	100
Do pf.	..	114
I H Corp.	60	64¾
Do pf.	97	..
Iowa Cent.	6	10
Do pf.	15	20
K C, F S & Mem pf.	62	..
K C So pf.	50	57½
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	107	..
K & D M.	3	7
Do pf.	30	50
Kings Co El L & P.	124	125
Kresge (S S) Co pf.	107	110
Lacle Gas.	99¾	102½
L E & W.	6	9
Do pf.	17¼	21
Lig't & M.	223	227
Do pf.	116	120
Long Isl.	30	33
L-W Bis.	17¾	19
Loril'd Co.	168	180
Do pf.	..	117
M'kay Cos.	70	79¾
Man Beach	2	8
Man Elev.	125	127
Man Shirt.	51	..
Do pf.	100⅝	105
Max Motor	35½	36½
May D S.	32	37
Do pf.	95	98
Mex Pet pf	77	80
Mich Cent.	105	120
M & St L pf.	30	40
M, St P & S S M pf.	123	127
Do l l.	70	73
Mon Power	46½	48
Do pf.	102½	105
Mor & Es.	163	166
M & B pf.	64	80
N C & St L.	110	120
Nat Bis.	119½	122½
Nat C & S.	70	71½
Do pf.	104	105½
Nat En pf.	84	87
Nat L'd pf.	107½	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	18½
Do 2d pf.	5	6
N Y, L & W.	111	120
Norf So.	16½	20
Norf & W pf.	82	85
N W Tel.	105	..
Ont Min.	2½	3½
Pabst B pf	..	88
Pac T & T.	29	32
Do pf.	91	94
Peoria & E	6½	10
Pettib-Mul 1st pf.	90	100
P, C, C & St L.	..	69
Do pf.	..	91
P, Ft W & C.	157	..
Pitts S pf.	85	90
Pull'n Co.	156	160
Ry Stl Spg pf.	85	91
Rdg 1st pf.	80	84
Do 2d pf.	80½	84
Rock Isl.	⅛	⅜
Do pf.	¼	½
Rutland pf.	15	..
St L S W.	13¼	14½
Do pf.	..	35
Sears-R pf.	120¼	124
S-S S & I pf.	86	95
S P R Sug	65	76
Do pf.	84	100
So Ry, M & Ohio cfs.	66	80
Stand Mill.	54¼	56
Do pf.	72	73
Texas Co full paid.	125	..
Texas Pac.	12	13
T P L Tr.	105¼	..
T, St L & West.	1½	3
Do pf.	6	9½
Twin City R T.	90	93
Under Typ.	65	70
Do pf.	100	107
Un Bag & P pf.	25	27½
Un C Mfrs.	44⅞	48
Do pf.	103	104½
Un Dry G.	..	50
U S C I P.	14	15⅞
Do pf.	35	40
U S I Alco.	54	58
Do pf.	88	95
U S R & Ref.	1⅝	3
Do pf.	2½	4
Va-Car Ch pf.	94¼	97
Va Ry & P	..	45
Vulcan Det	5	19
Do pf.	..	43
Wabash pf.	¼	⅜
Wells F E.	93	97
West Md.	22	24
Do pf.	25	42
W E & M 1st pf.	121	125
Weym-Bru.	233	280
Do pf.	111	120
W & L E.	⅝	1
Do 1st pf.	3	5
Do 2d pf.	1	1½
Willys-Over pf.	102½	104½
Woolworth (F W) pf.	120½	122

*Ex dividend.

NO DRAIN ON OUR GOLD.

Chicago Director Denies That Reserve Bank Is Financing War Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—George M Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, stated today that as a result of careful investigation he was of the opinion that the European war has not resulted in any drain on United State gold. Mr. Reynolds has just returned from New York following an important conference with Eastern financiers.

His attention was called to a sixteen-page pamphlet, purporting to have been issued by the American Truth Society of New York and devoted to "The Peril of American Finance." The pamphlet, in effect, urges Americans to take their money out of banks, which are lending gold to the European Allies, and, in withdrawing funds from banks, to demand gold or gold certificates. It carries, on the front page, the significant line: "The British Raid Upon Our Resources." It asserts that among the possibilities of the future is the prospect of the Federal Reserve Bank becoming "the ultimate financial support of the Allies in their war against Germany and Germany's allies."

"There is no necessity for such a warning," Mr. Reynolds said. "The situation is exaggerated. American finance is not in peril.

"I am positive that no step has been taken to have the Federal Reserve Bank finance a European war loan. I am a Director of that institution, and I know that such procedure has not even been intimated. Of course, we cannot foretell what the future has in store for us; but taking the present situation into account American finance has no great cause for alarm. Our supply of gold is large and very little of it is getting out of the country."

Mr. Reynolds said he was convinced that the reported amounts of orders for munitions, horses, &c., placed by European nations with American concerns in almost all instances were greatly exaggerated. The same was true, he thought, of the amounts of loans extended by American financiers to European nations.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, July 12 to 17, 1915.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 10	$66,928,247.70	$53,101,000.00	$8,876,100.00
Net increase	200,000.00	....	....
Outstanding July 17	$67,128,247.70	$53,101,000.00	$8,876,100.00
Cash balance July 17	$73,208,331.18		

Permanent Satisfaction From Investments
will result in buying only those securities which provide purchasers with a dependable and attractive income at all times, which are thoroughly safeguarded and give in addition promise of an increase in value with improved conditions. Several investments which we believe answer these requirements are included in our Circular No. G-139, which will be sent upon request.
A. B. Leach & Co
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

New Jersey Zinc
NEW STOCK AND FRACTIONAL LOTS
AETNA EXPLOSIVES
AMERICAN BRASS
BABCOCK & WILCOX
CAN. CAR & F'D' Y
DEALT IN
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

UNITED STATES BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
HARVEY FISK & SONS
62 Cedar Street New York

Listed Stocks
SPECIAL CIRCULAR DESCRIBING 108 ISSUES
Write for Circular 1493
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks."
Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Southern Pacific Prospects
Discussed in detail in the current issue of The Odd Lot Review.
Send for the current issue.
John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
42d St. & Broadway. 125th St. & Lenox Av.
105 West 82d Street. 26 Court St., B'klyn.
810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

WESTINGHOUSE
"RIGHTS"
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

7% With Opportunities For Appreciation in Market Values
We have, after careful analysis of the securities of the principal Five and Ten Cent Stores, prepared a folder that should prove of interest to the conservative investor.
Ask for Circular T 73.
Geo. H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS
120 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis Seattle San Francisco

ASK FOR OUR NEW BOOKLET "T" ON
The Relation of Earning Power to
SAFETY
P. W. BROOKS & Co
(Incorporated)
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

New York State Municipal Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax; also tax exempt and a legal investment for savings banks in New York State.

	Yield
New York City 4¼s	Market
Solvay, N. Y.	4.35%
Albany County, N. Y.	4.20%
Ilion, N. Y.	4.35%
Schenectady, N. Y.	4.20%
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	4.35%
New York State 4½s	Market

Full description of all the above municipal bonds sent upon request.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Utah Light & Power Co. Prior Lien 4s, 1930

These bonds are a prior lien to $12,147,000 5% bonds of which $11,661,000 are owned by the Union Pacific System.

Net earnings in 1914, after deducting liberal charges for depreciation, were over three and one-half times the interest charges on all prior lien bonds, including this issue.

A legal investment for Rhode Island Savings Banks.

Price 86 and Interest Yielding 5.40%.

BODELL & CO.
Boston Providence

BUY—SELL

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
PREFERRED & COMMON
AM. SUMATRA TOBACCO
CHILE COPPER STOCK
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
BURNS BROS. COAL
AETNA EXPLOSIVES

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Some Of The Constituent Properties
of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company have been in successful operation for sixty years, so it can be safely held that the Company's business is reliable and stable.

The first preferred stock yields 7%.

Send for Description "T."

JOHN NICKERSON, JR.
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 300 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Terre Haute & Peoria 1st Con. 5s
Indiana, Bloom. & West. 1st 4s
Alabama & Vicksburg 1st Con. 5s
Texas Central R. R. 1st 5s
Central R. R. of N. J. 5s

MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street New York

Listed Securities
Bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.
Correspondence invited.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone 6037 Broad 12 Broadway, N. Y.

C., B. & Q. Railroad General 4s, 1958

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.

French Government 5% Notes 1916

Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. Tel. 6290 John

We specialize in Securities of Bread Baking Companies
Cushman Dillman
General Ward

Max Oscher Company, Inc.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Am. Light & Traction
Cities Service
Western Power
Am. Gas & Electric
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s

Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 13.

July 14th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1915. The Stock-Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed. H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

National Cloak & Suit Company.
July 20th, 1915.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on September 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 19th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.
WILLIAM ROSENBAUM, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on Aug. 2d next, to stockholders of record of July 13, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1915.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 194.
A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid August 16, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business July 31, 1915.
Chicago, July 20, 1915.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 20, 1915.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, free of tax, payable August 2nd to stockholders of record at close of business July 27, 1915.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Dull, with Prices Generally Lower—War Stocks Are Weak.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 253,236 shares of stock and $67,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,495; oils, 71; railroads, 100, and mining, 226,570. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,840	Am. Zinc	56	56	55¼	55½
800	B.-A. Tob., ord.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
2,010	Can. N. G. C.	2 7/16	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
3,000	*Car. L. & P.	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅛
700	*Cent. Fdy.	9¼	9½	9	9½
630	*Cramp Ship.	63½	65	63	64½
850	*Electric Boat	197	197	190	194
520	*Elec. Boat pf.	193	193	187	192
800	Emerson Phon.	15	15¼	15	15¼
160	*Hendee Mfg.	40	40	39½	40
100	Int. Mer. M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
650	*Int. Motors	17½	18	17	18
100	*Int. Petrol.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,035	Marc. of Am.	3¼	‡3½	3¼	3¼
1,200	N. Y. Transp.	15¾	17¼	15¾	17
500	R. & H. Corp.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,500	*Stand. Motors	10	10	9⅝	9⅞
700	Sterling Gum.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	*St. Jos. Lead.	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝
100	U. C. St., new.	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞
300	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¾	2 13/16	2¾	2 13/16
2,000	*World Film.	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Buckeye P. L.	100	100	100	+1
16	Galena-Sig. Oil	145	144	144	..
10	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	..
4	Pierce Oil	9½	9½	9½	+½
10	South Penn. Oil	270	270	270	—5
8	S. W. Penn. P. L.	112	110	112	+2
15	S. Oil of N. J.	400½	400	400½	—1½
7	S. Oil of N. Y.	185	185	185	..

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Wabash pf. (a)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,500	*†Arizona D.	25	28	25	28
400	*Alaska Juneau	12½	12½	12½	12½
5,000	*Alta-C. M. Co.	82	82	82	82
8,000	*†Atlanta	35	35	33	33
20,000	*†Big Co'wood.	6	6	6	6
2,600	Big L. Dev. Co	1⅞	2	1⅞	1 15/16
8,500	*†Booth	55	55	52	52½
200	Braden Copper.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
22,000	Caledonia	86	86	83	84
3,000	†Cashboy	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	*Chile Copper.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
900	Con. Ariz. S.	15/16	15/16	13/16	13/16
3,500	†Con. Nev. U.	5/16	⅝	11/32	11/32
15,000	*†Dome Ext.	27	27	23	27
15,000	*†Emma Cop.	30	32	30	32
570	†Florence	50½	52	50½	50½
400	*†Gen. Copper.	43	43	43	43
300	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1 7/16	1⅜	1 7/16
5,500	*†Gold. Merger.	25	25	24	24
1,000	†Greenwater	3	3	3	3
1,100	†Iron Blossom.	68	69	68	69
16,300	Jumbo Ext.	1¾	1 25/32	1⅝	1 11/16
9,000	Ken. Copper.	33¾	34	33⅜	33½
2,500	*†Kewanas	15	15	14	14
100	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	La Rose	½	½	½	½
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
600	Magma Cop.	13	13⅜	13	13¼
1,000	McIntyre	58	58	58	58
600	†‡McKin-Dar.	22	22	21	21
700	†Majestic M.	75	75	75	75
700	*Mont. Cons.	1⅝	1 11/16	1 9/16	1⅝
15,000	†*Mother Lode.	26	26½	25	26½
500	Nevada Hills.	22	22	22	22
200	Nipissing M.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,000	Ohio Copper.	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	†*Sells	30	30	30	30
700	†*Silver Pick.	10½	11	10½	11
600	Stan. Sil. Lead.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1 9/16
4,200	Stewart	2 1/16	2 1/16	2	2
16,000	†*Success Min.	92	93	91	92
2,600	†Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
500	†Temiskaming.	35	35	35	35
3,000	Tono. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2 9/16
2,500	†Tono. Merger.	39	39	38	38
200	Tono. Mining.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	†Tono. J. But.	81	81	80	80
400	Tono. of Nev.	6 15/16	6 15/16	6⅞	6⅞
16,000	Tri-Bullion	1/16	⅞	1/16	⅞
1,500	Tuolumne Cop.	7/16	7/16	7/16	7/16
300	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	†W. End Cons.	76	76	75	75

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	74½	74½	74½	74½
65,000	*W. E. Cv. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 20. Bid.	Asked.	July 19. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Central Fdry. pf.	15	19	16	17½
Int. Mer. M. pf.	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Int. Motors pf.	42	44	42	43
Int. Nickel	158	161	160	162
Int. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. St. Pump pf.	10	14	10	14
Int. Rubber	7	8	7	8
Kelly Spring. Tire.	158	162	158	160
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½
K. S. T. new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit. Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
Corp. of R. & H.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Un. Cig. St. of Am.	97	101	97	101
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Wayland Oil & Gas.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific w. i.	17	18½	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific w. i. pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Dia. Black Butte	2½	3½	3	4
Greene-Cananea	40	42	40	42
Howe Sound	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Iron Blossom	60	65	60	65
New Utah Bingham	2¾	3	2¾	3
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
Oro	8	9	8	9
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2½	2	2⅛
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kennecott Copper 6s	118	118½	116	118½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.06	Mexican	.36
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.14
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.03
Chollar	.01	Seg Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Navada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.17
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.05	Silver Bars	.47⅝

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.03
Belmont	3.85	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.79	D'dfield Daisy	.04
Midway	.14	D'dfield B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Florence	.47
Montana	.32	G'dfield Con. M.	1.35
North Star	.14	G'dfield Merger	.23
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.37	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.29	Vernal	.04
West End	.75	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.50
Atlanta	.32	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.51	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10¾	Gold Dol.	2	5
Elkton	38	39	Isabella	17	17⅝
El Paso	94	101	J'kpot	6½	..
Findlay	3⅞	4¼	M'Kinney	37	40
Golden Cy.	179	181	Portland	140	148
Gold Sov.	3	4	Vindicator	171	174

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for the 6 per cent. collateral gold notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, which were due Sept. 1, 1912, announced yesterday that the time within which depositors of the notes would be entitled to receive the benefits of a sale or reorganization had been extended to Aug. 15, 1916.

Redmond & Co. are distributing a circular describing a number of railroad, municipal, and public utility bonds yielding from 4½ to 6 per cent.

J. Julien Dick, formerly of Dick Brothers & Co., has become associated with Renskorf, Lyon & Co. in charge of their outside securities department.

A. A. Housman & Co. will open a branch office in the Grand Central Terminal Building on Monday next under the management of Robert C. Watson and Daniel I. Bradley for the transaction of a general business in stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, sugar, and coffee.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who hurried to New York from his Summer camp at Lake Klamath, Oregon, when he heard of the assault upon J. P. Morgan, left again yesterday afternoon to continue his vacation at the camp. Mr. Lamont was assured that the condition of Mr. Morgan was very favorable.

NO ROCK ISLAND SUIT.

Government Officials Deny That Any Prosecution Is Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Reports that the Government will prosecute the Rock Island Railroad management as a result of the pending investigation into alleged violations of the Interstate Commerce act, including the allowance of rebates, could not be confirmed today. At the Department of Justice it was stated that the Attorney General has taken no steps that would warrant the expectation that a bill of complaint will be filed against the officials of the road and at the Interstate Commerce Commission's offices it was said that nothing had been heard of any such step being taken or even prepared.

In fact the investigation has not been entirely completed and the report is far from finished. Joseph W. Folk, General Counsel of the commission, who is in charge of the matter, is now in St. Louis. Nothing would be likely to be done in the matter without his active participation.

The investigation is being made by direction of Congress and the report will go to that body when completed, and, in all probability, it was said by officials in a position to be informed, there will be no prosecution until after the report is thus presented.

WEEK'S TRADE BALANCE LOW

Falls Off to Smallest Amount Since the Beginning of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The foreign trade balance fell last week to $7,362,362, the smallest amount since the beginning of the war. The next lowest balance in any week since the restoration of foreign exchange on Dec. 1, was for the week ended June 26, when it was $9,049,565.

The total value of exports from the thirteen principal ports for the week was $40,270,553 and imports $32,908,191. The duties collected were $3,778,167, of which there was collected at the Port of New York $2,646,551. The exports from New York were $23,044,416 and imports $21,653,848. The cotton export was 44,723 bales, making the total export since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,395,316 bales.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	311	315
†American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	94	96
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	47
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	53	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	90	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	77
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29
Northern States Power pf.	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	63
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.	39	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68½
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	16½
†Western Power pf.	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	15¾	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	144	146	144	146
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	135
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅝
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	307	310	309	312
Prairie Pipe Line	158	161	158	161
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South Penn. Oil	270	275	270	275
So. W. Penn	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	273	275	272	274
Standard Oil of Ind.	395	400	400	405
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	400	402	400	402
Standard Oil of N. Y.	184	185	184	185
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	198	201	198	201
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.88
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.10	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frgh.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.62	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.58	4.45
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.75

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	135	145	152	158
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	210	220	224	230
Bliss (E. W.)	350	370	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	150	125	140
Canadian Car & F.	66	69	62	66
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	101	109	101	109
Colts Arms	455	465	455	465
DuPont Powder	680	700	685	695
DuPont Powder pf.	97	101	97	101
Electric Boat	192	196	194	196
Electric Boat pf.	192	196	194	196
Hercules Powder	415	425	423	430
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	116	112½	115
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. Arms	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.25	36.75	37.12½	37.62½
Lead	..	5.60	..	5.57½
Iron, No. 2X, f.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*20.00	..	*20.50	..
Antimony	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver	$92	$94	$92	$94
Aluminum	31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19¾@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	74	10	0	74	10	0
Copper, futures	76	0	0	75	15	0
Tin, spot	164	10	0	167	15	0
Tin, futures	160	10	0	162	0	0
Lead	24	17	6	24	13	9
Spelter	96	0	0	96	0	0

We Specialize In
Chile Copper
Kennecott Copper
Cramp Shipbuilding
American Zinc
Alaska Juneau

WRITE OUR
Outside Securities Department
for Detailed Information

Renskorf, Lyon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
33 New St. (GROUND FLOOR) New York
Telephone, Broad 2505

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
WILL BUY OR SELL
Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
American Brass Stock
American Hard Rubber Stock
Atlas Powder Com. Stock
Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
Franklin Fire Insurance Stock
Hercules Powder Com. Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
Remington Type. (all issues) Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

Inquiries Invited.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Niles-Bement-Pond
Aetna Explosives
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Our 56-page booklet on Ordnance stocks, containing complete statistical data on all the Powder and Munition Companies' Securities, now ready for distribution. Ask for Booklet No. 200.

Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

WE WILL BUY OR SELL
Niles-Bement-Pond
Common & Preferred

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
Aetna Explosives

Hoit & McWilliam
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
5 Chesebrough Mfg.	25 Galena Sig. Pfd.
25 Indiana Pipe L.	25 N. Y. Transit
25 Prairie Pipe L.	25 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 S. O. of Cal.	25 South Penn. Oil
25 S. O. of N. Y.	25 S. O. of N. J.
25 Vacuum Oil	25 Union Tank Line

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Morgan & Finlay
American British Mfg.
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
Chalmers Motor
Galena-Signal Oil
Hale & Kilburn
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

Remington Typewriter
Common Stock

GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Standard Motor Construction
Electric Boat
Car Light & Power
Canadian Car & Foundry

and all active curb issues.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—Phone 6951-6 Broad—N. Y.

Aetna Explosives Com., Pfd. & Notes
Bucyrus Co. Com.
Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank
Home Insurance

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
Babcock & Wilcox
Hall Signal
E. W. Bliss
American Brass

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Cordial Relations

The business man who brings his financial problems to this Trust Company may or may not receive the assistance he wants, but he will receive courteous and respectful treatment. No institutional aloofness will cause him embarrassment. The spirit of courtesy permeates every department and the easy accessibility of its officers makes a pleasure of dealing with business problems. It is seldom, however, that its officers are unable to be of real service to a customer.

Inquiries invited as to the various forms of service rendered

Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered 1866

Main Office
177 Montague Street

Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.

Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway

Capital, Surplus & Profits
$4,968,841

©1915·B·T·Co

The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.

Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway

NEW YORK LIFE INS. & TRUST CO.

52 WALL ST., NEW YORK

STATEMENT

At the Close of Business on the 23d day of June, 1915

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate	$1,949,695.94	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	4,686,578.13	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	3,669,460.21
Loans on Collaterals	2,236,613.54	Deposits in Trust	34,390,396.84
Bills Receivable	10,447,449.13	Annuity Fund	2,287,426.71
Cash in Company's Vaults	3,207,000.00	Life Insurance Fund	366,822.42
Cash on Deposit	2,197,634.71	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	556,370.73
Accrued Interest, Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	530,049.26		
Bonds & Stocks (Market Value)	17,015,456.20		
	$42,270,476.91		$42,270,476.91

Values versus Volume

Every banker's and broker's office is jumbled up with statistics; countless publications furnish a rehash of corporation statements and financial facts. But there is but one publication which not only furnishes the facts regarding investments, but also shows the VALUES of bonds and stocks by means of a system of RATINGS. This publication is known as

MOODY'S ANALYSES OF INVESTMENTS
By John Moody

In its pages are found analysis and RATINGS of all the important bond and stock issues in the United States and Canada.

Send to-day for the 1915 editions of this publication in two volumes, one on Steam Railroads, the other on Public Utilities and Industrials. They are supplemented right through the year with monthly bulletins of current earnings.

Price $15 per volume; the two for $25.

Moody's Investors Service
35 Nassau Street, New York City
Telephone 1299 Cortlandt.

WANTED BOND SALESMEN

A Boston house dealing in representative public utility bonds expects to open a New York office about Sept. 1st. Applications will be received from men of only the highest standing and proven ability. Address L. G. T., Z-365 Times Annex.

R. R. Bond Bargains

Foreign liquidation has resulted in putting within reach of American investors high-grade railroad bonds at bargain prices. The article on High-Grade Railroad Bond Issues, in the current number of *The Financial World* pertinently calls attention to some of these desirable offerings.

Send for Copy.

The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

BORROWERS

A frank statement of the monetary situation has just been issued by this Organization.

It treats of both long and short time loans and the future trend of money rates.

It's worth asking for at once.
Department Y 78.

The Babson Statistical Organization,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Statistical Organization of Its Class in the U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORporation invites proposals for erection of steel, constructing tracks, &c., in connection with Broadway Additional Tracks. Bids to be opened August 9, 1915. For information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or after July 26, 1915.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, JACKSONville, Fla.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon, July 24, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock removal in St. John's River, Fla. Further information on application.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORporation invites proposals for approximately 4,200 tons of structural steel, Myrtle Avenue Additional Tracks. Bids to be opened August 2, 1915. For information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save—and be Safe

For your savings the great consideration should be Safety First.

The old Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.

On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Aug. 1st earn from that date.

Begin NOW. Join the savers. Easy mailing system. A dollar will do to start. Anyhow, ask for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS

First and Refunding Mortgage.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and The Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustees, intends to apply the proceeds of the sinking fund installment due under the provisions of said mortgage on July 1, 1915, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered. All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company, as Primary Trustee, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before twelve o'clock noon, August 5, 1915, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of August 9, 1915. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium.

Dated July 7, 1915.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Primary Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR., Asst. Secretary.

UNION CLUB.

NOTICE OF RETIRING OF BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning, holding, or in any wise interested in the bonds of the Union Club of the City of New York that, pursuant to the clause contained in said bonds providing for the retirement thereof, the Governing Committee of said Club has selected by lot for retirement the bonds of the said Union Club of the denomination of $1,000 each bearing the following numbers: 41, 87, 105, 119, 143, 157, 158, 278, 285, and 311.

And the said Union Club further notifies all said persons that the above-enumerated bonds will be retired upon the 1st day of August, 1915, at par and accrued interest, and that the said enumerated bonds will cease to bear interest on that day.

And all persons owning and holding any of the said enumerated bonds are hereby required to present same to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, at 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or after August 1st, 1915, for payment.

UNION CLUB.
By its Governing Committee,
FRED AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, President.
CHARLES K. BEEKMAN, Secretary.
New York, April 14, 1915.

DIRECT LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee under the mortgage of the Direct Line Telephone Company, dated July 1st, 1911, of a sufficient number of bonds secured by said mortgage to invest $3,005.00 of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be presented before twelve o'clock noon, on July 23rd, 1915, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to the Sinking Fund of the Direct Line Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 13, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have no further interest of any nature whatsoever in the business conducted by HARRY J. HASENBEIN under his own name or the name of NEW YORK CONFECTIONERS UTENSIL CO., 434 Canal St., City, and therefore will not be liable for any bills.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE ASH CAN CO.
M. SONBERG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between VIRGINIA LUDWIG, EDWARD LUDWIG, and ELSIE DAVIES, under the firm name of ELSIE'S LUNCH ROOM, at 80 Nassau Street, New York City, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of June, 1915.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned and Samuel Soffrin under the name of EIG & SOFFRIN, has been dissolved and terminated.
ABRAHAM EIG.

ESTABLISHED 1873

TOBEY & KIRK
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

WILL BUY:	WILL SELL:
10 Huntington Ld. & I. 6s, 1917	10 N. Y. Realty Owners, Inc., 6s
10 Met. Jockey Club 1st 5s	100 Celluloid Co.
100 U. S. Finishing Common	75 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
125 U. S. Finishing Pfd.	100 Am. Druggists Syndicate
5 Am. Malting Co. 6s	200 Atl., Gulf & W. I. Common
25 Cook & Bernheimer Common	50 Cuba-Conn. Tobacco
50 Nat'l Silk Dyeing Pfd.	50 Singer Mfg. Co.
10 Atlas Powder 6s	100 New Jersey Zinc (New)
100 Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.	50 Am. Bank Note Pfd.
100 Worthington Pump Pfd.	84 Colorado Yule Marble 2nd
100 Ward Baking Common	28 Nichols Copper
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.	25 Chalmers Motor Common
5 Standard Gas Light 5s	50 Ward Baking Pfd.
5 Buffalo City Gas 5s	25 Childs' (Restaurant) Com.
50 Hannibal Bridge	20 Am. Thermos Bottle
100 City Investing Common	2 White Plains Lighting 5s

Inquiries Invited

MUNICIPAL BONDS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees; exempt from Personal Tax and Federal Income Tax.

100,000 COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Coup. or Reg. Gold 4½s
Due $20,000 yearly June, 1972 to 1976 inc., to yield 4.15%.

125,000 COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, N. Y., Coup. or Reg. 4½s
Due $15,000 yearly Jan., 1932 to 1940 inc., to yield 4.25%.

82,350 CITY OF NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Registered 4½s
Due $9,150 yearly June, 1917 to 1925 inc., to yield 4.30%.

26,760 CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, Registered 5s
Due $4,460 yearly July, 1919 to 1924 inc., to yield 4.30%.

130,000 TOWN OF SCARSDALE, N. Y., Coup. or Reg. School 4½s
Due $5,000 yearly June 1920 to 1945 inc., to yield 4.30%

Circular descriptive of the above and other similar issues mailed upon request.

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS

WAR SUPPLIES

Large, long established foreign Corporation for years engaged in supplying foreign governments desires firm offers from reliable manufacturers and selling agents for the following:

Trinitro Toluol
Picric Acid
Pure Toluol
Rifles
Ammunition

Address their New York Representative

FEDERAL AUDIT CO.
Suite 51—26 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
Of the City of New York.
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000.
Deposits over $112,000,000.00

CANADIAN MUNICIPALS
Yielding 4% to 6%.

N. B. Stark & Co.,
52 Broadway, New York
Montreal Toronto Boston London

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING THE SIX PER CENT. FIVE YEAR COLLATERAL GOLD NOTES OF THE

Kansas City Railway and Light Company

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee, under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912, for the deposit of the above-mentioned Notes has, pursuant to the terms of Article Fourth of said Agreement, extended the period in said Article Fourth specified as the period within which the Depositors of said Notes under said Agreement will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan for the reorganization or readjustment of the Company or to the return of the deposited Notes or the proceeds thereof, for a further period of one year from August 15, 1915, and that such further period of one year from August 15, 1915, has been fixed as the period within which such Depositors of said Notes will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan for the reorganization or readjustment of the Company or to the return of the deposited Notes or the proceeds thereof.

Dated July 21, 1915.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
SAMUEL L. FULLER,
JEROME J. HANAUER,
JAMES J. STORROW.

"MUNITIONS SUPPLIES."

A large modern manufacturing plant in the Middle West, well equipped for machine work, structural and plate steel, and wood work, has at present, subject to prior sale, shop facilities available for special work of that character. Box E., Times, 2 Rector St.

Suppose Europe Repudiates Her Debts?

Unimaginable; but a very shrewd Wall Street man said the other day:

"I could be much more sanguine as to our future but for the possibility that when this war is over the United States will have so much of the world's gold and hold such an enormous quantity of the world's promises to pay in gold that Europe in envy will unite against us."

The above is part of an absorbingly interesting speculation on the future in the current issue of

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

There are also five other important contributions to current affairs which every American should read and think about.

There is also the

"Open Security Market"

—giving facts and figures about hundreds of unlisted and inactive securities.

THE ANNALIST
All News Stands *10 Cents a Copy*
$4.00 a Year
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

PERKINS RESENTS WALL ST. RUMORS

Indignant Because Speculators Have Used His Name to Boost Crucible Steel.

NEVER IN POOL, HE SAYS

Notwithstanding Wilkinson's Conservative Statement, Ticker Agencies Tell of Big War Orders.

George W. Perkins became indignant yesterday because of rumors that had been going the rounds in Wall Street for several days that he was a leader in the market movement to put Crucible Steel stock up to a high level.

"These stories are infamous," said he, "and if there is another word that would express my sentiment more strongly I wish you would use it. It is outrageous the way in which a crowd of gamblers over there in the stock market make use of a man's name to further their own ends. I have even heard that the reason given for mentioning me in connection with the speculation in Crucible Steel stock is that I used to take part in pools in United State Steel shares.

"Let me say," continued Mr. Perkins, pounding his desk to lend emphasis to his words, "that I have never taken part in a pool or a joint account or any other arrangement with other men in buying or selling a single share of Steel. You can make that as strong as you please."

Mr. Perkins's remarks, coming soon after a member of the Crucible Steel Company's Executive Committee had stated that he could not see why Crucible stock was selling so high, added increased interest to the market progress of the shares. This Director was Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, who issued a statement on Sunday which was influential in causing a setback of 10 points in the stock the next day.

"I know very little about the Crucible Steel Company," Mr. Perkins said further; "but I do know Mr. Wilkinson and have no doubt that he gave the facts. He is a merchant of sound business judgment, has been a decided factor in building up traffic on the great lakes, and, I take it, he is probably not much in sympathy with this extraordinary stock market movement."

Crucible Steel was again under selling pressure yesterday, and, after opening 2⅜ points below its closing price on Monday, fluctuated considerably under heavy trading, and closed with a net decline of 1 point. It stood next to United States Steel and American Can in point of activity. It appeared as though Mr. Wilkinson's statement which, as quoted on Monday, said among other things, "the stock is in the hands of people who evidently intend to hand it to others at the highest price at which it can be sold," still made buyers cautious; but the fact that an extensive demand existed was proved by the turnover of more than 40,000 shares. Before a sudden call for the stock began early in May, weeks frequently passed without a single sale being recorded on the local Exchange.

The impetus applied to the stock which carried it from 18¾ to 51 in two months grew out of reports of huge war orders received from the allied powers. Widely circulated stories estimated the aggregate of orders for big guns and shells at close to $66,000,000, and it was said that the new plant being built at Harrison, N. J., would cost $20,000,000, the funds being advanced by the Allies.

An addition to Mr. Wilkinson's statement was this item, which was printed yesterday by one of the news ticker agencies:

"The company is building a new ordnance plant, to cost about $2,000,000, at its Atha Works, Newark, N. J., and has war orders which aggregate about $15,000,000. Upon these war orders it will be possible to make $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, provided everything goes according to calculation."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$1,746,395	+$108,005
Twelve roads	6,837,560	—1,202,684
Total (19 roads)	8,583,955	—1,946,679

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$76,114	$71,392	$4,722
Net	34,546	32,652	1,894
Surplus	16,538	15,460	1,078
12 mos. gross	995,457	874,864	120,593
Net	458,325	384,372	73,953
Surplus	245,386	180,886	64,500

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION for year ended March 31—

Net earnings	3,571,058	4,442,032	*870,974
Chgs. & depr.	2,715,802	2,587,206	128,596
Net	855,256	1,854,826	*999,570
Dividends	630,000	1,940,931	*1,310,931
Surp. for year	225,256	†86,105	311,361

†Deficit.

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for June—

Gross	249,537	279,099	*29,562
Net	117,238	112,893	4,345
Bal. aft. chgs.	43,571	39,643	3,928
Other income	16,486	16,624	*138
Surplus	60,057	56,267	3,790
6 mos. gross	1,457,739	1,592,547	*134,808
Net	691,012	690,041	971
Bal. aft. chgs.	251,095	262,874	*11,779
Other income	80,050	78,811	1,239
Surplus	331,145	341,685	*10,540

*Decrease.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM CO., LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Profits	2,763,056	4,275,369	3,044,771
Reserves	......	150,166	295,000
Deduction	45,035	......	......
Balance	2,718,021	4,125,203	2,849,771
Deduction	......	......	4,364
Balance	2,718,021	4,125,203	2,845,407
Pref. dividend	......	720,000	959,983
Balance	2,718,021	3,405,203	1,885,424
Com. dividend	......	1,453,100	960,000
Balance	2,718,021	1,952,103	925,424

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY & POWER for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	430,201	438,461	9,259
Net	224,711	225,019	308
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,706	84,590	*1,116
12 mos. gross	5,109,622	5,156,048	46,426
Net	2,640,548	2,690,140	49,592
Sur. aft. chgs.	985,049	1,055,590	70,542

*Increase.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. and EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROOKLYN six months' statement to June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross op. rev.	3,345,702	3,128,314	217,387
Op. ex., excep. tax & dep.	1,402,393	1,882,571	19,822
Taxes	240,000	219,000	21,000
Depreciation	573,848	475,205	98,642
Total op. exp.	2,216,241	2,076,776	139,464
Net op. rev.	1,129,461	1,051,557	77,923
Net non-op. rev.	29,367	32,486	*3,118
	1,158,828	1,084,024	74,804
Inc. deduct.:			
Int. on funded debt	395,983	402,717	*6,734
Int. on unfunded debt	26,185	17,525	8,660
Bond discount written off	10,134	10,134	......
Tot. inc. ded.	432,302	430,376	1,926
Net income	726,525	653,647	72,877
Stock outstand.	13,421,000	13,305,200	......

*Decrease.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE ARMSBY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held on the 3rd day of August, 1915, at the office of the company, No. 87 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the common capital stock of the corporation from $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $650,000, consisting of 6,500 shares of the par value of $100 each; and to authorize the proper officers to do all acts and things necessary to effectuate such increase of capital stock, and to consider any other and further business which may come before the meeting.
San Francisco, Cal., July 19th, 1915.
J. K. ARMSBY, President.
A. M. LESTER, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., July 12, 1915.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. K. Krieg Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Warren Street, New York City, on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to determine the number of Directors, not less than three nor more than seven, which shall compose the Board of Directors for the ensuing year; to elect such Directors and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
MEYLERT BRUNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Adrian Petroleum Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,248, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.
E. A. BARLOW, Secretary.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
1,732	Alaska	34⅞	35	34⅝	34½
10	Allouez	53	53	53	53
125	Amalgamated	73⅝	74	73⅝	73⅝
650	Am. Zinc	56¼	56¼	55½	56
50	Anaconda	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
200	Arizona Com.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
200	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
1,416	Butte & Sup.	69½	70½	69½	70½
97	Calu. & Ariz.	64¼	64¾	64⅛	64½
28	Calu. & Hecla	568	568	560	560
15	Centennial	19	19	19	19
460	Chino	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼
482	Copper Range	55⅝	56	55	55½
60	East Butte	12⅝	13	12½	13
15	Franklin	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
70	Granby	84½	85	84½	85
270	Gr. Cananea	40	41	40	40½
2	Hancock	18	18	18	18
87	Indiana	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
70	Island Creek	49¼	49¼	49	49
40	do pf.	89½	89¾	89½	89¾
40	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
100	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
510	Lake	15	15	14⅞	15
50	Mason Valley	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
110	Mass. Cons.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
60	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
61	Mohawk	72	72¼	72	72
90	Nevada Cons.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
47	New Arcadian	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
200	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
204	North Butte	30	30½	30	30⅝
117	North Lake	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
50	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
10	Old Colony	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
40	Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
10	Osceola	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
220	Pond Creek	17	17	17	17
20	Ray Cons	23	23	23	23
20	Santo Fe	3	3	3	3
140	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
10	Shattuck	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
240	St. Mary's L.	58	58½	58	58
260	Super. & Bos.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
12	Tamarack	38¼	39	38	39
20	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
940	U. S. Smelting	41	41½	41	41½
170	do pf.	46½	46⅝	46½	46½
200	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
25	Utah Cons.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
110	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞
70	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Winona	2⅞	3⅞	2⅞	3⅞
20	Wolverine	61½	61½	61½	61½
200	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c	75c

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Boston El	73	73	73	73
522	Bost. & Me.	22½	22½	20	20
25	Mass. Electric	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Mass. Elec pf.	34	34	34	34
92	NY, NH. & H.	58	59	57¾	58¾
2	Old Colony	142½	142½	142½	142½
25	Union Pac	127	127	127	127
6	W. End St. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ag. Chem.	50	50	50	50
90	Am. A. C. pf.	94½	94½	93¾	93¾
70	Am. P. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5	Am. Sugar	108½	108½	108½	108½
20	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
150	Am. T. & T.	121⅜	121¾	121⅜	121½
1,013	A.G.&W.I. pf.	26½	27⅛	26	26½
20	E. Bost. Land	9	9	9	9
2	Edison	236	236	236	236
5	Gen. Electric	165½	165⅝	165½	165½
192	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
5	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
10	N. E. Tel.	132	132	132	132
10	Pullman	156	156	156	156
75	Swift & Co.	114	114	113¼	113¼
10	Torrington	31½	31½	31½	31½
5	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	United Fruit	135⅞	136	135¼	135½
65	Un. Shoe M.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50
25	U. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	29	29
175	U. S. Steel	62⅞	63¼	62⅝	63¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	N.E.Cot.Y. 5s.	72	72	72	72
1,000	W. T.&T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 20.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.45	.55
Bay S Gas	.11	.14	McK-Dar	.20	.24
Bingham	9¼	9½	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	.79	.95	Majestic	.70	.75
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met	.21	.24
Boston Ely	.25	.30	Nev Doug	.62	.65
Chief Con.	1½	1⅝	New Balt.	3¼	3½
Con Cop	1⅝	2¼	N Cornelia	6½	7
Crown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop	.20	.21
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Old D Rcts	7	7½
Con Ariz	.75	.84	Oneco	1⅛	1½
Cortez	.40	.60	Riker-H	6¼	6½
Champ Cop	.08	.09	Ray Cop	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	.04	.05	S W Miami	1	1⅜
Davis-D	1⅝	1 7-16	Ton Mines	6⅞	7⅛
E & B B.	1 1-16	1⅜	Utah Met.	3 11-16	4
First N C.	2½	2 9-16	Un V Ext.	5 1-16	6
G'd'd Con	1⅜	1½	Ventura	12⅝	12¾
Houghton	3½	4	Yuk Gold	2½	2⅝
Iron Blos	.63	.66			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	Con. Power	107½	107½	107½	107½
110	Con. Pew. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
200	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Cosden pf.	7	7	7	7
50	Fairm't G. pf.	45	45	45	45
3	Fidel. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
50	Seab. A. L.	13	13	13	13
50	Unit. R. & E.	21½	21½	21½	21½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	B.& O.cv. 4½s.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
800	C. Bal. 4s, '25.	96½	96½	96½	96½
400	City Balt. 4s, '26, W. L.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
500	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,800	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Cn.Coal ref.5s.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Con. Pow. n.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Elkhorn F.5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	94	94	94	94
1,000	Mt. V.-W.Cot. Duck. 5s.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
2,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Southb'd 5s.	103	103	103	103
2,000	S. Md. 4s, '26.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	United Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	80	80	80	80
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	55½	55½	55½	55½
2,000	United Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	50	50	50	50
40	Chicago P. T.	55	55	55	55
20	Ch. Ry., Ser.1.	79	79	79	79
105	Ch. Ry., Ser.2.	18	18	18	18
20	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
100	Mont.-Ward pf.	111¼	111¼	111	111
10	Peoples' Gas	116½	116½	116½	116½
16	Quaker O. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
445	Sears-Roebuck	147	147	146	147
108	Stewart Warn.	65⅝	65⅝	65½	65½
69	Swift & Co.	113½	113½	113¼	113¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Chi. Phone 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
6,000	City Ry. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
8,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Dia. Match 6s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Met. Gold 4s.	72	72	72	72

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
10	Assets Realizat.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30	Allis-Chalmers	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	American Can	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
300	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
1,590	Baldwin Loco	71	71⅝	70¼	71½
200	Baldwin L. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Balt. & Ohio	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
10	Buf. & Sus. pf.	36	36	36	36
2	Brill	40	40	40	40
4	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
737	Cambria Steel	51½	52	51½	51½
440	Elec. Stor. Bat.	53	53	53	53
100	Erie	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
20	Ins. Co., N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
5	Keys. Tel. pf.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
565	Lake Superior	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
275	Lehigh Nav	73½	73½	73½	73½
329	Lehigh Valley	71½	71½	71¼	71¼
208	L. V. Tran. pf.	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
3	North. Central	83½	83½	83½	83½
10	North Penn	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
242	Penn. R. R.	53⅛	53⅛	53	53⅛
131	Penn. Steel pf.	66¼	67	66¼	67
1,230	Phila. Co.	39	40½	38⅝	39½
40	P. Co. cum. pf.	40¼	41	40¼	41
138	Phila. Electric	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾
10	Phila. R. T.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
100	Phil. R. T. ctfs.	8½	8½	8½	8½
245	Reading	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
10	Southern Pac.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
50	Southern Ry.	14	14	14	14
100	S.L.&S.F. 2d pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,507	Tonopah Belm.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
252	Tonopah Min.	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
30	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
86	United Gas I.	83¼	83½	83¼	83½
2,720	U. S. Steel	62⅞	63¼	62⅝	63¼
41	Warwick I. & S.	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜
5	Westmore. Coal	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
352	Cramp & Son	64½	64½	63½	63½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Bald. L.1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	103¼	103¼	103	103
16,000	P. R.R. g.4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½
3,000	P.R.R. c. 4½s.	103	103	103	103
11,000	Phil. Co. c.5s.	79½	80¼	79½	80¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	Read. gen. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	United Ry. 4s	74	74	74	74
37,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s	63	67	63	66

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. W. G. Mch.	16	16	16	16
340	Am. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
620	Colum. Gas & E.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	Crucible Steel	39⅝	42	39⅝	42
418	Crucible Steel pf.	96	96	95	96
25	Elk Co. Nat Gas.	116½	116½	116⅝	116⅝
55	Mfrs. L. & H.	46	46	46	46
25	Nat. Fireproof	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
20	Okla. Nat. Gas	63	63	63	63
30	Pitts. Brewing	4	4	4	4
50	Pitts. Coal	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
500	San Toy Mining	16c	16c	16c	16c
15	Union Nat. Gas	129	129	129	129
80	Union S. & S.	101	101	100¼	100¼
40	U. S. Steel	63	63	62⅝	63
89	W'house Air B.	132½	133	132½	133

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORDERS PLACED popular-priced silk and evening dresses; call with samples. 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

WE ARE OPEN TO LOOK AND PLACE orders on all kinds of silk waists at right styles. 125 Prince St., second floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT EVENING, WEDding and silk afternoon dresses; orders given. 82 West 27th, eighth floor.

JOBBERS—850 dozen boys' O. T. wash suits at $1.50 a dozen, net; no discount. L 12 Times.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats, cloth and pile fabrics. 6 West 18th St., 8th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES.—Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at coats and suits. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

MANUFACTURERS of crepe de chine waists. Call with samples, 9th floor, 129 W. 22d St.

HAVE 2,000 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out at $4.50 to $9.00 per dozen; former prices $9.00 to $18.00 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

BIG JOB of ladies' cotton mohair bathing suits to close out at your own price. Bedrick's Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

WE HAVE 3,000 WASH DRESSES to close out at a sacrifice. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

JOB OF CREPE DE CHINE dresses, cheap. 9th floor, 132 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Circularizing and addressing service; list of 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Grossfranzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted for out-of-town and resident buyers, by a ladies' and misses' coat house of the better grade; will only consider those who have traveled and have an established trade; commission basis. Answer, with references and full particulars, to L 29 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names.
Monday...3¼@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Open Spring Goods Today.

These departments of the American Woolen Company will open lines today for the Spring, 1916, season: Department 1, Division A, serges, unfinished worsteds, French backs and cheviots; Department 3, Division C, flannels, crashes, thibets, wool mixtures, and venetians.

About Buying a Bale of Cotton.

An echo of the late "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement was heard here yesterday when a local manufacturing jeweler told a TIMES reporter that he had liquidated his holdings, which amounted to one bale, at a loss of only $1.50. That is, he sold the bale for $48.50, after having bought it several months ago for $50 at the suggestion of a Southern customer. It is believed that he was luckier than some who fell in with the scheme.

Some Withdrawals of Wool.

LONDON July 20.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales. The tone was decidedly irregular. Good crossbreds and merinos were steadily absorbed by the home trade, France and Russia, but the lower sorts were weak and withdrawals were frequent as sellers did not meet the lower bids.

The present sales will be closed Saturday, July 24, and the next auctions are fixed to commence on Sept. 7.

Demand for Bat-Wing Ties.

The neckwear manufacturers are finding an unusually strong demand for batwing ties. While the call for this type of neckwear has been in evidence right along, it is not generally a feature of buying for the Fall. The business placed on batwings has been improving despite the fact that the collar styles can scarcely be said to favor this kind of neckwear. The designs most popular are the large polka dot or coin spotted styles and figured effects.

Burlaps Are Dull Here.

The call for spot burlaps has not been so active here in the last few days as it was, and this, combined with quite liberal receipts and prospective arrivals, has taken the edge off the market. Lightweight goods are relatively in an easier price position than heavies, 7½-ounce, forty-inch goods now being available here around 6.35 cents, with eight-ounce goods in the same width costing about ten points more. Both of these quotations are more or less nominal, as are prices on 10 and 10½ ounce, forty-inch goods, which are given as 7.85 and 7.90 and 8 cents, respectively. It was said yesterday that jute is now held at 29 pounds sterling per long ton, free on board Calcutta.

Hard Coal Is Not Wanted.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade is dragging its weary way through the dullest month of the year. There is no life to the demand, and mining operations continue on the same restricted basis as for weeks past. While no improvement is shown over June, and, in fact, the tonnage moving is perhaps slightly less, the comparison with past years will not be so unfavorable. Business reached the midsummer minimum earlier than usual this year, but it has not dropped much, if any, below the July normal. The movement of bituminous coal has improved somewhat over the early part of the month, when consumption was interfered with by shutdowns at steam plants, but the situation, as a whole, does not show any great change for the better.

Clothing Trade Improvement.

The clothing trade shows signs of a slight improvement, and there is a better feeling gaining ground in the market generally. Conditions have been dull for so long that it is regarded as only natural for a brisker demand to assert itself in the near future. The out-of-town markets, notably Chicago, are reported to be sending in more fair-sized orders for piece goods, and the tailors to the trade expect to do a good Fall business. Just at present the local market is doing an active business on Summer suits for immediate delivery, the demand for this sort of merchandise being especially good from the buyers here in town. The clothiers fully expect that the late or duplicate orders placed by the retailers will be particularly heavy toward the end of this season.

Concentrating on a Fabric.

A peculiar problem is faced by the dress goods houses as a result of the dyestuff shortage. In the case of goods that require dyeing of a certain nature the question is whether to concentrate on one special fabric or "talk up" others where similar processes are employed. Vigoreux, for instance, is dyed or rather printed by means of alizarine paste, and cross dyes take the same sort of coloring stuff. By pushing more than one fabric for which the dyes are scarce the mills can get only limited returns and prices would remain normal. In the event that only one fabric of the kind is "talked up," the mills might be able to create a demand that would mean much better returns because the buyers are willing to pay high prices for goods that are popular. Profits in this case would be larger and more satisfactory to the mills.

Business Before Opening.

The showing of lightweight goods for Spring, 1916, before the opening is reported to have been more successful than usual from an order taking standpoint. On staple numbers the business booked by the mills has been more than fair. What effect this will have when the general trade is given an opportunity to buy remains to be seen, but well posted factors in the market believe that if the demand becomes at all brisk prices will soar. In short, some of the mill organizations start the new season well supplied with business and the tendency will be, as it has been in the past under similar conditions, to boost prices. Serges are expected to show exceptional strength, and well-informed selling agents state that a surprise is in store for many of the clothiers who labor under the impression that these goods may be picked up anywhere at bargain prices.

Just Another Association.

About a week ago there appeared in this column a paragraph which said that a trade body to be known as the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' Association was shortly to be organized here. The information regarding this prospective association was received from Lazarus Shenfeld, an attorney of 35 Nassau Street. Since the publication of the paragraph in question, THE TIMES has been informed that an association bearing that name has been in existence for some time, having twenty-seven branches throughout the country. When seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Shenfeld said that through an inadvertence the prospective association had been called by the same name as the old. The name of the former has been changed, however, to the American Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' Association. It will be incorporated, Mr. Shenfeld said, under the laws of this State in September.

Cannot Discourage Fancy Shoes.

The movement among the manufacturers to curtail the supply of shoe styles for the Spring, 1916, season has met with divided opinion in the local shoe trade. One authority speaks of the movement as follows: "The decision of the manufacturers was right because it is far too early to tell what the women will want next year, but it is foolish to believe that it is possible to discourage fancy shoes entirely. Modern business demands quick results, and style is the only thing that will build a shoe business quickly. It takes too long to build a shoe business on quality alone, and the profit is very limited on staple footwear." Comment is also made to the effect that the continuance of good shoe business this Summer has been due to the wide sale of novelties, which must be replaced before they are entirely worn out.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Trading in gray goods showed up considerably in this market yesterday, the volume of business done during the day comparing poorly with that of Monday and the closing days of last week. The trouble was that the buyers wanted to take goods for late deliveries at current prices, which proposition the mills could not see, while the mills wanted to sell goods for spot and nearby delivery at present figures. The position of the sellers did not appeal much to the buyers, though some spot and nearby business was reported on such goods as 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s at the prices quoted below. In isolated cases mills would not sell even spot goods at these figures. On the other hand, it was said that, where certain mills would only sell for prompt delivery during the morning session at prevailing quotations, they were willing in the afternoon to take these prices on goods to be shipped up to Sept. 1. There was not much change in the situation as it concerned sheetings and drills. Fancy and special goods sold pretty well. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

A. H. Ringk & Co. were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that white zinc mixed with oil and water is properly dutiable under the tariff at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for such merchandise. The action of the Collector in returning the commodity at higher rates not named in the official papers was reversed.

W. H. Horstmann & Co., Philadelphia, were sustained in a contention for lower duty on metal thread goods returned by the appraiser as metal thread trimmings. The Collector accordingly took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that the articles were properly dutiable as ribbons, beltings or articles composed in chief value of metal threads at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem. It was shown at the trial that the goods consisted largely of cords composed in chief value of metal threads, and that they are used for military purposes in the making of shoulder knots and ornamenting hats and caps. The Collector was ordered to make a reliquidation.

The board took favorable action in a protest by J. E. Bates relating to additional duties assessed on packing charges. The protest was against the Collector's action in taking additional duty under the provisions of paragraph I of section 3 of the tariff law. It appeared that the Collector ascertained the additional duties by adding the packing charges and assessing extra duty on the basis of that addition. Judge Hay said in his decision for the board that this was erroneous under the rule laid down by the Customs Court. The decision said that from the papers before the board the appraised value exceeded the entered value by 115.25 francs and, with this amount as the basis of his calculation and on this amount alone, the Collector should have assessed the additional duty.

The board cleared the files of several importers' cases by overruling the claims as the firms showed no disposition to submit testimony. The protests were by Villar & Co., San Juan, Porto Rico; James E. Clark, Portland, Me.; John Wanamaker and T. G. Cooper & Co., Philadelphia, and Bernard, Juden & Co., H. Hamstra & Co. and George W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago.

The Robert Keith Furniture and Carpet Co., St. Louis, filed a protest against the assessment of additional duty, the firm claiming that through clerical error in footing the invoice this additional duty accrued. At the hearing the Government counsel admitted that there was a clerical error manifest from the papers. The protest was therefore sustained with an order for a reliquidation.

Following an earlier decision, the board sustained a protest by C. A. Haynes & Co., who objected to the imposition of a 60 per cent. duty as silk wearing apparel on silk mufflers. Entry was granted at 50 per cent. under the provision for "silk mufflers." Similar action was taken in a protest by Kaskel & Kaskel.

EXPORTS SHOW GAIN.

Last Week's Shipments Double Those of Same Period Last Year.

Exports, which were at a low ebb in the week before, picked up considerably in the week ended July 17, according to the Custom House report made public yesterday. They totaled $23,044,361 for the week compared with $19,713,093 in the week before, and $28,060,621 in the week before that. In the corresponding week last year exports from this port were valued at only $11,346,861. Outward shipments to date from here for the year now amount to $726,573,677, against $506,362,110 in the same period of last year.

England retained her lead as a purchaser with a total for the week of $9,441,175, with France, as usual, second with shipments totaling $5,023,808. Exports to the British possessions had a value of $1,298,851, while Russia took war munitions and cotton worth $913,617. Shipments to the chief neutral countries were below normal, while South American exports also showed a falling off. Merchandise for China was manifested at $278,394.

Shipments of domestics in the week were set down at $146,081, while cotton duck exports were manifested at $111,794. The largest single shipment of domestics, $55,894, went to Santo Domingo, while the British War Office was the biggest single purchaser of duck, its value being $78,634.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—Helfrich, Bohner & Co.; H. E. Bohner, furniture; Park Av.
ASHEVILLE—Asheville Dry Goods Company; M. Swartzberg, dry goods; 595 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BEAUMONT—J. J. Nathan & Co.; E. Garrett, furnishing goods; Imperial.
BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; G. H. Severson, furniture; 320 5th Av., Grenoble.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Adelson, silk waists; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; Miss M. Fleming, art goods; L. F. Hill, inexpensive dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; W. F. Varnum, boy's clothing; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; Mrs. J. E. Rowell, corsets; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Eton, misses' coats; Mrs. Nudd, infants' haberdashery, knit goods; Mrs. Barrett, ladies' machine-made dresses; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; basement; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Crawford Plummer Company; J. Schenker, jobs silks, linen, Palm Beach suits, wash skirts, dresses; 12 W. 31st.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Becktold, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Zink-Moorehead Co.; P. M. White, carpets, housefurn. goods; Imperial.
BURLINGTON—Royal Cloak Co.; H. Klein, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; A. B. Nelson, umbrellas; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth St.
CHICAGO—The Famous; H. Solomon, clothing, furnishing goods; Wallick's.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward; Mr. Hawkin, Mr. Payton, hosiery, underwear; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Arbetman Bros. & Blair; S. Blair, piece goods; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Feldman Bros.; M. Feldman, trimmings; Wallick.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsh & Co.; L. Lee, coats, suits; 39 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. I. Ryan, domestics; K. Trilling, men's, boys' clothing; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Company; T. J. Phelan, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. B. Harris, notions; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, jewelry, leather gods; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; D. Harrison, upholstery goods; 15 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—S. Och & Co.; L. E. Och, ladies' hats; 621 Bwy.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. E. Force, furs; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Stearns & Co.; Miss E. M. Bishop, infants', children's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers & Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garments, (basement;) 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss H. E. Mahoney, misses' wear; Miss G. Kelley, infants' wear; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND.—Hirsch Company; P. Hirsch, jobs silk waists, skirts; Miss E. Cohen, dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; Mr. Bohl, representing; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfeld Company; J. Braff, cloaks, suits; 1,133 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; S. Samuel, jobs laces, embroideries; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Monarch Raincoat Co.; L. Ripner, raincoats; Navarre.
CLEVELAND—Enterprise Credit Clothing Co.; M. Rosenblum, men's, women's clothing; Grand.
DALLAS—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. W. Ashton, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; L. A. Michaelson, men's clothing; 19 East 24th.
DAYTON—L. A. Mendenhall Co.; H. Mendenhall, millinery; Broadway Central.
DENVER—Armstrong-Turner Millinery Co.; J. J. Platfoot, silks, ribbons; 621 B'way.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; E. O. Houtz, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods; 71 West 23d.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; M. K. Rodman, women's, children's underwear, hosiery, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; S. T. Ingram, silks, dress goods, prints, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Shloss, silks, ribbons, laces; 621 B'way.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; G. Strauss, millinery; 621 B'way.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Mrs. H. Metcalf, women's suits; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—"Carley's;" Mrs. W. Carley, Fall coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; W. Corcoran, boys' clothing; 75 Spring.
FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Dessauer; E. I. Cohn, (basement,) ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
FRANKFORT—J. N. Crutcher, general merchandise; Woodward.
GEORGETOWN—Levy-Bourke Co.; O. P. Bourke, general merchandise; Woodward.
GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Paris D. G. Co.; F. A. Fligman, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
HARRISBURG—Witmer, Bair & Witmer; B. F. Witmer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; S. Stern, muslin underwear, corsets; 2 Walker.
HONESDALE—Katz Underwear Co.; E. A. Katz, underwear; 1,150 Broadway.
HORNELL—Tuttle-Rockwell Co.; J. L. Rockwell, dry goods; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—Levy-Arnold Co.; M. Arnold, caps; Broadway Central.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. Proffitt, millinery; Mrs. C. E. Austin, women's garments; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; W. P. Munger, mfg. dept.; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer & Bros. Co.; Mrs. J. H. Minture, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, &c.; 7 W. 22d; Sherman Sq.
KNOXVILLE—S. H. George & Sons; E. George, ready to wear; 353 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Bair & Witmer; J. Bair, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Utitz, Fall garments; 303 5th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; P. Watt, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Mr. Mulcahey, white goods; 432 4th Av.
LEBANON—Smith & Bowman; L. G. Bowman, carpets, upholstery; M. H. Smith, carpets, upholstery; Algonquin.
LIMA, Ohio.—Glover & Winters Company; C. L. Dalzell, Mrs. C. L. Dalzell, wholesale millinery; Hargrave.
LIMA, Ohio—Ladies' Outfitting Company; M. Michael, Mrs. M. Michael, women's ready-to-weor; Hargrave.
LOS ANGELES—Bon Ton; H. Citrin, cloaks, suits; 11 W. 25th.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; F. W. Gardner, silks, dress goods; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. Levy, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; G. W. Jeffery, domestics, linens, white goods, dress goods, silks; 105 Grand.
LOUISVILLE—J. Block, millinery; Latham.
LOWELL—Smart Clothes Shop; D. S. O'Brien, clothing, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
MACON—Benson Clothing Co.; F. C. Benson, clothing, hats; Webster.
MILWAUKEE—M. Hermann & Co.; A. H. Wettendorf, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Stumpf & Langhoff; J. B. Kaufman, men's, women's, children's garments, furnishing goods; 1,261 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—A. Landauer & Son; J. A. Landauer, dress, wash, white goods, linens; 395 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Boutelle Bros.; W. H. Stevens, upholstery, draperies; Longacre.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. B. McKenny, wash goods, prints, ginghams; 43 Leonard; Belleclaire.
MINNEAPOLIS—Farmer Brothers; M. Farmer, hosiery; Grand.
NEW ORLEANS—Grossman-Weinfeld Millinery Co.; Mr. Grossman, millinery; 580 B'way.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Av
NEW HAVEN—Schulman & Evans; Mr. Schulman and Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, woolens; Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Av.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Baker, Hanna & Blake Co.; A. E. Battoms, notions, fancy goods; 395 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—H. J. Cohen, cloakings; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son.; W. Silverman, cotton, woolens; 7 W. 22d; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, white chinchilla coats; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores Co.; E. W. Wright, sporting goods; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. R. Aufderheide, dress goods, silks, laces; R. L. Thompson, domestics; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. T. McWheeney, ready-to-wear; 18 West 35th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. B. Goodman, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, women's suits; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; B. F. Whitehead and E. Whippo, men's, boys' clothing; L. A. Behr, merchandise manager, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; Miss Gottlieb, silk dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; V. Eckland, stationery, novelties; 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND—Meir & Frank Co.; Miss N. D. Lund, buttons, trimmings; 212 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Flint Co.; H. Flint, carpets, furniture, house furnishing goods; Woodward.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. G. Reid, domestics, linens, wash goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 Walker.
READING—Schrader & Kline; C. M. Kline, furniture; J. S. Kline, furniture; Murray Hill.
RICHMOND—A. A. Adkins & Co.; A. A. Adkins, carpets; Herald Square.
RICHMOND—Sydnor & Hundley; G. B. Sydnor, carpets; Great Northern.
ROCHESTER—Garson, Meyer & Co.; J. Frank, clothing; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. W. Butler, neckwear; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, woolens; S. Block, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Engler and A. J. Boehme, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Ashton D. G. Co.; J. H. Schmauss, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
SACRAMENTO—Wasserman, Gattman Co.; Miss A. Rushing, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Miss Barker, representing; 2 Walker.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. P. Edgecomb, men's clothing, furnishing goods, underwear, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
SALT LAKE—Zion Co-operative Merc. Institution; A. H. Woodruff, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
SALT LAKE CITY—Paris Millinery Co.; A. A. Allen, juvenile goods; 821 Broadway.
SAN ANTONIO—Joske Bros.; W. C. Frost, ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. Greenberg, millinery; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. J. Treganowen, laces, embroideries, neckwear, hdkf's, trimmings; 50 Union Sq.
SAN FRANCISCO—F. N. Wood & Co.; Mrs. A. Knapp, millinery; 43 W. 16th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; Miss P. Kaplan, corsets, sweaters, house dresses, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Conner, Moffett & Co.; Miss W. Hoeffling, embroideries; Miss M. Murphy, infants' wear; J. V. Costello, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; V. Siegler, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.' Stores; G. W. Clarke, dry goods, general merchandise; 320 Church St.; Sherman Square.
SEATTLE—Frederick & Nelson; Miss E. Inman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 450 4th Av.
SPOKANE—Kemp & Herbert; Mr. Stone, ready to wear; 16 E. 18th.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods, toys; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Montrose Cloak and Suit Co.; D. Goldman, cloakings; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Broida Bros.; S. A. Broida, men's, women's furn. goods, millinery; Broadway Central.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, coats, skirts; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. Steinman, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; J. J. Miller, cloaks; L. Herzog, dry goods; 621 Bwy.
ST. LOUIS—King-Brinsmade Mercantile Co.; C. E. Runk, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery, knit goods; F. X. Walsh, dress goods; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. E. Doody, dress goods, flannels; H. R. Kurtz, wash goods; A. Steedman, linens, white goods, handkerchiefs; 256 Church.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro.; C. M. Steinman, hosiery; 72 Leonard St.
ST. LOUIS—Strauss & Stumer Merc. Co.; A. Frank, millinery, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Co.; A. A. Tucker, flowers, feathers; Miss M. C. Marx, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Frank & Myer Neckwear Co.; S. M. Frank, neckwear; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. H. Finch, prints, ginghams; 320 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Robinson, Strauss & Co.; Mrs. F. H. Dawson, Miss E. Krey, and Mrs. G. Jones, trimmed hats, 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; W. A. Ricker, house furn. goods; 17 E. 22d.
ST. PAUL—Manheimer Bros.; A. F. Williams, furniture, bedding, upholstery; 320 Church.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss M. A. Sullivan, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, silk petticoats; 220 5th Av.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. H. Tyroler, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
WACO—Goldstone & Migel Co.; S. Hirschberg, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
WALLA WALLA—Hanger & Thompson; T. M. Hanger, dry goods, general merchandise, cloaks, suits, furs; 1,150 B'way.
WATERBURY—W. D. Scott, ready-to-wear; D. J. Scott, ready-to-wear; Grand.
WHEELING, W. Va.—John S. Naylor & Co.; A. G. Naylor, hosiery, knit underwear; 101 Franklin.
WHEELING—Clark, Schilling & Co.; R. B. Clark, notions; Somerset.
WILKES-BARRE—The Hub; M. Hershowitz, clothing; Breslin.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, domestics; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; B'way Central.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. L. Moran, white goods; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.
YONKERS—Marshall-Matheson Co.; Mr. Slater, white goods; 432 4th Av.
YORK—J. McLean Son—G. E. Klinedenst, white goods; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—C. Livingston & Sons; C. Livingston and G. F. Livingston, ready to wear, millinery, infants', children's wear; Grand.
YOUNGSTOWN—Central Store Co.; W. H. Toulmin, ready-to-wear; Navarre.
ZANESVILLE—Galigher Hat Store; L. C. Galigher, hats; Marlborough.
ZANESVILLE—Galagher Hat Co.; L. C. Gallagher, hats; Grand.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.
IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

BAER'S Maternity Skirt. Patent applied for. THE BEST IN THE MARKET. HIGH GIRDLE NO ELASTIC NO STRINGS. $2.25 TO $6.75. GUSTAVE BAER, 510 Sixth Av., Nr. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 1436.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

LUMBERMEN COMPLAIN.

Tell Federal Trade Commission Their Business Is Demoralized.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Members of the Federal Trade Commission concluded a two-day conference with lumbermen this afternoon and left for Detroit tonight, where they will hold a hearing tomorrow. Statements that the lumber business of the country is in a demoralized condition were repeated by representatives of the industry, who appeared before the commission today.

E. B. Hazen of Portland, Ore., representing the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, summarized his recommendations for the relief of existing conditions as follows:

Our marine laws should be amended so that we can compete with vessels under foreign flags—so that we can purchase ships anywhere and operate them under our flag off shore and between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts.

Railroad-owned ships should be permitted to operate through the Panama Canal from coast to coast.

The lumbermen should be permitted to form co-operative selling agencies to care for the domestic trade.

Edward Hines, Chicago lumberman, called attention to peculiar advantages enjoyed by Canadian manufacturers over lumbermen in the United States in reaching the greatest consuming and manufacturing cities of the United States. Low water freight rates, cheap labor, cheap farm produce, and lower taxes were the causes named by Mr. Hines for this situation.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co
Commission Merchants
93-95 Franklin Street, New York
Cotton Fabrics
Spring Lines, 1916, for Jobbing Trades, are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics

Jobbing Trade, Attention!
Spring Line 1916 Ready.
WASH GOODS THAT SELL
TILTON & KEELER,
61-63 Worth Street.

Gans-Burgauer Co
66-68 Worth Street
White and Printed Cotton Fabrics
For Jobbing Trade Spring 1916 Now Ready

AUCTION SALES.

AN IMPORTANT SALE FOR THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR IN A HIGH-CLASS WEST END AVENUE APARTMENT.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,
has received imperative orders to sell at absolute auction entire magnificent contents of a 10-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE "ALLENDALE,"
808 West End Av., cor. 99th Street,
TO-DAY, (Wednesday), at 10:30 A. M.
Exhibition 9 A. M. To-day, and During Sale. (Inquire for Apt. 7-A.)
Hand-carved Mahogany Dining Room Suite, cost $3,000; Steinway & Sons Baby Grand Pianoforte in perfect order; original Oil Paintings, costly Persian Rugs and Carpets, large Sevres and Capo Dimonti Vases, Bronzes, Curios, Miniatures, beautiful China and Glassware, Tapestry and Gold Drawing Room Suite, hand-carved and Marquetry Library Suite, fine Engravings, &c.; 500 rare and valuable Books; 2 Costly Limoges Dining Sets, Silver Ware, Empire Clock Sets, Player Piano, Mahogany Poker Table, Leather Chairs and Couches, Andirons, &c. Bedrooms fully furnished and everything in first-class condition, to be removed after sale. Catalogue at House.
Cash deposits required from every one.
Auctioneer's Office, 428 Columbus Av. 'Phone, 7175—Schuyler.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, July 21st, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Very Large Offering of High-Class
Clothing
For Men, Youths and Children,
CONSISTING OF
MEN'S and YOUTHS' SUITS,
Children's Knicker & Novelty Suits,
3,500 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS.
Also 100 Custom-Made Suits.

BANKRUPTCY SALE
In the matter of
WILLIAM H. RICH & SON, Bankrupt,
Trading as
THE BROOKLYN APRON COMPANY,
Purchased from
CHARLES H. McGILL, Trustee.
Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, Attys. for Trustee.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Sells by Public Auction,
On Wednesday, July 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A.M.
On Premises, No. 423 Broadway, Near Canal St., New York City,
The assets of above, consisting of Cotton Piece Goods, such as Ginghams, Lawns, Seersuckers, Muslins, Cambrics, Richmond Cloths, Zephyrs, Cretonnes, Galateas, Percales, Dotted Swiss, Linens, Cross Bars, Organdies, Denims, Twills, Colored and White Crepes, Bedford Cloths, Laces and Embroideries, Allovers, Pearl Buttons, Bias Bindings, Tapes, Thread, Cotton and Trimmings. Also about 250 dozen Bungalow Aprons. Sale arranged and conducted by PHILIP SMITH.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell Friday, July 23, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C., 1,000 DOZ. HIGH GRADE
OSTRICH PLUMES
in original boxes up to 24 inch, direct from the manufacturer.
1,000 PIECES FINEST QUALITY
SILK RIBBONS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
SILK VELVETS.
LACES
Also a very fine line of
DRESSES
and one of the best equipped plants of machinery, consisting of Wilcox & Gibbs, Special, and other MACHINES, MOTOR, POWER TABLES, OFFICE PARTITION, DESKS, TYPEWRITER, FIXTURES, ETC.
This is one of the finest stocks sold this season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trustee's Sale
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS of BAUMAN JEWELRY COMPANY of Chicago
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
will sell
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21ST, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at
539 Broadway, New York City,
Consisting of
Diamond lavallieres, rings, bar pins, gold cigarette cases, vanity cases, earrings, gold bracelets, 5-karat diamond, A PERFECT GEM PEARL, 22 GRS., gold mesh bags, watches, fobs, etc.
By order of FRANKLIN N. WOOD, Trustee.

BUSINESS.

Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker, and investor. On all news stands, 10c a copy; $4.00 a year. Send postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 21ST, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
13 shs. Mercantile National Bank, in liq.
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.
$3,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935, (Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. Ctf. of Deposit.)
$14,000 Cinn., Indianapolis & Western Ry. 1st Ref. 4 p. c. Bds., 1952, (Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. Ctf. of Deposit.)
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
550 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. assenting common.
50 shs. Cities Development Co.
7 shs. First National Bank of Jamaica.
48 shs. Cambridge Book Corporation prefd.
$500 Freundschaft Society of N. Y. 4 p. c. Mtg. Bd., issued March 1, 1914.
$5,000 Elkin & Allegheny Rwy. 1st & Refdg. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$5,000 Tombigbee Valley R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1956.
$5,000 Tombigbee Valley R. R. Gen'l Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1935.
27 shs. Chelsea Exchange Bank.
250 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
$750 New Mexico Colorado Coal & Mining Co. Series A Income Bd., 1941; Oct., 1912, coupon on.
2½ shs. New Mexico Colorado Coal & Mining Co. common T. C.
$1,000 Raton Water Works Co. 1st Mtg. Bds., Aug., 1914, coupon on Bankers' Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.
3 shs. New York Mortgage & Security Co.
$1,000 Augusta Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$1,000 Ouray County, Colorado, Refdg. 4 p. c. "A" Bds., 1921.
$1,500 City of Seguin, Texas, 6 p. c. School Bds., 1922.
40 shs. American Chicle Co. common.
21 shs. American Real Estate Co. preferred.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
$1,000 Consolidated Nevada-Utah Corpn. 6 p. c. Convert. Bonds, 1922-1927.
50 shs. Hall Switch & Signal Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Hall Switch & Signal Co. common.
400 shs. Leavitt Realty Co. of N. Y. Corpn.
$7,000 Assignment by Libman Constructing on Contract No. 36,957, F. A. T. Building, Central Park, Manhattan, Borough N. Y. City.
$3,000 Milliken Brothers, Inc., 1st Mtg. Convt. S. F. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921, $267.92 paid in liq. on each $1,000.
$3,000 Obermayer & Liebman 50-year 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1954.
$1,000 Obermayer & Liebman Realty Corpn. 4 p. c. Gold Deb. Bds., 1952.
35 shs. Kings County Mortgage Co.
70 shs. Hercules Powder Co. common.
100 shs. American Process Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTOR.
Claim on judgment in suit Supreme Court, N. Y. County, Milton P. Bagg, plaintiff, vs. Richard H. Lenkheit and Margarethe Lenkheit, defendants, for deficiency judgment, $4,664.02, with interest from Dec. 1, 1911.
100,000 shs. International Petroleum & Oil Co.
$30 Note of E. C. Heg on which is due $28.
905 shs. Pacific Copper Co., Ltd.
$126.25 note of Richard Montgomery, dated Oct. 1, 1914, with 12 shs. Tremley Point Corpn. as collateral.
1,500 shs. Pacific Copper & Pyrites Co.
150 shs. Automatic Coin Wrapping Machine Co. common.
$10,000 Note of Manhattan Securities Co., dated July 16, 1909, reciting the deposit with the Hudson Trust Co. as collateral security for this and all other notes of same issue, an amount at par value with the 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Gold Bds. of the Elko Realty & Development Co. equal to $1,250 par value for each $1,000 note issued.
500 shs. Tuscarora & Nevada Mines Co. common Ctf. of Deposit, deposited under reorganization agreement dated June 11, 1910.
25 shs. Elko Realty & Development Co.

MERCHANDISE.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
will sell on
FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M.,
at 25 West 31st Street,
New York City, the entire
STOCK, PLANT & FIXTURES
of the
Kaufman Costume Company,
consisting of a large line of silks, velvets, cloths, and other materials; chiffons, nets, trimmings, allovers, etc.
And a large line of

AUCTION SALES.

"SELL THEM"
No Matter How Low the Price
These are our orders for the
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
Edgemere Crest
400 Choice Lots THIS SATURDAY 7 New Houses
No matter how skeptical you may be—Fitzjames E. Browne, the world famous real estate auctioneer, will convince you that this is a sale WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms the easiest ever offered.
Write today for illustrated Edgemere booklet.
MORGENTHAU JR. CO. & FITZJAMES E. BROWNE
ASSOCIATE AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

MEETING OF DRESS FABRIC JOBBERS

Some Topics of Trade Interest Discussed by These Buyers Here Yesterday.

NEW COLOR CARD INDORSED

Optimism as to Conditions Expressed by Members from All Over the Country.

The mid-Summer meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday was marked by the spirit of business optimism expressed by members from all sections of the country, as well as by the fact that for the first time manufacturers and commission men participated in the proceedings as associate members. As a departure from former meetings, only one session was held. W. M. G. Howse, of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan., President of the association, called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock, and in a short address told of the benefits to be derived from mutual co-operation and interchange of ideas by the different factors in the trade.

President Howse declared that the present was an age of co-operation. He also predicted that as time goes on, the President of the United States will make a practice of conferring wtih business men in order to shape the policy of the Government in the matter of regulation and business expansion. Mr. Howse said it augured well for the future that, among those present at the meeting, were some who thought until recently that the association was antagonistic to their interests. The fact that these men are affiliated with the organization of jobbers was a most encouraging sign, he thought.

While he invited the fullest discussion regarding the points of difference between the interests represented at the meeting, and his invitation was accepted by some, it was rather apparent that all elements inclined to be conservative in their expressions of belief regarding alleged trade abuses. One of the principal discussions related to the pros and cons of the length of piece goods, both dress and wash fabrics. Colby Davis, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, gave it as his view that if short-length pieces were desired, it was merely a matter of paying the manufacturers a small commission, something like one-eighth of a cent, for cutting and making up.

Norman H. Johnson, Secretary of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and others argued that smaller pieces, ranging from 18 to 20 yards, instead of 50 or more yards, were more desirable, particularly in the retail trade in small towns. The smaller piece, it was maintained, would result in a local merchant carrying a greater variety of patterns, and therefore better accommodate the consumer. President Howse said it seemed best not to make any demand at this time on manufacturers to finish their goods in shorter lengths.

Fred A. Colt, of Ostrander & Co., speaking on the relations between jobbers and manufacturers, said there was too much selling to so-called "mills." He instanced the case of one "mill" in which there are only two looms, and said this abuse should be stopped.

"Of course," said Mr. Colt, "the large department stores have gone beyond most of you as far as being valuable customers is concerned, and you cannot move the hands of the clock backward, but you can stop some of the competition which extends even to smaller retail operators, and we manufacturers can get the additional business needed from the specialty houses, from whom the average large retail buyer is fond of making his purchases. The jobbers have outside problems enough in competing with the specialty houses without having to fight the sources of their own supplies."

Those present listened with much interest to F. B. Hoagland, of the Textile Color Card Association, who described the colors for the Fall of 1915. He said the colors were experts' selections from 2,000 shades received from all sections of the United States. Although the Committee received more than half a hundred shades of navy blue, only three were selected, as the Committee was of the opinion that no reason existed for a larger number. The speaker said that the card had found a wide distribution and had been generally accepted with satisfaction in the trade, and added:

"I predict that dark colors will be popular for Fall. There will be no other standard card issued at this time, although later, as the necessity arises, there may be addition in the form of cards with eight or ten tones."

Joseph M. McCutcheon, Chairman of the Jobbers' Committee on the American shade card for this Fall, filed a report which was read by the Secretary, outlining the participation of the jobbers in the production of the card. The report suggested that the Jobbers' Association indorsed the new card. This was done.

Reports were read by George R. Aufderheide, of the Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburgh, the Treasurer, and by Assistant Secretary Thomas A. Fernley. The finances of the Association were shown to be in excellent condition, while the Assistant Secretary's report said the Association was the gainer by opening its doors to the manufacturers and commission merchants. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President. The next meeting will be held next January on a date to be fixed later.

President Howse, in speaking to a TIMES reporter, said that the outlook in the Middle West is most encouraging for a big Fall business. The crops are coming on well, he said, and this gives a feeling of confidence all around. In addition, the phenomenal purchases of foodstuffs by the Allies and neutral countries have brought much prosperity in many sections. Secretary Johnson, of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, declared that collections are good in the Southern States, and the prospects of fair business good. He declared that this year's crops in the South are more diversified than at any period in the history of this section. Much land not heretofore cultivated, Mr. Johnson said, is now devoted to wheat and other products other than cotton. The latter commodity has not been curtailed as much as some in the North have been led to believe, he added.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of HOUSE OF FREE SUGAR, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Saturday, the 31st day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 56 W. 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coffees, teas, spices, groceries, fixtures, also right, title and interest of assignee in and to the good-will and corporate name of assignor.

HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Assignee.
MARTIN CHAS. ANSORGE, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

21680.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES G. REIDER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Reider, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 20th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. O. BROWN & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 11,277.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

A vacancy in the office of the Trustee herein having been caused by the death of the former Trustee Charles E. Littlefield, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 30th day of July, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, appoint a new Trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

If the creditors do not elect a Trustee, an appointment will be made by the Court.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.
New York, July 19, 1915.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Twenty-five corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,580,000, were chartered today. They include:

Charles Frohman, Inc., general theatrical, $1,000,000; H. Harris, E. J. Ludvigh, A. L. Rose, B. G. Paskus, 128 Broadway.

Camden Corpn., china, glass, silverware, realty, $200,000; W. S. Anthes, A. W. Treat, E. Cross, 405 Park Av.

The Republican National Press, magazines, newspapers, $100,000; F. R. Lefferts, J. Vincent Herron, F. William Shaffer, 12 East 32d St.

The J. B. Wise Ammunition Corpn., Watertown, ammunition, $100,000; L. C. Mitchell, E. W. and J. B. Wise, 852 State St., Watertown.

Henry Samson Mfg. Co., art goods, novelties, calendars, advertising, $30,000; A. Shabshelowitz, A. R. and H. Samson, 307 West 79th St.

Manhattan Welfare Society, savings to customers on merchandise, livery, trucking, $25,000; L. B. Wildman, F. M. Elliott, C. Frederick Gillman, 1,790 B'way.

Paterson & Harral, Inc., hardware, cutlery, surgical instruments, $20,000; C. May, F. C. Hayden, S. H. Molleson, 227 West 131st St.

L. T. Simonson Company, Glen Cove, contracting, livery, trucking, $15,000; Floyd H. Dusinberre, M. W. and L. T. Simonson, Glen Cove.

Lexing Park Realty Co., realty, construction, brokerage, $10,000; J. K. Savage, A. Teets, G. A. Muir, 52 Wall St.

Park Sanitarium, institutions for rest, hygienic, physical, and medical treatment, $10,000; A. Strauss, A. H. and D. Hagel Simmons, 107 West 93d St.

Herald Barber Shop, $10,000; C., M. H. and L. Richman, 531 West 160th St.

Sheehan Bros., Albany, realty, brokers, contractors, $10,000; F. Raymond, C. and C. W. Sheehan, 363 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Schenectady Motor Sales Co., Schenectady, garage, vehicles, motors, engines, $10,000; M. and N. I. Schermerhorn, B. W. Peebles, Schenectady.

Caldwell, Inc., ladies' tailor, furrier, milliner, cloths, trimmings, merchandise, $10,000; O. Rheim, E. V. Gillman, M. Rose Barry, 725 Second Av., Astoria.

Schwartz Skirt House, ladies' skirts, cloaks, suits, $5,000; I. J. Greenberg, D. Schwartz, A. Brody, 1,532 Minford Place, Bronx.

Auto Mortgage Company, autos, cars, trucks, vehicles, brokers, $5,000; H. Rosenson, J. A. Marx, C. E. Black, 1,040 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Standard Properties Corp'n, realty, construction, $5,000; G. H. B. Martin, L. J. Bergdoll, W. H. O'Neill, 46 Cedar St.

Weeks Holding Co., realty, construction, $5,000; J. J. Collins, C. M. and K. S. Weeks, 318 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Authorization: Wizard Motion Picture Corp'n, Richmond, Va., $500,000; repres., F. F. Feist, 130 West 46th St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Helderberg Cement Company, Albany, $600,000 to $1,000,000; O'Brien Varnish Sales Co., New York, $10,000 to $40,000; Messimer & Carreau, New York, $5,000 to $5,500.

Voluntary dissolution: Celtic Land Co., Rochester.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

Killstain Co., Inc., Plainfield, to manufacture Killstain cleaning compounds, $100,000; Hallie G. Morris, George A. Beattie, Joseph L. Bennett, all of Plainfield.

Silk City Packing Case Co., Paterson, to manufacture packing cases, $10,000; R. M. Ferguson, W. H. Plog, Edward Schroder, all of Paterson.

George Boyd & Sons, Camden, to manufacture confectionery, fruit syrups, &c., $100,000; Robert T. Boyd, Jacob M. Boyd, George D. Connelly, all of Camden.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 20.—Charter filed here: Chambers Sugar Company, $3,000,000; to acquire, own, and develop sugar plantations, erect, operate, and maintain kilns, refineries, &c. Clement Megner, Elkton, Md.

Capital increase: Inspiration Extension Copper Company of New York, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied from an early dip, with decided strength, developing later on in a number of sections of the list. American Can was one of the features, closing at a new high record price of 54⅛. The railroad stocks generally reflected firmness, with a bullish influence exerted by predictions of an increase in western rates. At the start of the day the so-called war stocks were adversely affected by nervousness in regard to the labor situation and threatened strikes at many munition plants, but later on they rallied.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1,070	Allis Chalm.	23	24⅝	22½	23
1,610	Amal Copper	72⅝	74	72½	73¾
5,360	Amer. Can	49⅝	54⅛	49½	54⅛
10	Am. Car & Fy.	56	56	56	56
40	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10
120	Am. Loco	48½	48¾	48¼	48¾
60	Am. Malt	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
320	Am. Smelt	78¼	79¼	78⅛	78¾
330	Anaconda Cop.	34½	35¼	34⅝	35
910	Baldwin Loco.	71	71⅝	70⅛	71⅝
60	Balt. & Ohio	78⅛	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞
40	Beth. Steel	195	197	195	197
20	Cal. Petrol	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
420	Cent. Pacific	144¾	145⅝	143½	143½
90	Cent. Leather	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝
200	Ches. & Ohio	38⅝	39¾	38⅝	39¼
50	C., M. & St. P.	82½	82½	82⅛	82⅛
100	Chi., R. I. & P.	13¼	13⅜	13	13
40	Chino Copper	46	46¼	46	46¼
340	Col. Fuel & I.	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅞
50	Corn Products	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼
4,030	Crucible Steel	39¼	42	39¼	41
20	Dist. Secur	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
500	Erie	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅝
100	Erie 1st pf	40⅞	41	40⅝	40¾
70	Goodrich Co.	49	50⅛	49	50
40	Gt. Nor. Ore	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
10	Gt. North. pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
260	Inspira. Cop.	31	31¾	31	31⅜
120	Inter. cn. pf.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝
50	Inter.-Met.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
10	Inter.-Met. pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
20	Mexican Pet.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
40	Miami Copper	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27⅝
120	Mo., K. & T.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
50	Mo. Pacific	3	3⅛	3	3
10	Nat. Lead	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
150	N. Y. Central	87	87¼	86⅞	87
120	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	58¾	59	58¼	58⅝
30	Nor. Pacific	105	105⅝	105	105⅛
80	Pacific Mail	33½	34⅞	33½	34⅞
25	Pennsylvania	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Pitts. Coal	24	24	24	24
10	Pressed S. Car.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Ray Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2,640	Reading	146⅞	147¾	146¾	147
140	Rep. I. & S.	33⅛	34	33	34
710	South. Pacific	84½	85⅝	84⅝	84⅞
50	South. Ry.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10	Tenn. Copper	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
2,860	Union Pacific	126¾	127⅞	126¾	127
220	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46¼	44⅞	45¼
10,240	U. S. Steel	62⅞	63½	62½	63⅛
80	Utah Copper	66	67	65¾	66¼
1,000	West. E. & M.	100¼	101½	100	101⅛
160	W. E. & M., r.	¾	¾	⅝	⅝
35,255					

MINING STOCKS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Atlanta	.35½	.35½	.33½	.33½
500	Booth	.52½	.52½	.52½	.52½
500	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
600	Consol. Va.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
700	Jumbo Ext.	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70
500	M. McKin.	.38	.38	.38	.38
1,800	Montana	.22	.27	.22	.27
300	Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
500	Tonopah	.38½	.38½	.38½	.38½
7,200					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98½	99½
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	335	345	335	345
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

COTTON AT CLOSE 1 TO 7 POINTS LOWER

Market Was Dull, as Weather Advices Were Without Special Feature.

CROP NEWS CONFLICTING

Preponderance of Local Sentiment is Bearish Owing to Impending Crop Movement.

Cotton closed yesterday at a net loss of one to seven points after a session which was marked chiefly by dullness. There was very little feature to the news as the trade is confining its attention chiefly to the weather, and advices along this line were without special feature. Showers were reported in scattered localities throughout the Atlantic States, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Along in the afternoon reports of rains in North Texas gave the market an easier tone.

The monthly report of the Atlantic Compress Company compiled from advices received from its agents was generally favorable. Cultivation in most instances was good and the labor situation satisfactory. A few sections reported grassy fields, but they appeared to be the exception.

Crop news from private sources was conflicting. For instance, F. M. Cordill wired that in East and North Mississippi both hill and prairie lands had excellent crops, clean, well worked and fruiting well. He added:

"Very little complaint of weevil. North Alabama in excellent shape. Crops throughout North Mississippi and North Alabama never better this date. Good rains fell all the way from Corinth to Huntsville."

On the other hand the following was received from Taylor, Texas:

"Deterioration in cotton last ten days this section is not less than 10 per cent. on account of extreme heat and dry weather. Bolls are opening not matured and very small."

Local sentiment on the market is mixed, but the preponderance is rather bearish. An excellent summary of current cotton opinion is given in the following extract from a letter written by J. B. Turner of Memphis:

"Bullish possibilities exist in less favorable crop news and more favorable foreign political developments, while the bearish factors have already been at least partially discounted. The impending crop movement, however, which will begin within thirty days, plus the known fact that a considerable quantity of the staple will be sold to meet early and pressing financial needs by the planter will operate to curb bullish activity unless there is a sharp decline in crop prospects."

The Texas representative of a local firm writes that there is much talk about building warehouses to store cotton, but adds that it looks "like a repetition of last year's work, much politics, and very few warehouses."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were, unchanged five to ten points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points decline 9.15 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed steady and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.73	8.66	8.68@ 8.70	8.75@ 8.77
Oct.	9.20	9.08	9.15@ 9.16	9.18@ 9.19
Dec.	9.47	9.37	9.43@ 9.44	9.45@ 9.46
Jan.	9.54	9.47	9.52@ 9.53	9.53@ 9.54
March	9.77	9.72	9.77@ 9.79	9.79@ 9.80
May	9.99	9.94	9.99@10.00	10.01@10.02

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,121	3,370	1,837
New Orleans	3,529	1,551	855
Mobile	180	....	....
Savannah	1,400	1,145	167
Charleston	1,800	63	....
Wilmington	400	85	....
Norfolk	240	49	150

Total port receipts, 13,874, against 3,109 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	307	261	106
Memphis	77	318	127
St. Louis	....	284	522
Houston	900	3,664	133

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 2,500	852	328
New Orleans	1,000 to 1,300	1,818	184

Total exports yesterday, 8,621 bales; so far this season, 8,244,188, against 8,995,971 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
325	New Orleans	8.63	167,873	65,593
...	Mobile	8.18	14,623	4,085
154	Savannah	8⅝	70,181	14,590
252	Galveston	8.75	120,436	60,535
...	Wilmington	..	35,988	10,198
108	Norfolk	8.38	48,583	17,748
...	Augusta	8.50	71,562	12,384
100	Memphis	8.75	83,931	18,104
...	St. Louis	8⅝	19,270	15,827
266	Houston	8.55	63,747	31,258

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points decline, 5.14d. Sales, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Closed quiet but steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101⅛	101½	2.95
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98¼	98⅝	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100½	4.85
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅛	99½	5.20
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅛	7.10
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97¼	11.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100¼	5.90
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96¼	97¼	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅛	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100⅛	3.85
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅝	101⅞	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90½	90⅞	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100⅛	4.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¾	95⅜	9.55
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100¾	1.40
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	5.95
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97⅞	98⅛	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	101	2.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98⅛	98⅜	7.15
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100½	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.35
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.95
N. Eng Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95½	8.25
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100½	1.75
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100¾	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100⅞	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.70
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100¾	3.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.75
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅞	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	100	5.00
Union Type.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101¼	102	4.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅞	99⅜	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100½	5.65
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅜	6.65
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 19.	This Mo.	Fisc. Y'r.
Customs	$391,762	$7,842,531	$7,842,531
Int. rev., (ord.)	1,775,257	16,191,207	16,191,207
Cor. & inc. tax.	109,326	6,385,965	6,385,965
Miscellaneous	161,821	2,954,795	2,954,795
Total receipts	2,438,168	33,374,500	33,374,500
Expenditures	3,181,328	47,260,249	47,260,249
Deficit	743,160	13,885,748	13,885,748

MAKES NO WAR MUNITIONS.

Underwood Typewriter Company Denies Being in Alleged Combine.

The attention of an official of the Underwood Typewriter Company was directed to a published statement that a combination had been formed of the typewriter companies, called the American Ammunition Company, for the purpose of executing war orders.

This official stated that his company had not been approached relative to such an organization, and that the publication referred to was the first knowledge it had of any such organization. He added that the Underwood Typewriter Company had not made munitions of war, and its force was engaged wholly in the manufacture of typewriters.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TIDEWATER STANDARD COMPANY, INC. —A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Tidewater Standard Company, Inc., of 16 East Thirty-third Street by the Tidewater Building Company, a creditor for $25,751 for money lent from July 31 to Oct. 1, 1914. The company was incorporated on April 30, 1914, with $10,000 capital stock to construct carnival floats for the Ter-Centenary Exhibition last Fall. Liabilities are said to be $27,000 and assets $1,000.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Russian Immigrant, Inc., which published a daily paper in this city in the Russian language, by the Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society of the United States, $250, for printing; Henry C. Zaro, 108, money advanced, and Basil Kister, $150, commissions for advertising.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Typewriter Company of 265 Broadway by Northern New Jersey Trust Company, $5,280; T. S. Buck Manufacturing Company, $305, and Hogan & Son, $319.

JOSEPH MESSINGER, dry goods, 1,788 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Joseph Burgheimer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Martin B. Hoffman, $330, and Samuel Friedman, $311.

JULIUS GLUCROFT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Glucroft, three, nine, and nineteen cent store at 1,862 Third Avenue, by E. Simoff, $285; Martin B. Hofman, $27, and Harold W. McManus, $224.

JOHN W. MERRIAM, cigar manufacturer, 139 Maiden Lane, who was President of John W. Merriam & Co., a corporation, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $171,585 and nominal assets consisting of 3,983 shares of stock of John W. Merriam & Co., in the hands of Trustees for the benefit of creditors of no value.

MAX ISRAEL, contractor, 2 Eldridge Street. has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,538 and assets of $2 cash and paint brushes and pots, $10, which are exempt.

WILLIAM J. NOBLE, traveling salesman, 532 West 136th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,000 and no assets.

HERVEY THOMPSON, iron works, 176 East 119th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,543 and assets of $990.

BARNET KANTER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnet Kanter, livery stable, 307 East 115th Street, by Joseph H. Deery, $79; Kaufman & Leventhal Realty Company, $290, and Marion Post, $439. Liabilities are said to be $7,000 and assets $4,000.

MARY E. SHEA, 56 East 127th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,360 and no assets.

JOHN A. STEIN, employe, 120 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,292 and no assets.

GEORGE P. HAMMOND, Pearl River, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $849, contracted in 1898 as a partner in the firm of Hammond & Dixon in New York City, and no assets.

GLASSHEIM, HERTZ COMPANY, braids, 46 West Twentieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,936 and assets of $12,288. The firm is going to offer a composition of 25 cents on the dollar to creditors, and Judge Hand yesterday named John J. Townsend referee.

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 533 East Seventy-ninth Street, has assigned to Harry N. Wessel. On Dec. 31, 1914, the company made a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities then were $69,657 and actual assets $16,886.

SOLOMON BULLER, hardware, 1,294 Park Avenue, has assigned to Milton Diamond.

INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY.—Judge Hand has authorized Erskine Hewitt, receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company, of which Herman Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung was President, to issue receiver's certificates for $250,000 to redeem an original issue of $100,000 and to carry on the business. The company is said to have a war contract.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., $100.88.
Arhweiler, Julius—Street Coal Co., $223.66.
Boardman, Clemence L.—J. M. Love et al., $2,128.85.
Same—T. H. Kyle, $6,296.39.
Blackwell, Josiah L.—H. M. Vickers, $6,567.42.
Bernstein, Julius A., and Bernard Bernstein —M. E. Jacobs, costs, $109.31.
Boardman, Clemence L.—J. M. Love et al., $1,128.85.
Cohen, Stanford H.—G. Dunloo et al., costs, $108.14.
Drucker, Emanuel J., and Jack J. Roberts—A. G. Candler, $171.91.
Edgar Construction Co.—Albany Savings Bank, $28,876.20.
Edelstein, Jacob, Bores, Thomashefsky, Jacob P. Adler, and Isidore Edelstein—A. L. Kass, $4,061.38.
Graff, Henry—Aaron Buchsbaum Co., $121.12.
Gillroy, John J.—L. J. Gillroy, $600.
Gaynor, Martha, and Oscar Wolff—People, &c., $500.
Guidone & Galardi Co.—J. A. Dunn et al., $3,561.26.
Glassman, Isaak—Feinberg & Feinberg, $111.49.
Gould, Kathrine C.—G. J. Gould, $148.10.
Goodfellow, Mabel E., Kathrine Wemben, and Eugene W. Van Dorn—E. W. Ludington, $124.21.
Hartford, John A.—Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, costs, $128.34.
Herzog, Felix or Philip—M. Walstein, $946.48.
Harts, Abe H.—M. Deiches et al., $279.41.
Hyde, William—W. Klein, $892.15.
Isaacs, Edward—J. Kepke, $120.15.
Jarcho, Naum and Louis H.—L. Restrepo, $274.31.
John Dayton, Inc., or John Dayton Corp.—S. E. Swezey, $714.71.
Kampelmacher, Joseph, and Abraham Rosen—Belding Bros. & Co., $163.51.
Kamber, Morris—E. Wilson et al., $508.15.
Lithgow, Leslie — Feinberg & Feinberg, $275.36.
Lucey, Margaret—N. Kalaf, $108.85.
Lippman, Maurice A.—Western Union Telegraph Company, $147.47.
Myrtle Bowman, Inc., Martin E. Stiner & Walter H. Stiner—American National Bank of Newark, $3,243.30.
Maxey, May—N. Kalof, $128.56.
Manos, John—Olivit Bros., Inc., $717.77.
Mallalieu, Herbert S.—Ingerson Grocery Company, $109.38.
Perpente, Charles—W. K. Gensheimer, $114.42.
Roebling, Construction Company—J. Machaurez, $1,586.46.
Shannon, Sam—M. H. Walton, $204.67.
St. James Building, Inc.—J. R. Thompson, $103.58.
Scallon, Robert A.—Revillon Freres, $165.37.
Sullivan, Patrick H. & Lawrence Mulligan, ex'rs—J. A. Townsend, $8,794.70.
Smith, Russell A.—Alford J. Walker & Co., Inc., $136.49.
Schwartz, Max—M. Wolpert, $248.51.
Thuebel, Simon H.—Dexter P. Lillie Company, $521.
Thomas, Elizabeth—J. F. Taylor & Co., $156.65.
United Art Glass & Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.—Realty Supervision Company, $132.44.
United Films Plays Company—A. G. Candler, $164.41.
Weitzman, James M.—H. Lamb, $640.65.

In Bronx County.

Cunningham, Joseph—M. Meyer, $30.72.
Carmine Construction Co. — N. Sadowsky, $749.60.
Eidenbach, Conrad — Julius Kessler & Co., $78.12.
Feisch, Samuel—J. Beitcher et al., $64.10.
Hearn, Emanuel—F. C. Hirleman, $139.72.
Herskowitz, Max — Knit Goods Exchange, Inc., $71.36.
Hirsch, John—M. Halpert et al., $82.15.
Stein, Harry N.—M. L. Geller, $22.72.
Stodel, Joseph—N. Swiattowska, $140.72.
Tripler, Harold B., and John De Mayo—L. Schiraldi, $50.
Verra, John—J. Englander et al., $84.70.
Wolf, Edward—D. Schwartz, $196.90.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bay Dredging & Contracting Co.—E. A. Ward & Co., June 8, 1915, $1,151.40.
Cohen, Fannie—W. Ottmann, April 5, 1915, $192.55.
Colety, Francis W., and J. Scully—Columbia Bank, Dec. 15, 1914, $108.52.
Grimshaw & Sturges, Inc.—Gary Iron & Steel Co. of N. Y., July 19, 1915, $523.50.
Heck, Edw. L.—P. Licari & Co., Oct. 1, 1914, $157.96.
Humphrey, Oliver, and Thomas A. Ennis—S. Ames, May 28, 1915, $4,569.11.
Jaffe, Lennie and Pinkus—J. Fitz, June 25, 1915, $640.61.
Moore, Harrison B., Jr.—R. G. Shepard, Feb. 10, 1913, $106.82.
Marasco, Carmine and Anthony J.—G. Dacunto, May 8, 1914, $634.24.
Phillips, Isidor and Henry—R. B. Hirsch et al., April 29, 1915, $1,142.20.
Granneman, Henry — Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Jan. 27, 1915, $30,645.95.
Garone, Marti—Metropoluta Savings Bank, June 30, 1915, (vacated,) $2,385.29.
Williams, Walter L., and Stewart Water Co.—H. L. Powers, June 23, 1915, $336.91.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Weather conditions over the wheat belt showed a marked improvement yesterday, bright sunshine being reported quite generally for the first time for more than a week, and, as this is what was wanted to facilitate harvesting operations, the market broke sharply under general liquidation and closed with net losses of 3⅛@5⅝c.

In the local cash market new No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.22, New York, weights and grades, for immediate shipment; new No. 2 hard Winter at $1.22½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export, first half August shipment; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.13¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, September shipment.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.13¾	1.17	88⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.16¼	1.11	1.11⅛	1.16⅛	80
September	1.09¼	1.05⅝	1.06	1.09⅝	79⅞
December	1.11	1.08⅝	1.08¼	1.11⅝	82⅝

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, and while the late positions were easier with wheat and on the clearing weather, July was steady. Argentine corn was being offered in the local market at 78 cents, cost and freight. No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88⅝c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77¼	76½	77	76⅞	70⅜
September	73	72½	72⅝	73	67⅞
December	63⅞	63	63⅛	64⅛	56⅞

OATS.

Oats were influenced by the more favorable weather for harvesting and moving the new crop, and at the close of the day were ⅜@⅝c net lower.

The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 4 white, 62c; fancy clipped white, 63½@64½c; ordinary clipped white, 62½@63½c, all eelvator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	49	48⅜	48⅝	49⅝	36⅞
September	38	37⅝	37¼	38⅞	35⅝
December	39½	39⅛	39¼	39⅝	36⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was again under pressure and influenced by weakness in the hog market and the decline in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 27,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 12,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.25	8.15	8.20	8.35	10.15
October	8.37	8.27	8.27	8.45	10.15
Ribs—					
September	10.15	9.97	10.00	10.22	11.60
October	10.15	10.05	10.05	10.27	11.42
Pork—					
September	15.10	14.77	14.82	15.20	..
October	15.25	14.90	14.92	15.35	21.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was quiet and prices were easy, closing at 1 to 3 points net lower. The decline in the lard market, as well as an easy tone to cotton, discouraged buying, although there was less pressure of liquidation.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.95@6.10	6.00
July	..	..	6.00@6.10	6.01
August	6.06	6.04	6.04@6.07	6.04
September	6.07	6.06	6.06@6.08	6.07
October	6.07	6.07	6.07@6.08	6.07
November	..	..	5.98@6.00	6.00
December	..	..	6.04@6.06	6.05
January	6.13	6.09	6.09@6.10	6.11
February	..	..	6.14@6.18	6.17

COFFEE.

Prices were easier in the absence of business, and at the close of the day were 5@7 points net lower.

Local spot prices were steady and unchanged on the basis of 7½c for Rio No. 7.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.05@7.07	7.10
August	..	..	6.95@6.97	7.00
September	..	..	6.83@6.85	6.89
October	..	..	6.87@6.88	6.92
November	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.95
December	..	..	6.93@6.95	6.98
January	..	..	6.97@6.98	7.02
February	..	..	7.01@7.02	7.06
March	7.09	7.09	7.05@7.07	7.10
April	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.15
May	..	..	7.15@7.17	7.20
June	..	..	7.20@7.22	7.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 82,794 cases; exports to Europe, 125 cases. Supplies have continued liberal and the market has suffered further decline on nearly all grades. Speculative buying has been less in evidence and the consumptive demand has suffered from the large exodus from the city. At the close fine and fancy grades of creamery are steady, with sales of extras at 26½c and the higher scoring lots at 27@27½c. A very considerable part of the stock is of lower qualities and ranges from 25@26c. Cold storage room is getting scarce, and this is limiting the speculative buying. Renovated has dropped about ½c, and there has been a corresponding reduction in both ladles and packing stock. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated extras, 24c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 96,170 cases. Under decreased receipts the market cleared more closely toward the end of last week and prices made some further advance, chiefly on the higher qualities, of which the proportion is small. So far this week the arrivals have again been more liberal, and at the close there were ample offerings of average prime and lower grades, for which the demand is only moderate at irregular prices. Very fancy stock is still comparatively scarce and well sustained, but there is very little of the rest of the supply salable at quotation for extra firsts or higher. Much of the Western stock is selling in range of 18½@20c, and a good many of the candled and graded eggs are not of quality to exceed 20@21c, although there is fairly prompt outlet at the higher prices for exceptionally fancy goods. Nearby eggs are firmer in the highest grades, but show irregular quality and value. There is a little inquiry for storage stock, and occasional sales are reported chiefly at 22½@23c for late packings and about 24c for prime early packings, charges paid. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds, 15@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs., cloudy; light to moderate, variable winds.

Fla., Miss., and La.—Cloudy, cooler Wed., probably showers near the coast. Thurs., fair; light to moderate, variable winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy and somewhat cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed.; cooler in s. Thurs., fair.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., moderate temperature.

Tenn., Ky., and Ark.—Fair Wed. and Thurs, moderate temperature.

Ind., Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Ohio. —Fair Wed. and Thurs., moderate temperature; light, variable winds.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Minn., Iowa, N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. Thurs., probably increasing cloudiness.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except possibly unsettled in w. by night; warmer in n. Wed.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., possibly showers in w., warmer in w. Wed.

EDUCATION NOTES.

"Spelling relay team" contests are being formed in the city playgrounds for a "patriotism" banner. A special list of words from the Declaration of Independence will be used. All words used in describing war will be omitted.

Checks for substitute teachers from June 15 to June 30 may be obtained from the Paymaster, Municipal Building.

Contracts for $18,754 have been awarded for installing forced-draft apparatus in Morris High School and P. S. 3, 4, 25, 27, 28, 44, 45, 46, and 47, the Bronx; in Manual Training High School and P. S. 83, 126, 144, 145, and 150, Brooklyn, and P. S. 40, 77, and 81 Queens.

The Board of Aldermen have been requested to authorize the issue of $4,000 of special revenue bonds to be applied toward the construction of a six-room portable building at Pierce and Rapelye Avenues and Briell Street.

The Board of Education has approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that, upon the opening of new P. S. 178, Brooklyn, P. S. 155 be reorganized so as to include all grades from kindergarten to 8B, inclusive, and all grades for boys from kindergarten to 6B, inclusive.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The area of high barometer from the Northwest has gradually extended its influence eastward and southward, and has broken the warm wave in the East and South. Temperature is now below the normal in practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. Warm weather prevails in the Pacific States, and over the western plateau region.

Scattered showers have occurred within the last twenty-four hours over much of the country east of the Mississippi River and in the South Rocky Mountain region. The weather elsewhere remained fair.

Except for overcast weather and probable showers in the South Atlantic States, and overcast weather probably without showers in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday over the eastern half of the country.

Moderate temperatures will prevail during the next several days in the East and South.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to moderate variable, mostly north; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair north, cloudy south portion Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate temperature.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania — Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate temperatures.

Western New York and Northern New England—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	61	71	4 P. M.	78	75
6 A. M.	61	68	6 P. M.	80	73
9 A. M.	72	69	9 P. M.	71	71
12 M.	75	73	11 P. M.	69	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69, at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature 77 degrees at 4:20 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 7:15 A. M. Humidity 74 per cent. at 8 A. M., 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:00	150 St. & E. R.; Church E. Gates & Co.	Slight
1:10	190 St., near N. R.; Bennett estate	None
1:55	1-3 Monroe St.; not given	Slight
3:15	245-247 W. 28 St.; Edward Engel	$10,000
8:25	481 E. 174 St.; Bernard Block	Slight
10:00	Foot E. 101 St.; Simons & Sons	Slight
10:15	626 Concord Av.; Solomon Solmer	Slight
11:10	408 E. 13 St.; N. Y. Mattress Co.	Slight
P. M.		
12:30	322 E. 122 St.; Julius Hempschel	$3,000
3:15	106 W. 105 St.; not given	Slight
4:00	2,779 Daly Av.; not given	Slight
5:10	233 W. 58 St.; Halligan & Son	Slight
5:25	848 Dawson St.; Solomon Levitts	Slight
5:40	83 Maiden Lane; S. Fishman	Slight
6:15	Centre span Brooklyn Bridge, (auto;) Interboro Transfer Co.	Slight
6:40	256 Lafayette St.; Wheatfield Packing Co.	Slight
7:15	Randall's Island Hospital	Slight
8:25	139 3 Av.; Edward Hushfield	$10
9:10	17 E. 104 St.; Elias Benjamin	Slight
11:10	334 W. 85 St.; not given	Slight
11:25	382 E. 138 St.; H. Weinzler	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 21: Patrol. J. J. Cummings, 283 to 292; J. R. Steinle, 292 to 283, assignment to mounted duty discontinued.

T. W. Reeker, 292, assigned to mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Serg. W. F. Shea, 13, to T. S., as Motorcycle Inst., 9 days, 8 A. M., July 20; Patrol. G. J. Deppert, 2, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 22; E. Shoemaker, 13, to 1 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 21; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 23; T. F. Mulligan, 63, to 68, clerical and house duty, 14 days, 8 A. M., July 26. To D. Bu.: J. R. Thompson, 22, 5 days, 5 P. M., July 19; A. J. Terra, 29, 20 days, 6 P. M., July 25; E. McDonald, 40, 30 days, noon, July 24; J. E. Thier, 167, 5 days, 4 P. M., July 22; N. M. Grotheer, Traf. Div., Subd. A, 20 days, 4 P. M., July 26.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. M. Dunnigan, 1 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 23.

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 4, S. O. 163, c. s., as temporarily assigns Serg. H. Wunsche, 161, to T. S., for 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19, is revoked.

Fire Department.

The following members of the uniformed force on report of the Chief Medical Officer that they are permanently disabled for the performance of active fire duty, due to injuries received in the discharge thereof, and that they are able to fill positions in the department not requiring active service as firemen, are detailed to the Bureau of Fire Prev., to take effect July 20: Lieut. C. J. Ness, Eng. 237; Fire 1st gr. T. C. Ward, Eng. 24; C. W. Weickemann, Eng. 243; W. J. Hayes, No. 1, Eng. 245; J. J. C. Seufert, Eng. 250; J. J. Barton, H. & L. 260.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 218; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; C. Charons, Eng. 258; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 262; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Special Leaves (without pay): Lieut. E. B. Murphy, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 24; Eng. of Stmr. H. S. Rodggers, Eng. 54, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 22.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following non-competitive lists are announced:

Gardener, Park Department, Manhattan—Patrick Kelly, 75; James Kane, 73; Patrick Reilly, 73; Isaac Bennett, 70.

Greek Interpreter, Chief City Magistrate—Jack Photos, 76.50.

Foreman Mechanic, Park Department, Manhattan—Charles M. Piper, 90.

Instructor of Industry, Department of Correction—John J. Mason, 75.

Sealer of Weights, Bureau of Weights and Measures—Alphonse P. Lynch, 70.20.

United States.

An examination for laboratory aid in seed testing will be held at the Custom House on Aug. 18 to fill positions at $720 a year in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Country and Shore combined. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Splendid Music. Garage. Accommodates 300. Ideal Motoring. Booklet B.

THE THOMPSON HOTEL
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Special Rates During July and August

GRAND UNION HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Thoroughly Renovated and Renewed. Under management of LELAND STERRY. N. Y. Office, 243 5th Ave. Phone 9230 Mad. Sq.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
IN THE MOUNTAINS. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Booklet. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & Infor. at 1180 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Rep.

RESORTS. RESORTS.

$45 PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS ROOM, PRIVATE BATH & MEALS
At Brighton Beach, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
HOTEL SHELBURNE
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
200 rooms; 75 private baths; running hot and cold water in rooms; every convenience; surf bathing.
Special Terms to Families
$7 Week-End Rate ROOM & MEALS Write for Booklet.
Saturday Dinner to Monday After Breakfast
SPECIAL SHORE DINNER (Noon to 10 P. M.) $2
NED WAYBURN'S Seaside Diversion, "SPLASH ME" Twice Nightly, 7:30 and 11:00 No Admission Charged

NEW YORK.

Terra Marine Inn
BY THE SEA
HUGUENOT PARK, Staten Island.
Elegant rooms with and without bath. Special rates for families and season.
MODERATE PRICES.

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.
HILLCREST HALL
HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS.
Altitude 1,200 feet; 49 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping, or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long-distance phone. Booklet. Harry A. Goff.

O-TE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.
6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.
GOLF TENNIS BOATING BATHING MOTORING RESTING

NEW JERSEY.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
The ideal hotel at which to enjoy the Summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 feet. No malaria; no mosquitoes. Only one hour from New York, via D., L. & W. R. R., enables the business man to commute at $12 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel. 300 rooms, with hot and cold running water; 100 private bath suites. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses. Excellent motoring. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet with auto maps and special July and family rates mailed. 'Phone No. 1—Hopatcong.
G. FRANK COPE.

THE NEW Essex Hotel & Sussex Cottages
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean. NOW OPEN.
Concert and dance orchestras. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Garden, Grill. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms. Fine cottage for rent in connection with the hotel. N. Y. Office, 569 5th Ave. 'Phone 3654 Murray Hill.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

The BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach, Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. 3d year; same m'g'm't. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; w'kly, $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

The Martinique
Asbury's Best Small Hotel.
Write now for rates.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean. V. C. HAYNES.

STIRLING Asbury Park, N. J.—Block to beach; evening dinners; $10 up. C. E. WEST.

HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE, ASBURY PARK overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH, New Jersey. Now open. E. E. SPANGENBERG.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
SWIMMING POOL · TENNIS · SURF-BATHING
"ARBOR DANSANT"
FINEST CAFE AND DANCE FLOOR IN RESORT.
S. HANSTEIN, Propr.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Hotel TRAYMORE
THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
Bold Original Creation with the Local Color of Atlantic City
American Submarine Grill European

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ISLESWORTH
ATLANTIC CITY.

FREE Guide of ATLANTIC CITY
Handsomely Illustrated Official Hotel, Street Guide Book, with map. Edition limited. Write today. Inclose stamp. PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION, Atlantic City, N.J.

New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. BONIFACE.

HOTEL STANLEY So. Carolina Avenue, Near Beach. Comfort without extravagance. T. & R. McDonald.

NEW ENGLAND.

Mt. Madison House
GORHAM, N. H.
"At the Gateway to the White Mts."
Rooms en suite, with private baths, Electric Lights, etc. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and Repair Shop. Booklet and rates on request.
C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

THE COLONIAL
WATCH HILL, R. I. NOW OPEN.
Moderate rates. For information address A. E. DICK.

Tour New England
Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery!
Bracing Air! For Road Map, address WM. M. KIMBALL, Sec'y, N. E. Hotel Ass'n, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Ideal Tour
Is the Ideal Way to the Most Famous Resorts of America
A THOUSAND MILES THROUGH NEW ENGLAND'S SCENIC WONDERLAND
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT THE END OF EACH DAY'S RUN.
Illustrated Route Book or Large Map in Colors Free at 1,180 Broadway, or by Mail from
ALMON C. JUDD,
HOTEL ELTON,
Waterbury, Conn.

"On the Edge of the Ocean"
HOTEL PRESTON and Cottages
Beach Bluff, Mass.
Located in private grounds on a bluff
Overlooking the Atlantic.
Hotel Preston presents a combination of seashore and country scenery unequalled and provides a charming summer home with most modern hotel equipment, including long distance telephone in each room; one of the most exclusive of New England hotels. Every summer pastime.
An orchestra of SYMPHONY SOLOISTS.
Famous motor roads.
Personal management of J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.

We are meeting most satisfactorily the present demand for high-class resort accommodations in close proximity to New York City at rates that are not extravagant.
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"
AT GREENWICH, CONN.
Fine auto run of 28 miles from town.
50-minute electric train service.
Golf links, tennis courts, club house.
The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners & Prop.

FENWICK HALL,
FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND,
SAYBROOK, CONN.
Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating. Ballroom; six-piece orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.50 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale student waiters.
H. A. CHAPMAN, Prop.

Passaconaway Inn
York Cliffs Maine
Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool, picturesque summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden, Orchestra, Modern Social Dancing. Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Country and Seashore Combined. Cottages for Rent.
W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

BRETTON WOODS
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant Open June 16 to Oct. 1. RALPH J. HERKIMER, Mgr.
The Mount Washington Open July 8 to Oct. 15. D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr.
For Booklet and Information Address Hotels.

THE GRISWOLD
EASTERN POINT, NEW LONDON, CT.
Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America.
2¼ hours from New York or Boston.
Open June 16 to Sept. 15.
H. D. SAXTON, Manager.

Maplewood Hotel WHITE MTS.
Maplewood, N. H. Open June to Oct.
Booklet & Inf.. address L. H. CILLEY, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Finest Resort Hotel In Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Mount Pleasant House
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Rebuilt—enlarged—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite with private bath and running water in rooms. Bell service, gas, orchestra, dancing, and all outdoor sports.
FREE GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA. ON FOREST LAKE
Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelor's rates. Altitude 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.
Arthur Lederer, Owner, Forest Park, Pa. Or 170 Fifth Av., Tuesday Eleven to One, Phone Gramercy 4147.

Absolutely Fireproof
BUCKWOOD INN
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Home of the Famous Golf Course of the Shawnee Country Club.
T. Edmund Krumbholz, Mgr.
Winter—The Kirkwood, Camden, S. C. 18-Hole Golf Course.

KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Capacity 500. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special July and family rates. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

"Niagara Falls" illustrated booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau. 1183 Broadway, New York.
"The New Mt. Kineo House"—for booklets write 171 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Ziegler, Jr., Buys Another Park Avenue Apartment House—Paterno Brothers Secure Control of West Side Block Front by Purchase of Four Private Dwellings—Amos F. Eno Transfers Big Plot.

A purchase of a new Park Avenue apartment by William Ziegler, Jr., and the closing of a deal whereby Paterno Brothers, the west side operators, acquired the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 103d Street, giving them the ownership of the block front from 103d to 104th Street, brought the realty market yesterday up to a pitch of real activity.

The Park Avenue transaction was not only important from the amount involved, the property being held at $1,250,000, but from the fact that it marks the third high-class apartment investment on that thoroughfare by Mr. Ziegler within the last few months. The recent purchase involves the twelve-story structure at 399 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, on plot 100 by 115, designed by Schwartz & Gross. The building will not be ready for occupancy for a month, but of the thirty-six suites, all but six or seven are rented.

The property was purchased from the Horatio Realty Company, controlled by Samuel A. Herzog, who acquired the site in 1914 from W. Emlen Roosevelt. The house has been under the management of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., and will probably remain so, but the deal was closed through J. Curry Watson and Jesse C. Bennett.

In part payment Mr. Ziegler gave to Mr. Herzog a plot 50 by 100.5 on the south side of Seventy-first Street, adjoining the art gallery section of Henry C. Frick's new home on the Fifth Avenue frontage, and a mortgage of $190,000 on the Eton Hall apartment, 29 and 31 Claremont Avenue. Mr. Ziegler's former Park Avenue purchase was the twelve-story buildings on the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street and the southeast corner of Sixty-first Street.

Paternos Buy West End Avenue Corner.

By acquiring four residences on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 103d Street, Paterno Brothers, of which Joseph Paterno is President, have rounded out the ownership of the block front. The plots acquired from various owners, are 881, 883, 887 and 889 West End Avenue.

The house at 885 was bought by the Paternos last November as a protection to the twelve-story Mentone, built by them two years ago on the 104th Street corner. It covers a plot 100 by 100, and the five old dwellings on the adjoining 103d Street corner cover a plot of similar dimensions.

The deal was closed through Earle & Calhoun.

Amos F. Eno Transfers Big Plot to Mechanics Society.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, of which C. J. Richter is President, took title yesterday to the property at 418 and 420 West Broadway, running through to Thompson Street. On the plot, which has a frontage of fifty feet on each street and a depth of 164 feet, is a five-story building.

This property was transerred to the society by Amos R. Eno for a nominal consideration.

At the offices of the society in West Forty-fourth Street, all information regarding the future disposition of the property was refused.

Investor Buys On Madison Avenue.

An investing client of Leo Hess has purchased from the Simeon Drake Estate, 540 Madison Avenue, a five-story building on a lot 20.5 by 80.6. The structure, which is located on the west side of the avenue, eighty feet south of Fifty-fifth Street, is leased to Nicholas Martin on a net basis for a period of years. It was an all cash transaction.

Sale On Sullivan Street.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have sold 120 Sullivan Street, a vacant lot, 25 by 100, located 100 feet south of Prince Street. Charles H. Fisher, Jr., is the owner of record.

Bronx Sales.

Smith & Phelps, in conjunction with Otto Lackmann, have sold for improvement, a plot 50 by 100, situated on the west side of Valentine Avenue, beginning 180 feet south of 192d Street.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold 2,978 Perry Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 94, in the Bedford Park section of the Bronx. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Isadore M. Levy, as President of the Isadorem Realty Company, has purchased from the estate of W. Solomon, 785 Tinton Avenue, a five-story tenement on a plot 45 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold fifteen lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, forming a plot 300 by 100, to the Innovation Improvement Company, who will improve the property at once with fifteen one-family brick dwellings. Also 35 St. Felix Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 70, to Charles E. Vail through M. E. Fulcher Company, broker.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold for the Montrose Realty Company, 750 Georgia Avenue, to F. Beretz.

Staten Island.

P. G. Ullman, Jr., of the Princess Bay Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Depew her house and plot in Princess Bay to Mrs. Mary Olsen of Manhattan, who will occupy the premises.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, two lots on the corner of Fairview Avenue and Myrtle Avenue to W. R. Carpenter; two lots on Grove Place to Mrs. R. W. Van Tassell of New York City; one lot to Professor C. C. Kohn of Columbia University, who already owns Nepperhan property; two lots on Morningside Road to H. J. Kastle; two lots on Myrtle Avenue to H. T. Valentine, and one lot in addition to his plot of three lots on Hill Terrace, to J. W. Parker of New York City.

A Recent Buyer.

M. Bayard Brown is the buyer of the two apartment houses known as the Medford South and the Barryhome, occupying the block front on the east side of Broadway between 163d and 164th Streets, sold by the Hall-Berwin Corporation about a week ago.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased for Dr. Frederick De Sola Mendes the four-story and basement dwelling 140 West Eightieth Street to Melvina Arnold.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the West Sixtieth Street Realty Company the three-story and basement dwelling 35 West Sixtieth Street to Louise Wolfert.

Folsom Brothers, Inc., have leased for Mary E. Cuming, through H. T. Gurney, the four-story and basement house 7 East Ninth Street for two years to Gustavus T. Kirby, for his own occupancy.

Porter & Co. have leased for Henry J. Webster to Henry Van Praag the three-story dwelling at 169 West 126th Street.

$100,000 Building for Arms Company.

Plans have been filed at Bloomfield, N. J., by the International Arms and Fuse Company for the construction of a one-story iron and steel factory building, 184 by 525, to be erected on Grove Street, along the Orange branch of the Erie Railroad. Francisco & Jacobus, the engineers, have estimated the cost at $100,000.

Apartment Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased a large apartment in the new building at 993 Park Avenue, corner of Eighty-fourth Street, for Bing & Bing to John McHugh, of Sioux City, Iowa. Also an apartment in the new building at 45 East Sixty-second Street, adjoining the new Colony Club structure, to Sherburne Prescott.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the E. A. L. Park Avenue Company, in its new apartment house at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street, a suite of fourteen rooms and four baths to L. A. Hamilton. The apartment leased is the last one of the larger corner apartments vacant, all having now been rented before the house is ready for occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

Corn & Co. have leased for the Hotel Operating Associates the corner store in the Hotel Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, to the Brodil Luggage Shop for a short term.

Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., have leased for Fernando Wood, who recently purchased 17 West Forty-fourth Street, the entire twelfth floor to C. N. Hammond, wholesale dealer in feathers, for five years at an aggregate rental of over $25,000.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the store at 9 East Forty-ninth Street for Charles Brown to Close Costume Company and A. Guglielmo; also two stores at 41 to 43 East Forty-fourth Street to Joseph Wessman, and the store in 12 West Forty-seventh to Mme. Blanche, milliner.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 362 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to July 27.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; adjourned to July 22.

Amsterdam Av, 206 and 208, w s, 60.5 ft n of 69th St, 40x65, unfin. bldg.; M. A. Cudlipp against Kodak Theatre, Inc., et al; M. F. Johnson, attorney; M. S. Coan, referee; due on judgment, $39,225.82; taxes, &c., $1,837.14; to the plaintiff, for $30,000.

106th St, 332 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Rachele Podesta against J. G. Andriachio et al.; Wessels Ryerson, attorney; D. G. McConnell, referee; due on judgment, $15,388.74; taxes, &c., $151.55; to the plaintiff, for $9,000.

122d St, 327 East, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, three-story loft building and one-story extension; New York Savings Bank against G. C. Kline et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due on judgment, $10,900.87; taxes, &c., $687.95; to the plaintiff, for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

22d St, 140 to 144 West, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Postal Life Insurance Co. against Ritaro Realty Co. et al.; C. C. Lockwood, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due on judgment, $268,403.15; taxes, &c., $7,732.76; to the plaintiff, for $270,000.

99th St, 114 and 116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, five-story flat; E. H. Rosenquest et al., executors, against Luciano Giuliani et al.; Atwater & C., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due on judgment, $39,752.54; taxes, &c., $2,114.20; to the plaintiff, for $42,000.

15th St, 111 West, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.3, three-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Ensign Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due on judgment, $26,110.17; taxes, &c., $281.20; to the plaintiff, for $18,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

27th St, 334 to 342 East, s s, 95 ft w of 1st Av, 130x197.6 to 26th St (331 to 339) x125x24.9x100 to 1st Av x74x100x24.8x5x74.1, three and four story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 1;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due on judgment, $160,174.52; taxes, &c., $19,987.79; to the plaintiff, for $175,000.

26th St, 329 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 2;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due on judgment, $18,066.20; taxes, &c., $1,119.95; to the plaintiff, for $15,000.

Mott St, 284, e s, 50.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x86.10, five-story tenement and stores; David Israel against Pietro Alvino, executor and trustee, et al.; I. J. Danziger, attorney; J. T. Ryan, referee; due on judgment, $4,510.30; taxes, &c., $2,492.03; subject to first mortgage of $22,000; to the plaintiff, for $24,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Hester St, 23, n s, 75.2 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100.3, four-story tenement and store and two-story rear building; Sarah Werbelovsky against Rebecca Lasky, individually and as administratrix, et al.; H. S. & C. G. Bachrach, attorneys; William Klein, referee; partition; to Samuel Small, for $20,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

9th St, 628 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x93.11, five-story tenement; J. I. Donley against M. A. Franklin et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Abraham Benedict, referee; due on judgment, $11,802.48; taxes, &c., $961.10; subject to a prior mortgage of $22,500; to the plaintiff, for $34,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; vacant; adjourned to Aug. 3.

By James L. Wells Company.

Decatur Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 205th St, 50x100, vacant; Smith Williamson against Abraham Cahn et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $2,520.27; taxes, &c., $65; to the plaintiff, for $1,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Longfellow Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x107.6x26.10x100, vacant; to the plaintiff, for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 10 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against Margo Gordon et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Richard Steel, referee; due, $8,201.27; taxes, &c., $429.87.

Amsterdam Av, 2,107, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $11,152.31; taxes, &c., $818.45.

By Henry Brady.

Division St, 261-3, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42, two and three story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against J. L. Young et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $17,332.47; taxes, &c., $1,033.44.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 189.1 ft n of 172d St, 37.8x30.7x21.11, gore, vacant; E. L. Brown against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $462.45; taxes, &c., $126.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, x— 172d, 25x50; A. R. Crossin against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due, $454.46; taxes, &c., $317.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

6th Av, s e corner of 11th St, for a six-story tenement and store, 34.5x90; Leonard Weill Construction Co., 128 Broadway, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

Edgecomb Av, s e corner of 139th St, for a five-story tenement, 72.11x76.4; 114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co., 1,884 7th Av., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $50,000.

Edgecomb Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, for a five-story tenement, 90x71; same owner; same architect; cost, $60,000.

123d St, 436 East, for a two-story workshop, 37.6x25; L. H. Hemmerdinger, 960 Beck St, owner; C. J. Itzel, 847 Freeman St, architect; cost, $2,000.

St. Nicholas Place, s e corner of 150th St, for a one-story garage, 18x24; H. W. Lloyd, premises, owner; G. J. Hardway, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $700.

Washington Av, s w corner of 166th St, for a three-story brick store and loft, 52x93.5; Irving Levy, 119 West 23d St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

Gillespie Av, e s, 105.77, 105.99 ft n of Coddington Av, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x40; Margaret Berrian, 2,167 Glebe Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Gillespie Av, e s, 180.99 ft n of Coddington Av, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x40; Samuel A. Berrian, 2,512 Maclay Av, owner; Anton Pirner, architect; cost, $3,000.

Boston Road, s e corner of Wilkins Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 59.5¾x103.8; Av. St. John and Fox St. Corporation, Elias Lapin, 661 Tinton Av, Treasurer, owners; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $85,000.

Fordham Road, s e corner of Elm Place, for a one-story brick store and market, 159.4x86.6; Elm Holding Co., Wolf Burland, 807 Westchester Av, President, owners; Frankfort & Kirchner, 830 Westchester Av, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

55th St, 60 East, to a four-story dwelling, J. A. Hawes, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

56th St, 76 East, to a four-story dwelling; same owner; same architect; cost, $5,000.

64th St, 115 East, to a three-story and basement dwelling; Dr. J. J. Moorhead, 301 East 89th St, owner; Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park Av, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner 176th St, 199.11x100; Moses J. Stroock, referee, to Helen M. O'Brien, 1 West 85th St, July 19, (mtg $265,000;) attorney, John P. O'Brien, Room 1,500, Municipal Building....$20,200

AVENUE A, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, May 27....$100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 16th St, 42x93; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

AVENUE D, s e corner of 8th St, 25x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

CORTLANDT ST, 85, s s, 79.7 ft e of West St, 22x57.10x22x58; Cortlandt St, 87, s s, 59 ft e of West St, 20.10x58x20.4x58; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 165, s s, 26.1x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

GOERCK ST, n w s, 75 ft n e of Grand St, 25x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

HENRY ST, 214, s s, 70.7 ft e of Clinton St, 23.7x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.$100

LEWIS ST, 53, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St., all liens, May 27....$100

MADISON AV, 1,527, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Irving Washburn, referee, to Adam Moran, 2,603 21st Av, Brooklyn, July 14; attorney, C. P. Latting, 34 Pine St.$9,800

PLEASANT AV, s e corner 120th St, 40x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

RUTGERS ST, 9, e s, 25x104.6; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 250.10 ft s of Rivington St, 25.1x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

WALKER ST, 21, s s, 225.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; Lewis S. Burchard, referee, to Julia M. Love et al., 420 Riverside Drive, July 19; attorneys, Edwards & B., 31 Nassau St....$20,000

WEST BROADWAY, 418-20, w s, 27.6 ft s of Prince St, 50x164.3 to e s of Thompson St, 50x164.11; Amos T. Eno to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, 16-24 West 44th St, June 15....$1

1ST AV, w s, 25 ft s of 104th St, 75.10x100.3; Fannie Frankel to Bloomfield Realty Co., 49 Loew Av, July 8; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St....$1

2D AV, 2,207, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 25.2x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St....$100

5TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 33.11x—; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

5TH AV, 2,137, e s, 50.5 ft s of 131st St, 16.6x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.$1

5TH AV, 2,139, e s, 33.11 ft s of 131st St, 16.6x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27. $100

7TH AV, n e corner of 131st St, 199.10x125; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

7TH ST, 189 East, n s, 153 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49.7x21.6x41.9; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

12TH ST, 537 East, n s, 25x103.3; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

46TH ST, 117 and 119 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; John I. Teany et al. to Forster Realty Co., 724 8th Av, (mtg $70,000,) July 19; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

65TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x79; Kate F. O'Meara to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, July 15, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway....$1

96TH ST, 111 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway....$100

100TH ST, 411 East, n s, 211.3 ft e of 1st Av, 37.1x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

102D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 74.11x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.5; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway....$100

111TH ST, n s, 63.6 ft w of Park Av, 38.3x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27. $100

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Home St, s s, 110.2 ft e of Union Av, 113.1x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27. $100

117TH ST, 438 and 440 East, s s, 201.10 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.10x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

117TH ST, 442 and 444 East, s s, 165 ft w of Pleasant Av, 36.10x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

117TH ST, 428 to 432 East, s s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 100.11 x e 43.5 x n — x w 0.5 x n — to street x w 43 to beginning; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

118TH ST, 331.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 41.8x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway....$100

119TH ST, 437 and 439 East, n s, 218 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St....$100

119TH ST, 433 and 435 East, n s, 250.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowski to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

122D ST, 322 East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; 122d St, 324 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x114.3; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens. $100

126TH ST, 215-217 East, n s, 172.9 ft e of 3d Av, 32x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

126TH ST, 205 to 213 East, n s, 92.9 ft e of 3d Av; 80x99.11; M. Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s 99.11x w 139.4x n 78.4x n e — to street x e 130.5 to beginning; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

136TH ST, 25 West, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, May 27....$100

137TH ST, 32 West, s s, 372.6 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27....$100

137TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27. $100

137TH ST, 244 West, s s, 471 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; City Real Estate Co. to Lillian F. Tucker, 149 West 127th St, (mtg $8,000,) B. & S., all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Emma A. Mayhew to Realty and Commercial Co., 30 Church St, July 6; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St....$1

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, n e corner of 192d St, 107.3x230.6; Jennie Halpert to Max Halpert, 65 West 181st St, Jan. 14, 1914; attorney, Harry I. Cohen, 51 Chambers St....$100

FORDHAM AV, s w corner of 171st St, 25x100; Charles Meyer to Katharine Meyer, 2,405 Grand Av, (mtg $22,000,) July 19; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,068 and 1,070, e s, 55.4x201.9; Philar Realty Co., Inc., to Henrietta Zadek, 562 West 113th St, (mtg $47,250,) May 27; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway....$100

PLOT begins at centre line of block between Shakespeare and Boscobel Avs, 100 ft e of Shakespeare Av x 175.5 ft s of 169th St, runs n 25 x e 100.1 to w s of Boscobel Av x s 50 x w 100.1 x n 25; Bell Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Louise Auerbach, 235 West 13th St, July 16; attorney, S. J. Loeb, 19 Cedar St....$1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, at n s of 167th St, 62.6x19x61.2x65; Benjamin F. Gerdin, referee, to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, July 15; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St....$50 over mortgage

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 167th St, 150x118.1 to Bronx Av x153.3x149.9; William R. Willcox et al., executors, &c., to Wardwin Co., Inc., 20 Vesey St, July 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$29,500

170TH ST, 580 East, s s, 17.4x109.8; Benjamin F. Gerding, referee, to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, June 1; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St.. $50 over mortgage

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 44, w s, 20.4x162; Wall Street Journal Building Co. to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, prior mtg $350,000, due May 17, 1915, 6 p. c.; July 16; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St....$175,000

BROAD ST, 42, w s, 21x—; Wall Street Journal Building Co. to Charles de Rham and another, Philipstown, N. Y., prior mtg $250,000, due May 17, 1915, 4½ p. c., July 16; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St..$275,000

BROOME ST, s w corner of Ludlow St, 25x87.6; Coran Realty Corporation et al. to Theresa Samuels, 71 West 116th St., June 30, due as per bond; attorney, L. Werner, 42 Broadway....$5,000

MADISON AV, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x20; Adam Moran to Julia M. Haskell, Skaneateles, N. Y., July 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Latting, 34 Pine St....$8,500

WASHINGTON ST, 17 and 19, e s, 186.4 ft n of Battery Place, 45.8x62.4x irregular; Walter A. Burke and another to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, July 19, due Aug. 1, 1918; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway....$23,000

8TH AV, e s, 74 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; William S. McCotter to John G. Davis, 261 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, July 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Foster & N., 61 Broadway. $7,500

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x98.9; One Hundred and Forty-nine East Fortieth Street Corporation to Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, July 14, due March 1, 1916, 6 p. c....$110,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 70.10 ft n of 180th St, 25.1x65; Gateano Pagano to Eugene Salvatore, 246 West 129th St, July 12, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$800

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 113.2 ft s of 160th St, 40.5x101.6; Ebling Co. to Stephen D. Pringle at Villa Pringle, Biarritz, France, July 19, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $26,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 73.2 ft s of 160th St, 40x101.6; same to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 19, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St....$25,000

FULTON ST, e s, 190 ft n Becker Av, 40x125; Giovina Minutillo, 769 E 224 St to John Bussing, 205 East Lincoln Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; July 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Bussing Jr., 205 East Lincoln Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y....$2,500

LOT 74, map, 107 lots Hudson Park; Biaggio Dina et al. to Ebling Brewing Co, 760 St. Ann's Av.; July 1, demand; attorney, E. Cohn, 741 Broadway....$2,500

WALTON AV, s e corner 177th; 125x75; Mary J. Price to National Holding Co, 369 East 149th prior mtg, $9,500, June 26, due &c as per bond; attorney, R. H. Bergmann, 3,219 3d Av....$6,000

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 167th St, 150x118.1 to Brook Av x 153.3x149.9; Wardwin Co., Inc. to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$12,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to William R. Wilcox, trustee, 635 Park Av, prior mtg $12,500, July 19, 3 years; attorney, same. $7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 84, s store floor and basement; Rosalie Hesslein to Hy. M. Baumoehl, 88 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914. $900

PARK AV, 1,172-78, and 93d St, 74 East, all; Female Academy of Sacred Heart to Simon Sindeband and another, 74 East 93d St, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Deering & D., 135 Broadway....$5,800

PIER New No. 13, North River, wharf property and land under water, containing 15,981 sq ft; The City of New York to Howard Carroll and another, executors and trustees of John H. Starin, 4 East 64th St, 10 years from date of completion of extension to Pier New No. 13; attorney, Corporation Counsel, 27½c per sq ft

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, all; Edgar B. Newman to Thomas J. O'Reilly, 503 West 121st St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; address, 109th St. and Broadway....$16,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,375, store and basement; Ferdinand Denhard to Louis Schneider, 1,375 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915....$1,500

28TH ST, 218-20 East, all; James A. Trimble to Revillon Freres Corporation, 26 West 35th St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. B. Tanner, 74 Broadway....$6,000

51ST ST, 524 West, store and basement; Josephine Tito to Charles J. Corney and another, 312 East 89th St, 4 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St....$528

112TH ST, s e corner of 7th Av, corner store; Pa Adolphe to George Rosenson, 249 West 112th St, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, S. G. Nissenson, 32 Liberty St..$2,000

141ST ST, 630 West, all; One Sixty Broadway Holding Corporation to Pedro Lascurain, 300 Central Park West, 3 years and 5 months from May 1, 1915....$42,000

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, n e corner of Stebbins Av, corner store; Freeman-Stebbins Co. to Jacob Davis, 1,476 Wilkin Av, 5 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, J. Davis, 1,476 Wilkin Av....$1,000

3D AV, s e corner of 149th St, storeroom and basement; United Merchants' Realty and Import Co to Carl Stendt, 751 Forest Av, and another, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av....$12,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

19TH ST, 144 and 146 West; Marcus Contracting Co., Inc., against Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co., owner and contractor..$525

23D ST, 449 West; Chas. T. Streeter against Agnes D. Cloud, owner and contractor.$2,624

38TH ST, 310 to 328 West, and 37th St, 327 and 329 West; Northern Waterproofing Co., Inc., against Emma J. Wray and A. Mann Wynne and Joseph M. Deuel, owners; Winsome Amusement Co., lessee; Rosecor Construction Co., contractor....$445

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 782; George and Nathan Poster against Kermit Realty Co., Inc., owner; Max Minskoff, contractor....$165

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

MORTON ST, 9 and 11; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against estate of Miriam L. Trigg et al., May 22, 1915....$60

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Margaret R. Mulvaney et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

INTERIOR gore, beginning at a point 402 ft e of 6th Av and 71 ft n of 12th St; Livia Realty Co., Inc., against Margaret V. Kieley et al., (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

2D ST, 223; Julius Zweig against Harris Lustgarten et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Herzfeld & Sweedler.

37TH ST, 330 West; Tenement House Department of the City of New York against 330 West 37th St, (tenement house law violation;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Louis L. Wolf against Rose Reilly et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Marx.

121ST ST, 256 West; Mary S. Witherbee against Edward G. Schroeder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, 2,418; Universal Savings Bank against Joseph Kingsbury Wells et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Mazet.

LOT 307, map of Unionport; Benenson Realty Co. against Martin Pletscher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

PLOT 415, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor against Salomon Sayles et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

PLOT 515, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor against Matilda Fraser et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

PLOT 29, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor against Nathan Mayer et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

PLOT 34, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor against John J. Storms et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

PLOT 390, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor against Vivian MacDonnell et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

PLOT 193, map of Arden property; Sarah A. Vaden against Townsend A. Verity et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft n of s w corner of Block 452, 50x100; City Real Estate Co. against Margaret H. Curtis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

THIRD AV, e s, 225 ft e of 171st St, 50x100; John Bussing, Jr., et al., against Nora Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

THIRD AV, w s, 94 ft s of 183d St, 36x120; John Bussing, Jr., against Edmund Powers et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

LOT 19, amended map of Adee Park, 24th Ward; Nicola and Serafina Mascia loans Simora Mascia, to erect one two-story apartment, (four payments)....$5,000

RICHARDSON AV, e s, 190 ft n of 241st St, 40x125; John and Amanda Bussing, Jr., loans Giovina and Luciano Minutillo, to erect one two-story apartment, (two payments)....$2,500

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP
14 WALL ST. Phone 4090 Rector
ALSO 10 EAST 33D STREET

Loans on Furniture
2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person.
CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY,
(A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision
89 UNION SQUARE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — 8-11-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Traffic Center of New York
The section from 42nd to 57th St. is the radial traffic and business center of New York—where Subways, Elevated Roads and Surface Cars are depositing hundreds of thousands daily.
What this means to business—
Ask Nathan L. Ottinger
Specialist, West 57th St. and Columbus Circle Section.
900 7th Ave., Cor. 57th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE DAILY ANNOUNCEMENT
BUSINESS PAGE THIS PAPER
Edgemere Crest, L. I.
AUCTION SALE—JULY 24-26.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

PLANDOME BARGAIN
Near the Water
A complete stucco and tile house, 9 rooms and 3 baths. Ready to move in. Buyer will not have to spend a cent on place. Decorated, shades, screens, and planting all complete. Nice plot of ground. 3 minutes to station.
L. G. SHIELDS, 18 East 34th St., N. Y.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.
New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City

BUNGALOW, NEEDS REPAIRS.
$75 will put it in good condition, located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 50 minutes out. D. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

SMALL FARM.
Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, BOX 197 Times Downtown

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR, N.J.
$9,000 Sacrifice; beautiful artistic 9-room residence, 3 baths, every appointment, good size plot, excellent location; only appreciated by careful inspection.
$14,000 Colonial residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tile kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; beautiful solarium, open fireplace; sleeping porch, large lot, shade, shrubbery.
$14,000 Beautiful south side residence, center hall, large living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, solarium, sleeping porch, large plot; said to be one of the most artistic houses in Montclair.
$25,000 South side, large attractive residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, dining porch, 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 sleeping porches, solarium. One of the best constructed houses ever built in Montclair; exterior beautiful tapestry brick, copper leaders, gutters, tile roof; every appointment known to modern artistic houses.
I have all the properties to rent.
MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair. Phone 675.

SPANISH MISSION HOME
NEAR LAKE, LARGE GROUNDS
Ten rooms, two bathrooms. All-the-Year-Round Home with hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; one-half acre beautifully shaded ground overlooking two picturesque lakes; near Express station on D., L. & W. R. R.; 48 minutes to N.Y. City; 800 ft. elev.; select neighborhood. Country club, golf, tennis, sailing.
Will sell $6,500. Easy Terms.
Address the OWNER, Box 472 Times Downtown, N. Y. C.

IF YOU HAVE $100

and can save $25 monthly, and are socially eligible for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N.Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

SAFEGUARD YOUR HOME
by insuring the title. We are specialists in Rockland County and Northern New Jersey Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are for those who desire "safety first." Write for Booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLENN A. CARVER, 61 B'way.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TOP O' THE WORLD FARM
At Litchfield, in the Berkshires; truly a smiling country; 500 acres, smooth, rolling land, free from stone; elevation 1,350 feet; magnificent views and always cool; two streams; exceptional water supply; three houses; only $50,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York. Residence, Westport, Conn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity
Unusual BARGAIN Opportunities
HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED
HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations.
Convincing figures quoted. Inspection invited.
★O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY★
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Eisener, Scarsdale, New York

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Executor's Sale
ESTATE of JOHN BRADLEY, Dec'd.
Thursday, July 29
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Nos. 402-416 Bleecker, 84-86 Bank
582-588 Hudson & 289 W. 11th St.
Comprising 2 Block Fronts and 3 Corners
(To be sold as one parcel.)
Four 5-story brick loft buildings, on a plot 191.8 x 87.8 x irreg.
S. E. Cor. Harrison Av. & 181st St.
BOROUGH OF BRONX.
A large vacant plot, 91.33x62.93x90x79.28.
73 West 181st Street
(Bet. Aqueduct and Grand Aves.),
BOROUGH OF BRONX.
A 2-story basement and attic whitestone 2-family house on a plot 50x100.
PIERCE, HULBERT & HOPKINS, Attys.,
233 Broadway, N. Y. City.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
'Phone 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
Wednesday, July 28,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,
TRUSTEE'S SALE
Est. of William A. Boyd, Dec'd,
Garrard Glenn & Harriet V. Van Hook, Trustees,
232 Seventh Avenue
88.10 FT. NORTH OF 23D ST.,
the four-story brick building, with store; size of lot, 19.8 4-5 x 80.
272 West 25th St.
137 FT. EAST OF 8TH AVE.,
the four-story brick Dwelling; size of lot, 16.2 x 98.9.
60% ON MTGE., 1-3 YEARS, AT 5%.
WILLIAM B. WALSH, Esq., Attorney FOR TRUSTEES, 26 EXCHANGE PLACE.
LOUIS SCHRAG, Agent, 142 West 23d St.
Maps, &c., from attorney, agent or at auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,800 to $3,800
All improvements, including refrigeration.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
'PHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

Hotel Berkley

170 West 74th St.
APARTMENTS
unfurnished, by the year
FROM $600.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

203 West 81st St.
3-4-5-6 Extraordinary Large, Light Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $700 to $1,500.
Every modern convenience. Two absolutely fireproof 9-story elevator buildings. Near Subway and Elevated Station.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator
5 sunny, light Rooms. $45-50 | 6 sunny Rooms. $55-65

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 8 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

BIG CONCESSIONS
High-Class Elevator Apts., Near Riverside.
314 and 315 W. 94th Street
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $43.50 to $85.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons
IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.
Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway Express Station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th St., overlooking Central Park.
Large Rooms and Closets.
Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive Rents.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING
APARTMENTS,
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1000 to $1700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus lines.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1633.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
3609 Broadway
S. W. Cor. 149th St.
St. Nicholas Ave.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

Onondaga, 745 Riverside Drive
Six, seven rooms, three baths, all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent, on premises, or EDWARD WILLMAN, 400 Manhattan Av.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ADLON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of West 48th Street, distant 275 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue with the said southerly side of 48th Street; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, 99 feet 6 inches; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, 100 feet 5 inches to the southerly side of 48th Street, and thence westerly, along the said southerly side of 48th Street, 99 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning.

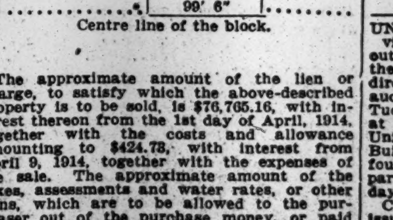
BEING the same premises which were conveyed by The 48th Street Realty and Construction Co. to Frazee Realty Co. by deed dated November 1, 1911, and recorded November 9, 1911, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 147, Section 4 of Conveyances, page 294.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 220-228 West 48th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $76,765.16, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1914, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $424.73, with interest from April 9, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is nothing.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

8 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms
Rent $1,800 and $2,200.
NO. 59 EAST 65TH STREET,
Northwest Corner Park Avenue.
Choice residential section; private house block; all large, outside rooms.
Extra maid's room. Superintendent.

LENOX COURT
114 East 71st St.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
$1,400 AND $1,600.
Choice Private House Block.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE ALVARADO,
Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 80th St.
In exclusive neighborhood, high-class, modern equipped apartments; 7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1200-$1900. Superintendent.

Park Av., S. E. Cor. 80th St.
Doctor's or Dentist's
Suite of three rooms and bath, in high-class apartment house, on ground floor; rent, $780. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 19th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 350 BAGS SHELL PEANUTS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs Act of the United States Revised Statutes, June 30th, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS D. McCARTY, United States Marshal.

July 19th, 1915.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
W. J. McDermott,
Albert J. Maeola,
W. P. & T. J. MacDonnell,
Frank E. Benjamin,
Rosener & Rosenberg,
Louis Cohen,
Samuel Kleiner,
Charles Sternstein,
Shane & Scher,
Andrew Greis,
Albert Lee,
Theresa Abelson,
Barnett Leeder,
Victor Babell,
Anthony Kelly,
Herbert Cockshaw,
Samuel Greenberg,
Eugene M. Heimerdinger,
Leopold H. Geis,
Grove Straw Hat Mfg Co.,
Tower Const Co.,
Frank A. Grippone,
Israel Shapiro,
Henry S. Manning,
Under objection:
Charles O. Tobias,
Leo Goldberg,
Michael T. Rovatzos,
Louis Horowitz,
Maurice Altman.
Adjourned cases:
Isaac Hellman,
Schnapp & Nass,
H. & N. Citron,
Involuntary case:
Petition Samuel A. Krulewitch.
Motions:
A. P. Peristein,
Larsen Mach Co.,
T. G. Gaylord,
Margaret Mulhall,
Leopold Hammell,
A. O. Lawrence,
E. B. Hart,
N. Quiler & Co.,
S. J. Singer & Sons,
Weingart & Weschler,
Max Shenkow,
W. F. McClelland,
Abraham Goldstein,
James T. Wood,
Adolf Mandel,
Celia Schaefer,
Joseph L. Solmon,
Alco Waist Mfg Co.,
R. G. Thomas & Son.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, C. J.—Room 433, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
US<Bermudez,
U S Hoffman Co<Murino,
Sauer<Florida Ry.
McGuirl<NY, NH & H R R.
Petersilge<N Y, S & W R R.
N Y & Bermudez<Mowickel.
Smith<Simms Mfg Co.
Porter S S Co<Brooks & Co.
Bencomono<Erie R R.
Planten<Gedney.
Royal Mail S P Co<Steam Tug Morristown.
Bane<A. M. Wood & Co.
Vassar<Int'l Re-Assur Co.
Sanders<Canton Metal Ceiling Co.
Blauner<N. Reisler, &c.
Re Chesebrough.
Durand & Co<Howard & Co.
St'd A & R Co<Warner-Quinlan Asp Co.
Penn Steel Co<N Y C Ry, (2.)
Royal Mail S P Co<Steam Tug Morristown.
Burke<Merchants & Miners' T Co.
Blauner<N. Reisler Iron Works.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
US<Randon.
Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Solotorefsky<Rosenthal.
Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.
Re Samuel Jaller.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Vaughn.
Clark<Int R T Co.
Weeks<same.
Buckman<same.
Pugliese<A B See Elec Elev Co.
Cahill<Bell.
Patterson<Mitsui & Co.
Robertson<Mount & Robertson.
Loeffler<Bell.
Belmetzaki<Houston Rest Co.
Grankofsky<Met Tobacco Co.
Tunison<B'way-Park Place Co.
N Y Investors Corp<Cohn.
Wurtzel<Wurtzel.
Whitman<Kovner.
Flanagan<C N Y.
Devlin<same.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Re Lionello Perera Co.
Friedman<Spiro.
Joyce<Washington Storage, &c, Co.
Donaher<Kenny.
Thompson<Heinze.
Hitchins<Tempest.
Western Elec Co<L. K. Comstock & Co.
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Dixey<A. H. Woods Prod Co.
CNY<Mirsky.
Kenneally<Mass Fire, &c, Ins Co.
Esperanto Mtge Co<Rosenthal.
Same<Pell.
Shalek<Jetter Brew Co.
Hart<Walsh.
Macaluso<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
R & L Co<Metz.
Hasbrouck<Am Temperance L I Assn.
Freeman<Bronx Nat Bank.
Walsh<Walsh.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Quinlan<Lyons.
Gotham Silk Hosiery Co<Landay Bros.
Helpershausen<Marx.
Re Claremont Elec, &c. Co.
Fox<Peacock.
Wright<Wright.
Winkler<Winkler.
Tompkins Kiel Marble Co<Fuciguas.
Carroll<Int R T Co.
Dymand<same.
McMahon<same, (2.)
Papirman<same.
Bloom<Bloom.
Lurich<Curley.
Furze<CNY.
Steneck<Franke.
Re Liposo Co.
Archer<Lewinthal.
Sharkey<Int R T Co.
Ewing<same.
Byers<same.
Wilde<same.
Bayer<Ward.
Barber<Waddell.
Silverstein<Silverstein.
Waldman<Waldman.
Re Norton, (Metzer.)
Graeber<Swartwout.
Solomon<Wacker.
Lieberman<Lieberman.
Kenyerese<Kenyerese.
Neher<Neher.
Graeber<Swartwout.
Diehl<Dock Const Co.
Howard<Nodell.
Seeber<Seeber.
Fleitman<Northern Bank of N Y.
John Forsythe Co<Tribune Assoc'n.
Re Phoenix Ingraham.
Littler<Jaffe.
Stewart & Co<Tribune Association.
Pines<Townshend.
Burwell<Levy.
Curnen<Otten, (2.)
Otis Litho Co<Winik.
Tepper<Tepper.
Re Inst of Educ'l Trav
Koves<Freed.
Perry<Perry.
Austin Nichols Co<Manhattan Ry.
Harris<Baker.
Pakas<De Voe.
De Vito<Festa.
Re Knapp & French.
May Ward Co<Columbia Amuse Co.
Clapp<Colburn.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Charles F Pfander,
George M Smith,
Mary Carny,
Susan V Baker,
Anna Tonjann,
Mary Tone,
Henry Rayer,
Wm B Franke,
James A Bennett,
Carrie M Whitcomb,
Marie A Trageser.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Goldstein<Sandrowitz.
Marcus<Bunkin Coat, &c, Co.
Rainey<Moyse.
Alhambra Garage<Wupperman.
Saks & Co<Woods.
Hutchinson Shirt Co<Hughes.
Levinsky & Zisser<Weiss.
471 Park Av<Hollander.
Royal Furniture Co<Jacobi.
Myers<Gray.
Horowitz<Telger.
Speiser<Stern.
Fersch<Linder.
Wilbeth Rty Co<Crystal & Son.
Lurich<Curley.
Corson<Murphy Lamp
Grecco<Gillespie.
Sondheimer<Wichfeld.
PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—White<Chambers—John Kirkland Clark. Crossin<Woolf—Jerome F. Donovan.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Wheelehan—Richard J. D. Keating.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Potomac Ins. Co.<Kelly—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—West Side Savings Bank<St. John's Park Realty Co. (2)—Alfred J. Talley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Lester J. Saul<Russian Transport & Ins. Co.—Wm. H. Kinnear.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Louis Lee Wolf<Rose Reilly—Herbert J. Goodwin. Estate of Thomas Suffern<Isaac Kleinfeld—Samuel Goldsticker. Metropolitan Sav. Bank<Margaret R. Mulvany—Robert J. O'Donnell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 27, 1915.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Katharina Strenglein,
Hyman Auerbach,
Conrad Miller.
Wills for probate:
Thekla Federhart,
C M M Hissenbuttel.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Gordon<Int R T Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fowler<Pitkowsky—Hal Bell. Re Cooper—Arthur N. Giegerich. Re Cohen—Arthur N. Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions.
Re W 8th St.
Dunning<L I RR.
McKnight<Franklin.
Re Grossman, (Hemlock St.)
Steinway<Kuntz et al.
Savarese<Hale.
Re Hunter acctg, (Hoffman.)
Kern Horse Rem<Kern
L I RR<Newman et al
Gleason<Craig et al.
Cohen<Dietz.
Tax Lien Co<Brighton Beach Est et al.
Burchell<Burchell.
Ackley<Reid.
Re Equit Trust Co, (Clinton Av.)
Abbott<Wiener.
Gottlieb<Schoenberg.
Kochman<Kochman.
Ratzel<Ratzel.
Silberstein<Geegold et al.
Bierman<Axis Benev S
Herzog<Herzog.
Badenhausen<Neenan Elev Co et al.
Rudiger et al<Coleman et al.
Palmer<Palmer.
Boehringer et al<Boehringer et al.
Eldred<Eldred.
Vine<White.
Re Frances Disseaux.
Re Seroes Lien<Swaine & Wort.
Levin<Nissenbaum.
Schilowsky<Schilowsky
Anderson<Hertz.
Welz & Zerweck<Goeller.
Hall<Auger et al.
Levey<Levey.
Waller<Boettcher et al
Kunitsky<Kunitsky.
PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces.
Kapalowitz,
Nathanson,
Haveson,
Kaufman,
Willeman,
Eisenbarth,
Wagner,
Kaiser,
Schaefer,
Miller,
Turner,
Niewiadomska,
Negos,
Santonie,
Cohen,
Harrison,
Barbarino,
Miller,
Bunce,
Fickett,
Hoekenbeck,
Cohen.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Katherine Schmidt,
Charles Johnson,
Accounting of:
Isaac Henderson,
Amelia Murphy,
James F Mulrey,
Clara Grillin,
William H Allego,
Elizabeth Schmidt,
Eliza Crosby.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Desirable desk room, telephone, and stenographic service; reasonable. Room 1,207, 432 4th Av.

Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school, $10; good place for any line business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River, Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Far Rockaway.—Neilson Av.; corner plot; terms to suit. T 89 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

WILL YOU BUY A NICE HOUSE at East Orange, splendidly located, at a Big Bargain—in fact, a Sacrifice? Urgent need of cash in my business necessitates it Corner house, 9 rooms, with beautiful lawn, 50x100; ample room for garage; only couple minutes' walk from Grove St. station of the Lackawanna R. R.; worth $15,000; only small first mortgage of $5,000, at 5 per cent.; an unusual opportunity to secure a desirable property at a sacrifice owing to business reverses. Write or call on Owner, Room 206, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE. From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

New Colonial stucco (marble finish) 8-room dwelling; large living room, fireplace, attractive dining room; hardwood finish; strictly modern; large plot, fruit; 40 minutes out; high, healthy; $5,500; terms arranged. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $30 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $3,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 10½c; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY. Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Big Farm, suited to alfalfa and potatoes, on macadam road, near two stations. $68 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent large, roomy house or bungalow; extra large living room; good plumbing and heating facilities; situated within walking distance good golf links; preferably near water Long Island or Westchester; within easy commuting distance New York; state full particulars when available, rental, &c. T 84 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Adirondack Camp to Rent for Season. Beautiful camp on Upper Saranac Lake, completely furnished; main house, guest cottage, boathouse, with belvedere; servants' quarters, laundry; launch; coal, wood, and ice; one night's journey from New York; telephone and telegraph connections; two mails daily; provision men come daily; accommodations for ten in family and four servants; tents if desired; ideal for house parties; rent for season. For price and further information address Box Z 369 Times Annex.

COTTAGES AT MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., in connection with STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN. Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

For rent from Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 1, 1916, a comfortably furnished house of ten rooms and two baths, pleasantly located, excellent neighborhood; convenient to schools; 5 minutes to Park St. Station, Erie R. R., Upper Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box 1936, N. Y. City.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 17 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 190 Claremont Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable, Phone 1176 Coney Island.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $190 each; genuine bargain. C. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES. THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, (north corner, 120.)—Eight, ten all light outside rooms; beautifully furnished; to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

52 WEST 89TH ST. Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Luxuriously furnished 3-room apartment, with bath; Central Park West, at 92d St.; $50 a month. C 10 Times Annex.

BIG CONCESSIONS. Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

85th St., 256 West.—Four and six room apartments; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

19 West 9th St.—Four delightful apartments; 2 furnished; attractive Summer rates.

79th, 175 West.—Will let nice apartment; large rooms.. Phone Schuyler 7109.

Corner, southwest exposure; Summer. 840 West End Av. George A. Kelly, mornings.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $20-$22. Large, airy rooms, latest improvements. S. W. CORNER 182D ST. & 3D AV.

THE CLEVELAND, 126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST. Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $930 to $960.

BROADWAY. REMCO. 98TH ST. Phone 1300 Riverside.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST., Near Riverside Drive, 4-6 rooms and bath............$40-$50. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern, elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH. Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply supt., or tel. John 2429.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservation for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor front room; private bath; meals; service; appointments of unusual excellence; attractive terms.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I., within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE; all accommodations; beautiful grounds; bathing, fishing; excellent board and rooms; single, $15; couple, $25 weekly; no children; 50 miles Pennsylvania Station; express stops; healthful location. Von Ostermann, 502 West 134th St.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE. Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms; overlooking ocean; special rates to families; transients accommodated; good, substantial table. Mrs. Marten.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

Refined French family; quiet neighborhood; small number; (Rockaways;) excellent cuisine; ocean two blocks. Inquire Leland, 1 West 34th St.

Elmhurst.—Lady alone in her own house, like one or two lady boarders for the Summer. X 235 Times Annex.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State,

ADULTS.—Guests accommodated at private house in suburbs of Middletown, N. Y.; city, country combined; excellent house; table splendid, diet if desired. Phone or call, two days, at 111 West 75th St., city, or Phone Schuyler 10177.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm: 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J., Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet. W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

SIX LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let at Hillside House, Caldwell. MRS. M. E. JACOBUS.

MONTCLAIR.—Healthful mountain suburb; excellent accommodations; beautiful location. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms. Tolland, Conn.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. THE CHESTERFIELD. Desirable rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable rates.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family; large room, adjoining bath, for two.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD, private family, by young business woman; reasonable. S. J., 1,775 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

76TH, 47 EAST.—Nice, cool room, adjoining bath; phone; select, quiet house.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 218, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 13, (Near 35th.)—Large, cool, front, nicely furnished; $6, $10.

West Side.

11TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exquisitely neat rooms; large verandas; homelike and quiet; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large, cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; telephone.

58TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward. Steele.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

73D, 163 WEST, (Subway Express.)—Large rooms, with kitchenette; single; breakfast optional. Phone.

73D ST., 302 WEST. ROOM AND BOARD; SUMMER RATES.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large and medium room, bath; concessions.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Holton.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Desirable rooms, $3 and $5; bath.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

98TH, 248 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive room adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apt. 6B.

102D ST., (Broadway.)—Private family; large, airy room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4529.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; $3; New Englanders. 5th floor, south.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; southern exposure; reference. Apartment 7.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

119TH, 420 WEST, Columbia Heights.—Home-like room; private family; top floor; elevator. Apt. 62.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; all conveniences; $3.50 to $6; references. Apt. 42E.

137TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; conveniences.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th.—Desirable front rooms; lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

BROADWAY, (corner,) 248 West 105th St.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Private family offers beautifully furnished front suite; large room facing river; married couple, gentlemen; board optional. Phone Mrs. Clark, Riverside 1278.

RIVERSIDE, 676, (145th St.)—Attractive, cool outside room; private family. Apartment 10C.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room; electricity; magnificent plumbing; piano; private family; also delightful small room; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 569. — Desirable Summer rooms for gentlemen appreciating quiet; references.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAMBERMAID.—Refined French maid as chambermaid, nurse; excellent reference. Address Reliable, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker, out by day, $2; makes, remodels gowns; good reference; city, country. Miss Margaret, 352 West 30th.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent, home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon, Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th St.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; experienced; quick; style; reference; $2.50. 261 West 134th. Apt 26.

GOVERNESS.—French; visiting governess or lady's companion. Address K., 74 W. 99th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; middle-aged; honest, reliable worker. Hawkins, 637 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' technical experience; Christian; familiar office details; quick, comprehensive; unquestionable references; $12. L 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, capable young woman, recent graduate, desires position that offers advancement. Elizabeth Kridack, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, aged 20; neat appearing; well grounded in English; not afraid hours 8-6; good speller; quick grasping ideas; $8. L 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Diligent worker; rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist, $8. Miss S. M. Campbell, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; high school graduate; 2½ years' experience; neat appearing; substituting preferred. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Audubon 1060.

STENOGRAPHER, — Four years' experience, desires permanent position; $12. T 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable beginner, hard worker; moderate salary. Box 40, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly efficient; over seven years' experience; A1 references. L 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER, technical training, desires part time home work; capable, reliable. Miss Baird. Phone Chelsea 5365.

YOUNG WOMAN; washing, ironing, cleaning; good ironer. Endres, 409 East 72d St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—FOR excellent colored Southern servants; city and country. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COOKS, $25-$30; waitresses, $22; houseworkers, $18-$25; laundresses, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Splendid lot, just in, of small and medium size, up-to-date autos; standard makes; A1 order; prices low; also some fine six-cylinder, high-quality cars at most alluring prices. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

Packard, (1916,) touring; 38 H. P. Mercer, (1915,) touring; six passenger. Cadillac, (1914,) touring; fine condition. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

For Sale—Five-ton motor truck, in best condition; complete, with body. Telephone 3745 Columbus. Ask for Mr. Stuart.

For Sale—A newly patented Ford accessory. Address immediately C 285 Times Downtown.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; A1 condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

Truck for rent, 3 ton, covered furniture body, with driver; service guaranteed. Federal Operating Corporation, 136 West 52d St. Telephone Circle 926.

Flat touring car, 1914 model, to rent with chauffeur; hourly, daily, or monthly. Al Cella. Phone Plaza 470.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Latest models, limousine and landaulet, Renault for hire by month; very reasonable. Talot, 300 West 49th St. 7720 Bryant.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Beautiful "National," 7 passenger, by week, day, or night. Kaiser. Audubon 860.

New 7-passenger touring cars; $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur; reliable. 4411 Plaza.

AUTOS for hire. Phone Audubon 8484.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5839 Riverside.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several desirable, permanent positions; salaries ranging from $12-$18.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Familiar with ledger work; good penman; rapid and accurate at figures; $12.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BUYER and MANAGER.—Competent woman wanted as buyer and manager for infants' and children's department; out-of-town position. Apply Mr. Leo Leipzeiger, care of David Marks & Sons, 100 5th Av., New York.

DESIGNER and FORELADY.—Prominent house desires a designer and forelady for their ladies' pajama department; also boys' and girls' nightgown and pajama section; only experienced party need aply; liberal salary to acceptable applicant. Address by letter to X 238 Times Annex; an interview will be arranged.

DESIGNER thoroughly experienced on silk waists; one with novel ideas. M. B., 110 Times.

FORCEFUL, educated woman may obtain a permanent position by applying to the FOUNDATION LIBRARY SOCIETY, 225 5th Av.

MODELS wanted; twenty stylish young ladies to try on coats and suits; long season; some permanent positions; sizes 36 and 16. Apply all week, Meyers & Dreyfus, 1,115 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be thoroughly experienced and competent and live convenient to Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give references, age, and salaries you have earned. X 233 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Excellent opening in publishing business for bright young woman as secretary to executive. Call between 10 and 12 at 443 4th Av.

SILK THROWING MILL needs hard and soft silk winders, doublers, spinners, reelers, lacers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER with knowledge of accounts; state qualifications, experience, and salary. Apply X 289 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITER and STENOGRAPHER. — Must have knowledge of bookkeeping for manufacturing house; state salary desired, also former employer. Address C 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, manager for cleaning and dyeing office; permanent position and good salary to experienced person. Y 2728 Press Office, Atlantic City.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, high-salaried positions; register free. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, capable, (1,) $18; (2,) $15. G. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

A MAN, 18 years' experience correspondence, credit, banking, and accounting work, proved ability; best references. T 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 27; excellent ability; understands all modern methods; thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy; salary $25. C 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) five years' experience, conversant all modern methods, competent take full charge; references; moderate salary. R. K., 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 31, of strictly sober habits, desires position; 12 years last employer; $18. E. S., 989 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—28; ten years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balance; now employed. W. F., 98 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. C 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, has wide experience as head bookkeeper and private accountant; take full charge and guarantee results; educated, ambitious, efficient. T 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 23, desires position; now employed; thoroughly competent, trustworthy. Box 2, 46 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK-SALESMAN.—(25;) conscientious, reliable, efficient; $15; highly indorsed. C 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; Wall Street experience; excellent references; temporary, permanent; $25. C 281 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant; 10 years' experience; Christian; $18; references. J., 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) controlling accounts, trial balance, balance sheets; moderate salary. C 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 2 years' experience; university student, desires position. I. Glonzer, 2,452 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, by experienced man; careful driver and competent to maintain car in good mechanical condition; formerly employed in gentleman's private stables; references; willing to be generally useful; wages $50 per month and board. William Walsh, 199 East 76th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—Christian, (23,) sober, honest, wishes position; family or commercial. T 87 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25; 8 years' experience private; honesty, sobriety, ability. Newman, 320 West 52d St. Phone Columbus 6920.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; eight years' experience; can furnish highest references. Goro, 330 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Private, commercial; all cars; references; city or country. Arms, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Country; references; all cars; repairer; honest, reliable. Miller, 637 6th Av.

COLLEGE MAN, (27,) 3 years' business experience, good correspondent, desires position with magazine, trade publication, or mail order business. C 280 Times Downtown.

DISH WASHER, 57; city, country; speaks English; reliable; references. Anonanoff, 637 6th Av.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor, sub and general building contracting, wants change. C 290 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN, coachman; understands horses; references; German; city; reliable. Starringer, 637 6th Av.

JANITOR.—Steam; reference; cool; repairs; honest, reliable worker. Ferguson, 637 6th Av.

MAN farmer, wife houseworker; references; honest, reliable worker. Dunn, 637 6th Av.

OFFICE MANAGER. Highly recommended, experienced young man, 32, well-trained office manager, desires connection with A1 concern. C 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and executive wants connection in administrative or selling capacity; initiative and resourceful; accustomed to difficult creative work in the cigar trade; inside preferred. C 13 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, long experience, city or road, good references, wants line. C 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman; young, with wide experience; salary or commission. C 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Piano and victrola salesman, 23; best references; salary. Haller, 1,872 Madison St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced, South and East, wants good, light side line. T 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young man; hard worker; neat, accurate typist; take rapid dictation, $8. Robert Stahlin, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1318.

WAITER, private family; city; Greek; reliable, honest worker. Pappas, 637 6th Av.

WAITER, porter; city, country; references; Dane; honest, reliable. Pidirsin, 637 6th Av.

WITH CONTRACTORS OR BUILDERS, TIMEKEEPER, CLERK, STENOGRAPHER. X 237 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, 30, nurse, good cook, wishes position, camp or country place, with one or more gentlemen or young men; references. X 227 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (21) would like position in resident buyer's office or New York office; 4 years' experience in wholesale silk business. T 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) Christian, high school graduate, 3-year student architecture, 1 year Columbia, neat tracer, seeks position with architect. William Toth, 229 Avenue B.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; excellent references. T 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, experienced, desires position with future. T 88 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY MAN WANTED BY ONE OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE PITTSBURGH DEPARTMENT STORES. HE MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE, MUST HAVE A GOOD CLEAN RECORD AND A-NO. 1 REFERENCES, AND HE MUST PROVE THAT HE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN THE PAST. ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS X 236 TIMES ANNEX.

A BOY in a law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, Lawyers, B 371 Times Downtown.

BOY.—About 18; bright, alert lad who wants to advance; in large office; state fully age, nationality, education, experience, &c.; a good opportunity for the right lad. L 218 Times.

COLORING FOREMAN.—Expert on coloring and shading with air brush; good salary. D 357 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER and DETAILER on high-grade furniture; must be experienced; steady position. 13 East 47th St.

ENGINEER wanted, assistant required for large maintenance department; should have experience along lines of power station work, millwright and piping work, drafting and cost estimating; position pays $20 to $25; replies must be written on one page and confine answer to the following:
Name ....
Age ....
Nationality ....
Education ....
Experience ....
References ....
P. O. Box 115, Springfield, Mass.

MANAGER for high-class vaudeville theatre; must be a live wire. Address, giving full particulars, where last employed, and salary expected. L 31 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen, between the ages of 28 and 35; men with previous experience in specialty lines preferred; we want men who are earning from $3,000 to $4,000 per year, but who feel they have reached the limit in their present lines; we have a splendid commission proposition handling educational work; reply by letter, giving age, education, nationality and experience in detail; do not call. G. F. Barber, Emerson Institute, 30 Irving Place, New York.

SALESMEN Wanted for the Southern States to represent our line of women's and children's aprons; one of the best lines of department stores, on commission basis; must furnish the best of references. Rose Mfg. Co., 61 Hanover St., Boston.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted for out-of-town and resident buyers, by a ladies' and misses' coat house of the better grade; will only consider those who have traveled and have an established trade; commission basis. Answer, with references and full particulars, to L 29 Times.

SALESMAN desired by large manufacturer of fabric belting to travel Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; young man preferred, who has had mill supply or belting experience in stated territory; state salary desired. C 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Murphy & Stevenson, Ltd., require a salesman for handkerchiefs, import and domestic, for a large territory. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, to 38 White St., New York.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted for cloaks and suits, on commission basis only. J. Grumet, Room 1911, 15 East 26th St.

SOLICITORS wanted; can use an intelligent man on outdoor work; previous experience not required; permanent employment if service satisfactory; salary and commission; call after 9 o'clock; Room 1,112, Temple Bar Bldg., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SPINNERS, &c.—Silk throwing mill needs spinners, reelers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av.

SUBSCRIPTION ENTRY CLERK wanted on mail list of daily newspaper; only those familiar with railway mail routes need apply. Address, stating previous experience, Box C 14 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, understanding bookkeeping; over 25; long, hard work; $12-$15; call 11-2. 447 West 19th.

UMBRELLA SALESMAN, experienced, for Western territory; right proposition for a man with a good following; commission and drawing account. L 32 Times.

YACHT ENGINEER.—Wanted, immediately for balance of season, yacht engineer, with four or five years' experience, to operate two Sterling 60 H. P. engine and lighting plants on board; write full references. L 30 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN. Ford, 1915. N. Y. License No. 60757, Serial No. 688718, Motor 699971, touring car; stolen July 20, noon, from Broadway and 116th St., New York. Communicate with E. B. Hopwood, 55 John St., New York. Tel. 3796 John.

LOST—Sunday, July 18, small purse, containing lavalliere, solitaire ring; 89th St., 3d Av. "L" to Canal St., Manhattan Bridge cars; liberal reward. Charles Suess, 453 Canal St.

LOST.—Between Martha Washington Hotel and South Ferry, black enamel and diamond fraternity pin. Kindly return to Miss Alice Orr, Martha Washington Hotel; reward.

LOST.—Large diamond brooch, Ward's Island Saturday; liberal reward. Ida Fuller, Hotel Bristol.

LOST—Gold watch fob with lettering "E. M. L." inside of gold circle; liberal reward. E. M. Lang, 718 Broadway.

LOST — Diamond and emerald bracelet, Wednesday evening, July 14; liberal reward. 'Phone H. C. Kimbal, 442 Great Neck, L. I.

LOST—Keys, between 59th St., Penna. Station, Rockaway; reward. 315 W. 59th St.

LOST—Gold bar breastpin, pearls in squares, Sunday; reward. Hanfeld, 606 West 135th.

LOST—Thin gold watch; gold face; reward for return to Room 305, 24 Broad St.

$200 REWARD and no questions asked for return of jewels lost between 5th Av. and 46th St. and the Vanderbilt Hotel, Monday afternoon, June 28. Apply Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

$15 REWARD.—White French poodle named Beauty, Saturday, 3:30 P. M., near Madison and Roosevelt Sts. Houlihan, 2,399 Silver St., Brooklyn.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE. One of New York's most exclusive 5TH AV. SPECIALTY SHOPS. This firm is being liquidated and will sell trade name, good-will, lease, and fixtures. This is a growing concern doing $75,000 annually in exclusive gowns, waists, and millinery. Selling price is very moderate. INVESTIGATE. L 27 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for young man in position to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in company's mortgage bonds as assistant to President of manufacturing corporation now undergoing reorganization and in which it is desired that all executives and sub-executives be financially interested; extended experience not necessary, but applicant must be of unimpeachable personal character. T 85 Times.

PARTIES interested in the manufacture of shells or work of like nature would profit by communicating with the undersigned, who offers a thoroughly equipped and modern foundry, with machine shop, for sale; best of railroad facilities. C 291 Times Downtown.

BACKER FOR DYES. I have perfected aniline dyes—blue, red, black—guaranteed fast colors; partner or backer desired. Call and investigate. G. A. WERNER. 450 West 43d St.

CLUB CAFE Patronized by business men; good proposition for gentleman with $20,000 cash; very attractive, natural business corner, downtown; no nights or Sundays; established forty years; will give long lease to right party; take back mortgage; references exchanged; transactions with owner direct. F 318 Times Downtown.

MILL PROPERTY AND WATER POWER FOR SALE. 75 H. P. water wheel, 60 H. P. boiler, on good-sized stream, near R. R. station, on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. About 15,000 ft. floor space. Located in thriving village. Suitable for making gun cotton. Price $11,000. Address Wm. Sibley, North Windham, Conn.

Young man, with scientific training, business experience, and best references, desires active interest in a promising, legitimate business; no brokers; write particulars. C 15 Times Annex.

Manhattan business, established over fifty years, doing over $100,000 annually, wants active partner with $5,000 to $10,000 to discount regular trade bills. Box L 217 Times.

$2,000 to invest with services as partner; good business experience; details required in first letter; principals only. C 277 Times Downtown.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE, 600 seats, sell or take partner. Small investment required. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway (42d.)

Manufacturer wanted to place on market attractive wooden toys. Address Designer, C 12 Times Annex.

Successful manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. X 207 Times Annex.

Will buy interest well-located electrical store and contracting business. C 289 Times Downtown.

Responsible New York firm will accept Eastern agency for substantial live line. X 234 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Geschedt, 212 E. 52.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Business Loans.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS. OPEN FOR NUMBER OF NEW ACCOUNTS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS; ALSO ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE; PRINCIPALS ONLY; CONFIDENTIAL. WORMSER & CO., 95 5TH AV., N. Y. CITY.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Wanted—At once, an upright piano for a Y. M. C. A. boys' camp. Please communicate with Philip Le Boutillier, 372 5th Av. Greeley 1234.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Men's Credit Tailors, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 B'way. (Enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN to make himself useful on small country place; one capable of driving car or running motor boat preferred. Salary $35 monthly. Room 431, 30 Church St., New York City.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.
SECRETARY to man of affairs; must be bookkeeper and stenographer; $1,500-$2,000.
STENOGRAPHER.—One unemployed; start $20.
CLERK-TYPIST.—Insurance experience; $15.

STENOGRAPHERS, (1,) highest type, $1,500 up; (1) capable in every respect, $1,500; (1) clean cut and ambitious, $18; (1) $15.
PAY ROLL AUDITORS and CLERKS.—Temporary work; $65 monthly and $10 weekly, respectively.
E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, Singer Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY? Earn $25 to $100 weekly; learn Mechanical Dentistry in three months; steady profession, rare advantages; individual instruction, any hour, day or night. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, 15th Floor. 25 West 45th St.

MEN—EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 YEARLY. Mechanical dentists do it. Great demand. Bodee's Dental Trade School, (Est. 1892.) Visitors Cordially Invited. 15 W. 44th. OLDEST — LARGEST — MOST RELIABLE.

Agents Wanted

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Splendid opportunity for men having communications with big business, compensating insurance companies; public service corporation; contract. First Aid Equipment Co., 16 East 23d St.

EDDIE FOY BLAMED IN DIVORCE REPORT

Referee Says John Wooster Dean Is Entitled to a Decree Over Wife.

SHE NAMED FANNY WARD

Evidence Against Dean Lacks Corroboration, Report Says—Foy Declares Witnesses Lied.

The report of Saul J. Dickheiser, the referee named to take testimony in the counter-suits for divorce of John Wooster Dean, the actor, and his actress wife, Sarah Jennie Gertrude M. Dean, has just been filed with the Supreme Court. The report is to the effect that the evidence against Mr. Dean lacks sufficient corroboration on which to base a recommendation, but that the evidence against Mrs. Dean appears to be sufficient to entitle Mr. Dean to a decree.

The suits were begun about a year ago, Mrs. Dean naming Fanny Ward, the actress, and Mr. Dean naming Eddie Foy, the comedian, who is known in private life as Edward Fitzgerald. The name of Mr. Foy appeared in Mr. Dean's first answer to his wife's suit, but in an amended answer he referred only to a "well-known actor." The suits for divorce were followed in December last by an action by Mrs. Dean against Miss Ward for $100,000 for alienating her husband's affections.

In particularizing her complaint against her husband Mrs. Dean said he was Miss Ward's leading man, and that they had misbehaved themselves at the Hotel Claridge between November, 1913, and the date of the action, and that they had also acted improperly in a Pullman car between Indianapolis and Omaha in April, 1911.

Eddie Foy's Name a Surprise.

The bringing of Mr. Foy's name into the suit and the referee's report will surprise many who know that actor intimately. In 1895 he married a danseuse, and the wedded life that followed has been one of the bright lights in the theatrical world. Mrs. Foy made it a habit to go with her husband whenever he was on tour, and they always appeared to be perfectly happy. They have eight children. Mr. Foy displayed great indignation before the referee. He said:

"Within the last ten years I have never been away from my family except for five nights, and those five nights I have spent in my room at the Lambs Club."

In the answer in which Mr. Foy's name was not mentioned Mr. Dean said that his wife had misconducted herself between 1905 and 1908 in West Sixty-fourth Street with a "well-known actor," and between the same dates at 22 West Sixty-first Street with the same man. Similar acts of misconduct were also alleged against her at Pelham Manor, where Mrs. Dean has a home.

Preceding the reference of the suits Mr. Dean bitterly fought an effort by his wife to obtain a liberal award of alimony. He said he could produce persons who would testify that the conduct of his wife and Mr. Foy had been of such a character that he had more right to a divorce than his wife.

Testify Against Mrs. Dean.

There were many hearings before the referee, during which more than 1,000 pages of testimony were taken. Mrs. Anna Fisher Everts, John R. Rogers, the theatrical man, and Will A. Page were among the witnesses who testified against Mrs. Dean. The substance of their combined testimony was to the effect that Mrs. Dean's stage name was Ruth Langdon; that she married her husband on Sept. 29, 1913; that while the play "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway" was on tour with Mr. Foy as the star and Mrs. Dean as a member of the company the two occupied connecting rooms, and that the relationship between them was of an improper character.

Mrs. Dean hotly denied every statement reflecting upon her. She said that, while she had known Mr. Foy for many years, and had frequently dined with him, no act of hers was ever open to criticism. Mr. Foy was equally earnest in his denials of the statements of those who had testified against Mrs. Dean. He was especially indignant concerning the statement of one of the witnesses, who quoted Mr. Foy as having said:

"I am a very lucky gambler, and a certain rich man gives me one-half of all his winnings, and I turn one-half of my gambling earnings over to Mrs. Dean."

Foy Says It's a Lie.

He characterized this as a "deliberate falsehood." Concerning his relations with Mrs. Dean he said:

"I have known her for five years, but she is only an acquaintance, and has never borne any closer relationship to me."

The report is yet to be acted upon by the court.

STRIKERS DOFF HATS, QUIT.

Mrs. Lage Pays Off Her Kiln Men in a Polite Walkout.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 20.—The most urbane strike on record started today at the Menlo Park Tile Works, owned by Mrs. B. Lage of New York. Yesterday the fifteen kiln burners and their helpers quit work, the kiln burners wanting $2 for a nine-hour day in place of $1.66, which they were getting.

Mrs. Lage arrived today at noon, with a satchel containing money, the payroll for the week, and found all the strikers sitting about waiting for her. As she appeared they rose and took off their hats.

"Good morning, men," said Mrs. Lage. "Sorry you've quit. If any of you feel like coming back, I'll take you on at $1.66. If you don't I'll get somebody from Perth Amboy to take your places."

"Thank you very much," said William Wilcox, spokesman for the strikers, "but I am afraid we must insist on $2."

"In that case," said Mrs. Lage, "I fear our connection is severed. Come forward and I will pay you off."

Each striker doffed his hat as he got his money. Nevertheless, arrangements have been made to get police protection for the plant from New Brunswick and Metuchen, as there are no police in Menlo Park.

BAD CHECK TANGLES WOMAN

Mrs. Helen L. Grace Overdrew Account and Is Arrested.

Mrs. Helen L. Grace, who lives at the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, with her stepson, James J. Grace, was very indignant in Yorkville Court yesterday when held in $1,000 bail for further examination Thursday by Magistrate McQuade on a technical charge of passing a worthless check.

The complainant was Mrs. Carrie Folsom of 15 East Fifty-fourth Street, who alleged she cashed a check for $15 on the Harriman National Bank for Mrs. Grace and the check was returned with the statement that Mrs. Grace's account had been overdrawn. Mrs. Grace denied any evil intent, saying she had no idea her balance had been exhausted.

FIND GEM, NOT BOMB, PLANT.

Detectives Interrupt Diamond Synthesist in Explosives Hunt.

Anybody who wants to pick a fight today with Owen Eagan, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, has only to ask him how his raid on the German gas bombmaking plant on Staten Island came out yesterday morning.

It was a dark, and would have been a stormy night if the weather man's prediction had come true, and Inspector Eagan, Detective Barnetz, who foiled the St. Patrick's Cathedral bomb plot, a Government detective, and several others who were taken along in case of serious resistance, decided to make the raid that had been planned for several days. The dark secret that gas bombs were being made in a shack on Van Duser Street, St. George, had been divulged to the Inspector by neutrals living in the vicinity.

Three detective-laden automobiles made their way to 51 Van Duser Street at 1 o'clock in the morning and the detectives surrounded the building, through one of the windows of which a light could be seen. A man was seen inside bending over a gas furnace and pouring some dark fluid into the melting pot. The detectives tiptoed to the door with revolvers drawn, ready to burst their way in, but found that the door opened readily. They rushed in and confronted the man who stood, with arms bared and disheveled hair, over the furnace.

"Now tell us what you are doing," demanded Eagan as the others kept a close watch to see that confederates did not move anything.

"Making bombs," the man replied in a stage whisper, without looking up from his work. "The mercuric-cyanide kind—ship 'em off to Germany by way of New Jersey—they use 'em in the trenches—poisonous gas; kills 'em off quick."

His visitors did not hurry cautiously out when the man said this, and he looked up in surprise. Inspector Eagan told him who he was and was about to place the man under arrest when he burst into a laugh.

"Why, I thought you were just some of the curious neighbors and that's the way I scared them all away," he said. "I'm making diamonds. Have almost completed a process that will make me rich and had to keep the process secret by scaring people away."

The crestfallen detectives searched the place while the synthesist looked on smiling, and found nothing which could be considered bombmaking material. They found instead several chunks of iron containing white bubbles, which the inventor said would be diamonds when the process was perfected.

Detective Captain Van Wagner of Staten Island said he did not know Inspector Eagan was planning a raid on the "bombmaker's" shop or he could have saved him the trouble. He said he investigated the rumors a week ago.

CHINESE WOMEN DOCTORS.

Dr. Yamei Kin Tells of Training Schools at Tien-tsin.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—"Women in China have an aversion to a male physician, and so we are training women practitioners in our schools in Tien-tsin. We have done much in caring and curing the diseases of women and children, and our work is really just commencing."

In the purest English, Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman, head of the Women's Government Hospital at Tien-tsin, told of the important work she is doing in North China, when the liner Manchuria arrived today.

Eight years ago Dr. Yamei Kin, a graduate of the old New York Infirmary for Women and Children, who afterward did three years' post-graduate work in New York hospitals, really founded the institution in North China, which has had an eventful career since that time. The money for the institution was furnished by the Chinese Government, and the Government takes deep interest in the work.

There are two other Chinese women graduate physicians with Dr. Yamei Kin in the hospital, besides a staff of twenty nurses. In addition to the work of caring for sick Chinese women and children, who come many miles to the hospital, training is given nurses, and many of these have afterward come to this country to study medicine.

"I am on leave for a year," said Dr. Yamei Kin. "I am going to visit here, but the greater part of my leave will be spent in the East, where I shall visit hospitals. I shall also lecture in many places on the work we are doing in our hospitals."

PARKER MUCH IMPROVED.

Congressman Who Suffered Mental Breakdown Now in State Hospital.

The condition of Representative R. Wayne Parker of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, who suffered a mental breakdown and was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, N. J., on Monday, was reported yesterday as much improved. It was said that Mr. Parker is a personal patient of Dr. Britton D. Evans, the Director of the hospital.

The Representative was removed to the observation ward of the City Hospital from his home, 20 Saybrook Place, Newark, at the direction of Dr. Joseph F. Fewsmith and Dr. J. Henry Clark. Upon the testimony of the two physicians Mr. Parker was committed to the State Hospital.

In a private automobile Mr. Parker was accompanied to the institution by Dr. Ambrose F. Dowd of the City Hospital, and Detectives Frank Donnelly and Luke Conlon of Newark Police Headquarters. The trip was not completed until yesterday morning. Mr. Parker spent the night at the country home of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, a lifelong friend, at Mendham, N. J.

Dr. Evans believes that with proper treatment Mr. Parker's mental condition will improve and he will regain his normal composure in a short time. The Congressman's ailment is said to be due to his close attention to his legal practice and over study of national legislation. The excessive hot weather is said to have brought his weakened mental state to a climax on Sunday.

BURGLAR AND DOCTOR HELD.

Thief's Plea for Heroin Leads to Arrest of Physician.

Edward Day of 308 West 123d Street was picked up by detectives last evening at 121st Street and Seventh Avenue as a suspected person, and confessed he had just returned from robbing the store of Roth & Malbe, wholesale dealers in novelties at 110 Seventh Avenue. A handbag he carried contained articles which the police said were worth $500.

After he had been locked up in the West 123d Street station, according to his custodians, Day asked for heroin and then asked for his wife. She visited the police station and conferred with him. The detectives trailed her to the home of Dr. Samuel J. Hoyt, at 113 West 126th Street. When she left the house they searched her and found a package of the drug in her possession which she said she had just bought from Dr. Hoyt for $1.50.

Dr. Hoyt was arrested and taken to the West 123d Street Station. He said he had sent the drug to Day, who was his patient, because he needed it. He was charged with violating the law in selling a narcotic with a prescription. He gave $500 bail. He was arrested on July 14, the police say, for having 198 grains of morphine without having recorded it.

Magistrate Marsh then held him in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow. Last night he asked that the second charge also be made before the court tomorrow.

Children Divide Gardiner Estate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 20.—The net estate of Elizabeth C. Gardiner of Gardiner's Island is $32,072. The estate will be divided between the children as follows: Mrs. Coralie L. Gardiner Cox of Dolgely, North Wales, $4,418; Adele Gardiner of Gardiner's Island and Lyon Gardiner, owner of Gardiner's Island, $4,418 each, and Winthrop Gardiner of Hicksville, N. Y., $15,355. Persons whose identity is not disclosed in the decree are to receive $3,298. Mrs. Gardiner left no will, and the settlement is by agreement of the heirs.

EX-CONVICT IS HELD AS 'RIPPER' SUSPECT

Queens Prisoner Answers Description of Man Who Killed Charles Murray.

SERVED 9 YEARS IN SING SING

Graham Was Once Suspected of Having Murdered a Girl in East Elmhurst.

Detectives in Manhattan and Queens County are investigating the recent past of Leon Graham, 25 years old, held in Long Island City on the theory that he may be the "Ripper" who killed four-year old Charles Murray on the night of May 3 in a tenement house at 270 First Avenue, near Sixteenth Street. He was recently released from Sing Sing after serving a nine-year sentence for an attack on a little girl and he is now held without bail on a charge of attacking a twelve-year old boy last week.

Graham's record, coupled with the fact that he is thought to have been staying at the Municipal Lodging House in Manhattan at the time the Murray boy was killed, has made him the object of the police suspicion. The man attempted to commit suicide in the Queens County jail last Saturday. Graham answers the general description of the "Ripper" given by the children who are believed to have seen him prior to the murder of the Murray boy. He will be taken before these children today.

There is, however, a question in the mind of the police concerning the accuracy of their theory, because the assumption that Graham murdered the Murray boy destroys the previous police assumption that Charles Murray and five-year old Lenora Cohen, who was killed by a "Ripper" at 350 Third Avenue, on March 19, were murdered by the same man.

Captain Herbert Graham, of the Queens County Detective Bureau, said last night that the prisoner was in the State Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for a misdemeanor at the time Lenora Cohen was killed, so he could not have committed that crime.

Graham was convicted in 1907 of an attack on a little girl in Elmhurst, and was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing. He was suspected at the time of the murder of Amelia Charlotte Staffeldt, 12 years old, who was killed by a degenerate in East Elmhurst, but his innocence of this crime was proved. The man was released from Sing Sing recently after serving nine years of his sentence, and he returned to his old haunts in Brooklyn and Queens.

Early last week Louis Jacobson, 12 years old, of Elmhurst, was attacked by a man near the spot where Graham's crime of nine years ago was committed. Graham was arrested on suspicion, being held on a charge of vagrancy. When he was arraigned in the Flushing Police Court yesterday, Louis Jacobson identified him as the man who had attacked him, so the charge of vagrancy was dropped and one of assault made. It was then that the police developed the theory that Graham may have murdered Charles Murray.

Graham's character is well known in Queens County, where he has lived, except for his term in prison, since his birth. Before he was sent to Sing Sing, nine years ago, he was believed to have attacked a number of little girls and boys in Queens County.

SING SING CONVICTS FIGHT.

Leader of "Low Brow" Element Made Attack with a Knife.

The first real fight at Sing Sing, since the Mutual Welfare League was started by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne last December, occurred yesterday afternoon in the big mess hall near the river in which a prisoner named Sam Barberi suffered cuts in the arms and face and three others were bruised. Crockery was smashed and there was considerable excitement before the trouble was quelled by the keepers.

The fight started following an argument between Charley Young and a man named Fenatelli, who were separated after they had bombarded each other with heavy cups and dishes. Officers of the league separated the infuriated men and locked Young up, while his opponent was taken to the hospital to have his injuries attended to. A second fight began between Bosco Lynch, the leader of the "lowbrow" element in the prison, Jimmy Jasper and Sam Barberi. Lynch had a knife in his hand and Dominick Malsetti seized a knife and rushed to the assistance of Barberi.

William Halpin, a keeper, separated the men with the assistance of other keepers, after Barberi had been cut on the face and arms. All the prisoners who took part in the disturbance will be dealt with by the Mutual Welfare League, which held a preliminary meeting last night.

"Curly" Joe Cassidy, former Democratic leader of Queens, who is said to have become annoyed because he was neglected by the league, has volunteered to form one of the fifty-five prisoners that are to be sent to Great Meadow prison, and leaves Sing Sing this morning.

MEXICAN OIL CO.'S REPORT.

Contracts Made for Sale of 7,500,000 Barrels in Europe.

The report of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., and its subsidiaries, the Mexican Petroleum Company of California and the Huasteca Petroleum Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, shows profits in 1914 of $2,763,055, compared with $4,275,369 in 1913, and $3,044,771 in 1912. The sales amounted to 8,231,348 barrels of oil compared with 12,325,288 in 1913. The conserved yield of oil was 8,711,455 barrels, compared with 9,024,764 in the previous year.

Losses in sales, according to the company's report, were due largely to the falling off in amount of oil taken by customers in Mexico, particularly the National Railways of Mexico. The political disturbances in Mexico and the European war contributed to the decrease in profits. In 1913, dividends were paid on the preferred and common stock, but no dividend was paid last year and, after minor deductions, $2,718,021 was applied to surplus.

The company announces that an additional $200,000 will be spent on the company's property at Carteret, N. J. About $90,000 will be spent on the Providence, R. I., property, and $150,000 on the Portland, Me., property.

The report contained the statement that the company had contracted to sell 7,500,000 barrels of oil in Europe, presumably to the Allies.

DRAYTON A New ARROW COLLAR

THIN, LIGHT YET STARCHED AND SIGHTLY 2 for 25c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

ARREST ALLEGED SWINDLER.

Chicago Fugitive Accused of Getting Away with $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—William Harney, who is said to have made $50,000 in Chicago last Winter by swindling wealthy business men, was arrested near here today and taken to Trenton, from which place he will be returned to Chicago. Harney was swinging in a hammock outside his home on the bank of the Raritan River, between here and Bound Brook, when Detectives came unexpectedly upon him. He did not resist arrest and, according to the police, laughingly observed that it was "easy to swindle men of means."

The particular offense with which Harney is charged is that he fraudulently obtained $5,000 from D. E. Baker, a lumber merchant of Traer, Iowa. According to the Chicago detectives who identified the prisoner here, he met Baker in Chicago last Winter and represented himself as the administrator of a large estate in Plattsburg, N. Y. Baker wanted to borrow $100,000 for use in his business and Harney, according to the story, gladly consented to make the loan. The two men went to a lawyer who drew up the necessary papers, after which Harney is said to have asked the lumberman for $5,000 as a commission for the lawyer. Baker swears he gave Harney a draft for this amount, which the man cashed before disappearing.

FIELDER SCORES HATTERSLY

Jersey Governor Believes Captain Guilty, Although Acquitted.

TRENTON, N J., July 20.—In signing an order today which released from arrest Captain George D. Hattersly of Company D, Fifth Infantry, and restored him to duty, Governor Fielder expressed his conviction that Captain Hattersly was guilty of the charges on which a court-martial had acquitted him. He was arrested last September. He was tried on four counts, including twenty-four specifications, charging him with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and disobedience of orders, to the prejudice of military discipline, before a court of which Lieut. Col. George T. Vickers was President and Major George F. Brensinger Judge Advocate. Governor Fielder said:

"I cannot agree with the court in finding Captain Hattersly not guilty on all charges. With regard to the first, the roll of the attendance at officers' school and the testimony of several officers show that Captain Hattersly was not present on the days specified. All the specifications of Charge 2 (referring to alleged disobedience of orders) seem to me to be proved. He also failed to obey the order to turn over his company's property to Lieutenant Flynn, whom he permitted to secure such property as best he could, and I am satisfied that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman."

FLEE FROM MONTCLAIR JAIL.

Two Men Accused of Seven Burglaries—Much Loot Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 20.—An alarm has been sent out for two young men who, the police say, confessed to seven burglaries here, and escaped from jail last night by walking through a little-used door in the cell corridor, to which they had been admitted because of the heat, and then slipping from the Municipal Building through the Council Chamber.

The fugitives said they were Charles Lang and George Lewis of New York. They were arrested by Policeman Lennon last Thursday night as they were about to enter the home of R. F. Kip in Duryea Road. Thousands of dollars' worth of loot was recovered by pawntickets found in their luggage and jewelry in their trunks at Greenwood Lake, where they had been spending the Summer.

Among the things recovered were $1,800 worth of silverware stolen from W. B. Fullerton, 2 Princeton Place, and jewelry and silver stolen from W. R. Wood, 158 Lorraine Avenue; the Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, 287 Upper Montclair Avenue, and Frederick Muhlmeister, 100 Mount Hebron Road.

BACHELOR "MOTHERS" GIRL.

Thomas Miller of Passaic Washes, Dresses, and Feeds 4-Year-Old.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 20.—An unusual story of a bachelor's care of a four-year-old girl was told this morning by Thomas Miller of 118 Second Street. Joseph Samtax of Athenia, who claims to be the father of the babe, is making an effort to obtain possession of the child. The case was tried in the City Court, but decision was reserved this morning.

"I have cared for her like a mother," Mr. Miller said, "and I love her. I wash, dress, and feed her, and I am not ashamed. She is growing strong and healthy and calls me her 'daddy.'"

The child for a time, he admitted, was in the home of his sister, Mrs. Samtax, while he was ill, but he denied she was Samtax's daughter. He got the child two years ago from an east side family, he said.

NAME FIRST POLICEWOMAN.

Paterson Commissioners Appoint Mrs. Henderson Dance Hall Censor.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—Paterson at last has a policewoman, Mrs. Belle Headison, widow of John A. Headison, who was a constable here. Mrs. Headison first was appointed a Dance Hall Inspector, but she found trouble in enforcing her authority on several occasions, so this afternoon she induced the Police and Fire Commissioners to make her a policewoman to serve without pay.

Mrs. Headison says that now that she is possessed of full police power she will be able to do much better work in looking after the dance halls. She will not have to wear a uniform, but she has a police badge and authority to go armed. Her home is at 151 Park Avenue.

Fielder Reprieves Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Governor Fielder today signed a reprieve for Edgar C. Murphy, the Burlington County murderer. He was to have been executed during the week of Aug. 9, but has been reprieved until Oct. 18. The reprieve was granted to give counsel for Murphy an opportunity to lay the case before the Court of Pardons at the September meeting. Because of the mental condition of Murphy an application will be made to have his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

ye fresh drink

the LILY CUP co. 120 broadway rector 8318

SWIMS IN HELL GATE WITH BOY ON BACK

Two Young Prisoners from Hospital on Blackwell's Island Strike Out for Manhattan.

13-YEAR-OLD IS EXHAUSTED

Chum Shoulders the Sinking Lad, Despite Protests, and Both Are Rescued by Life Savers.

Samuel Levine, 15 years old, of 601 Water Street, and Harry Gratsky, 13 years old, of 244 Monroe Street, attempted to escape yesterday afternoon from the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where they were imprisoned under treatment for trachoma, by swimming through Hell Gate toward the Manhattan shore. The younger boy became exhausted, and but for the pluck of his companion would have been drowned. Levine supported Gratsky until they were picked up by three members of a life-saving crew, who put out from Eighty-eighth Street and the East River.

The boys were committed to the institution last Saturday by Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court, and yesterday afternoon managed to slip from one of the wards unobserved. They went to the wharf, where they stripped off their clothing. They were seen in the water by physicians in the hospital, and the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station was immediately notified, and two patrolmen hurried to the foot of East Eighty-eighth Street.

The current was too strong for the boys, and Gratsky told his companion he could swim no further, but advised Levine to continue. Instead, Levine managed to get Gratsky on his back, and was continuing to swim toward Manhattan when William and Edward Kersten and Edward Benett, members of the life-saving crew, reached them in a boat. Levine by that time was also exhausted, and the boys were lifted into the boat and taken to Manhattan.

A call was sent to Reception Hospital, and Dr. Jones responded with pajamas for both lads. After being treated they were taken back to the island.

WANT WILSON RENOMINATED

Cook County Democrats Indorse the President for a Second Term.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—President Wilson was indorsed for renomination in 1916 at a meeting today of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Cook County. Chairman Sabath, who presided, said that the local organization was the first in the country to go officially on record for a second term for the President, and these resolutions were adopted with a shout:

President Wilson has faithfully and successfully carried on the policies of the Democratic Party as laid down in the platform adopted by the last National Convention at Baltimore.

President Wilson as a peerless leader and statesman and as a true patriot has, in these trying times, with impartiality upheld the dignity and standing of this country among the nations of the world, protecting with firmness the rights of this country and its citizens and emphasizing at all times the demands of humanity.

In the interest of our country and nation we recommend the renomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States by the next national convention.

Chairman Sabath was instructed to appoint a committee of 100 to aid in the movement to bring the 1916 convention to Chicago.

BIDS FOR NEW CONEY LINE.

Part of the Culver Route to be Elevated Within 15 Months.

The Public Service Commission yesterday opened bids for the construction of Section 1 of Route No. 49 of the Culver Rapid Transit road in Brooklyn. The line is to be a three-track elevated road from Tenth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, down Gravesend Avenue, over the route of the Culver line of the B. R. T. System to Coney Island. Section 1 covers that portion of the line extending from Thirty-seventh Street to the intersection of Gravesend Avenue and Bay Parkway (Twenty-second Avenue).

The lowest bid for the section, $877,959, was made by Post & McCord, Inc. The contractor must begin work within sixty days and complete it within fifteen months from that time.

4,451 INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

Census Shows a Decrease of 609 During Last Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—On New York's eight Indian reservations there were 609 fewer tribesmen now than there were a decade ago. This is shown in the official enumeration figures made public by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. Three of the tribes, the Onondagas, Tonawandas, and Tuscaroras, show same gain in population. Of the total of 4,451 Indians as compared with 5,060 in 1905, 762 are pagans and only 748 speak English.

In the eight reservations there are 87,676 acres, of which the Indians are cultivating this Summer 30,556. The census figures reveal that the St. Regis, Onondagas, and the Tuscaroras are the greatest tillers of the soil; the Allegany and the Cattaraugus Indians the smallest.

At the Onondaga Reservation 4,266 acres out of 7,300 are under cultivation; St. Regis, 10,638 out of 14,030; Cattaraugus, 4,447 out of 21,680; Allegany, 3,858 out of 30,469; Shinnecock, 71 out of 400 acres; Tonawandas, 2,527 out of 7,548; Tuscaroras, 4,740 out of 6,249.

In the 1905 enumeration the Poospatuck Indians were not counted separately. The recent census revealed 18 in Suffolk County. Little land on this reservation is under cultivation. The enumerator found it almost impossible to determine whether the inhabitants are citizens. They themselves claim they do not know. It is generally accepted, however, in political circles that they are not citizens, although most of them are more negro than Indian. It is understood that the reservation is not State or Government property, except possibly by virtue of a very old lease.

The Oneidas were enumerated in the 1905 census, but not in this year's, the reservation having been abolished.

AUTOS IN YELLOWSTONE.

Government Will Charge Admission and Regulate Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—After Aug 1 automobiles operated for pleasure only will be admitted to the Yellowstone Nationl Prk. Motor cycles will not be permitted to enter the park. Feers ranging from $5 for runabouts to $10 for seven-passenger cars will be charged.

Regulations for the operation of motor cars in the park have been approved and promulgated by Stephen T. Mather, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. On good roads with long stretches speed may be increased to twenty miles an hour, the maximum approved. Every motor car must run on a schedule of arrival at certain points, and fines will be imposed if a car reaches any of these points ahead of the schedule. The fines range from 50 cents for each minute of the first five minutes to $1 per minute for each of the next twenty minutes. It is provided that a fine of $25 or ejection from the park or both may be imposed "for being more than twenty-five minutes early."

MAN IS HELD FOR RANSOM.

Idaho Rancher Threatened with Death if $6,000 Is Not Paid.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 20.—Ernest Empey, 35, a wealthy rancher, is being held by a lone bandit for $6,000 ransom, according to word received today from his ranch, which is thirty-three miles east of here.

Directions for delivery of the ransom brought to the ranch by Empey's 11-year-old son and neighbor lad provided that it be delivered on a lonely mountain road the night of July 24. Otherwise Empey is threatened with death.

CLAIMS EX-MINISTER'S BODY

Clergyman Identifies Late Henry Rollings, Who Was Unfrocked.

The body of Henry Rollings, an unfrocked minister, who died in the Harlem Hospital on Monday, was identified and claimed at the Morgue yesterday by the Rev. Robert Dockman of 37 East Seventy-first Street. Rollings was arrested a week ago Sunday for intoxication and disorherly conduct. He insisted he was Henry Lomberd, a doctor living at 189 Claremont Avenue, but an investigation of this address proved him to be Rollings, whose last pulpit was at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Rollings received his education in England, and was admitted to the Episcopal Diocese of New York in 1900. He was unfrocked in 1913 by Bishop Greer, and the reasons for his expulsion never were made known.

Workhouse for Male Flirt.

William Olmstead, 23, an ironworker, of 498 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days by Magistrate House in Morrisania Court yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Sabina Tracey of 448 East 147th Street, the wife of a city fireman. According to Mrs. Tracey, she was walking in East 147th Street a week ago when Olmstead made an insulting remark and became abusive when she demanded an apology. Mrs. Tracey told her husband who administered a beating to Olmstead. Mrs. Olmstead interfered, and the next day Mrs. Tracey procured a warrant for Olmstead's arrest.

More Profitable Opportunities in this Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Value in clothes—as in anything else—is measured by the service and satisfaction you get out of them and not by the price you pay.

Our guarantee of service and satisfaction—or your money back—will give you an opportunity to judge these attractive, well-made summer suits by the values they represent and not by their price-lowness, though now that's an added inducement to make a profitable purchase.

Hart Schaffner & Marx $35 and $40 summer suits—some full silk lined, some half, quarter or eighth lined, in all the newest fabrics. $25.00

Fine domestic weaves—and a few imported fabrics in these $25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits, at $19.50

Fine blue serge suits made from Australian Wool and guaranteed to keep their color; well-tailored; exceptional values at $20, $25, $28, now $16.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. Broadway, corner 29th St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings

SNOW FACES RECEIVERSHIP.

Court May Sequestrate Property in ex-Wife's Alimony Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin signed an order yesterday requiring Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., to show cause why his property should not be sequestrated and a receiver appointed. The order was the unlooked-for outcome of an application made by Mr. Snow on May 16, 1914, fo ra reduction in the payment of $4,000 a year to his former wife, Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost, for the maintenance of their two children.

The case was referred to Jacob A. Cantor. His report, confirmed by Justice Goff, recommended that the plaintiff be required to pay $8,000 a year instead of $4,000, and that his request that the children be placed in his custody be denied. It was also recommended that $4,000 be paid to Mrs. De Bost for the year that it took to hear the testimony and prepare the report.

Mr. Snow was ordered to pay a total of $9,054 by July 13 to cover the $4,000 and costs of the reference, but did not do so. The order is made returnable on Friday.

Mr. Wilson to Mrs. McKelway.

Mrs. Virginia Brooks McKelway, widow of Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who died on Friday last, yesterday received the following message of condolence from President Wilson: "I have just learned of your great loss, and my heartfelt sympathy goes out to you. It is a loss also for the nation to have such a man go."

FOR JARMULOWSKY'S DEBTS

Real Estate Turned Over in Private Bank Liquidation.

Thirty-seven parcels of Manhattan real estate, said to be worth about $2,000,000, were transferred to the Loretta Corporation of 37 Liberty Street on May 27 by Meyer Jarmulowsky, whose private bank failed last August, according to real estate transfers announced yesterday, with nominal consideration of $100 for each parcel.

Oliver L. Goldsmith, attorney, representing Mr. Jarmulowsky, said last night that the Loretta Corporation is a liquidating corporation for the bank's assets, formed under the agreement by which creditors are to get 100 cents on the dollar in about six years. Mr. Jarmulowsky is President of the corporation. Mr. Goldsmith said the real estate is to be sold to pay creditors, and that some payments have already been made in advance of the dates agreed on.

Happy Without Her Husband.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn refused yesterday to make permanent a temporary judgment of separation being granted a year ago to Mrs. Dorothy Peters Stevens from her husband, Harry A. Stevens, a salesman, of 884 Argyle Road, Flatbush. In the hope of a reconciliation the Justice signed an order continuing the temporary separation for another year. Mrs. Stevens is the daughter of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D. Stevens wants to live again with his wife and their two-year-old son Harry, but Mrs. Stevens said she was perfectly happy at the home of her parents.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre. B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee TODAY. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE World's Greatest Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. 2ND YEAR IN NEW YORK TWIN BEDS

A DAY AT EDGEMERE Write today for ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM. Prepared specially for Visitors. Edgemere Crest Auction, July 24-26. M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Oriental Midway Concerts, Midget City, Free Circus. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. SIX SONG BIRDS George Armstrong, 10 Other Acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. POP. MAT. TODAY 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Dly. Mat. 25c. to 75c. FRITZI SCHEFF MYSTERIA, MORTON & MOORE, Will Rogers, Courtney Sisters, Avon Comedy 4, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

NEW BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Mat. Today Mason & Keeler, Lew Dockstader, Charles & Henry Rigoletto, Dooley & Sales, Mrs. Gene Hughes & Co.

PALISADES Amusement PARK opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Airship Ascension Daily.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Entirely New Edition. BURLESQUE Mat. Today The Great BEHMAN SHOW

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. ON HER WEDDING NIGHT. THE GODDESS (11th Chapter).

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c LAURA HOPE CREWS in "THE FIGHTING HOPE." STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.

For Shopping or the Matinee

Lunch at Shanley's — conveniently close to theatres and shops, yet restfully cool and comfortable.

Seven excellent courses—seventy-five cents. (Music)

A brilliant cabaret—twenty acts. Evenings seven to one.

SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL Continental "Centre of New York's Activities." Phone BRYANT 4220

BROADWAY AT 41ST ST. 300 Rooms with Private Baths Rates, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Rooms, with bath; 50c. additional for each extra person in a room. H. S. DUNCAN.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus. The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte. Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00. Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25. DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY. "The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 800 Rooms with Bath Rates, $2 and up.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

NEW HOTEL THERESA LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown 7th Av. 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. Single Room with Bath (per year)..from $540. 2 Rooms and Bath (per year)........from $720. 3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)....from $1,200. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER, 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO, 20 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449. 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9827.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2533 Greeley

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 427.